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GLOSSARY OF VEGETABLE DRUGS IN BRHATTRAYĪ

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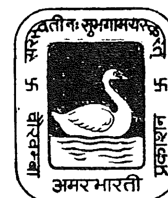
Foreword

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FOREWORD

The problem of identification of the medicinal plants mentioned by the authors of the three great Saṁhitās, collectively called Bṛhattrayī, has not been solved satisfactorily in case of a sizeable number of plants.

This challenge has been taken up, with laudable success, by Thakur Balwant Singh and Dr. K. C. Chunekar, in their excellent work, "Glossary of Vegetable Drugs in Bṛhattrayī."

The senior author, Thakur Balwant Singh, is an eminent Ayurvedic botanist of India and accepted as a leading authority on the subject. His knowledge of Indian medicinal plants is not likely to be excelled by that of any other worker in the field, at least to my knowledge.

It will hardly be fair to the work to regard it as a mere glossary of the plants, for, the text is full of lengthy and fruitful discussions on a large number of important items which have evaded correct identification for a long time.

Apart from its utility to the average reader, seeking information on Ayurvedic plants, the publication will become an authentic book of reference of abiding value to the future research workers in the field.

The academic circles will welcome the publication and be greatly beholden to the authors for enriching the Ayurvedic literature with a treatise of great practical utility and scientific value.

Bombay **Shiv Sharma**
26th May, 1972.

PREFACE

The book in hand presents an alphabetical list of all the Sanskrit names of the food and drug plants mentioned in Bṛhattrayī i.e. Caraka Saṁhitā (C. S.), Suśruta Saṁhitā (S. S.) and Aṣṭāṅgahṛdaya Saṁhitā (A. H.) of Vāgbhaṭa together with their references in them. Appropriate Latin (botanical) names of non-controversial source plants have been incorporated in the head-line, while the dotanical identities of others have been critically discussed. The discussions are based on the informations collected from the commentaries of Ḍalhaṇa, Cakrapāṇi and the Hṛdayadīpaka of Bopadeva. They have been supplemented here and there by the informations contained in Dhanvantarinighaṇṭu, Rājanighaṇṭu and those of Madanapāla, Kaiyadeva and Bhāvamiśra. It is regretted that the treatment could not be made more broad-based by more useful and reliable informations likely to be furnished by the older Saṁhitā commentaries and other extant documents on the subject. This lapse was tried to be made good by recourse to field study of drug plants and it is felt that this adventurous programme initiated by the senior author about four decades back has paid us good dividends.

The field work was conducted in the selected forest areas of Uttar Pradesha and Bihar and in certain areas of Kashmir, Kangra, Darjeeling, Gauhati, Shillong, Amarakantaka and Panchmarhi (M. P.) and Nagpur. The results of the first two decades were published in two small Hindi books—'Vanauṣadhi Darśikā (1948) and Bihar-kī-Vanaspatiyān (1955) and some of them were incorporated in the commentary on Bhāvaprakāśa Nighaṇṭu (1969). The present book sums up the result of our entire work in respect of the identification of Saṁhitā plants.

In order to make it possible for the readers to get an idea, at a glance, of our success in our venture, a list is

given here of our conclusions which may be called only tentative in many cases. They are none-the-less fruitful suggestions for future workers and the presentday scholars who may be earnestly requested to seek their confirmation or otherwise laying aside their prejudices. It may be noted that some of our views expressed earlier in the two books referred to here in the list as 'V' (Vanauṣadhi Darśikā) and 'B' (Bihar-kī-Vanaspatiyān) have been revised here in the present book (referred to as 'G') as more and more informations came to our hand after reference to the Saṁhitās and their commentaries available to us.

The list :

1. अजकर्ण *Ajakarṇa—Dipterocarpus turbinatus* (G.)
2. अरलु *Aralu* & कट्वङ्ग *Katvaṅga—Ailanthus excelsa* (G.)
3. अर्जक *Arjaka—Orthosiphon pallidus* (B. & G.)
4. अश्वखुर *Aśvakhura*—a species of fern still to be identified botanically (G.)
5. उल्लक *Ullaka* (A. H.) & कटुक *Kaṭuka*—the same as लताकस्तूरी *Latākastūri* (G.)
6. एलवालुक *Elavāluka—Prunus cerasus* (V. & G.)
7. कन्दली *Kandalī* or विष्णुकन्द *Viṣṇukanda* of Rājanighaṇṭu—*Crinum defixum* (B. & G.)
8. करहाट *Karahāṭa*, the so-called synonym of मदन *Madana—Gardenia turgida* (B. & G.)
9. काकजङ्घा *Kākajaṅghā—Vitex peduncularis*, which may also be प्राचीबल *Prācibala* & त्रिपर्णी *Triparṇī* of the texts (B. & G.)
10. काकादनी *Kākādanī—Cardiospermum halicacabum* (G.)
11. कालेयक *Kāleyaka* or पीतचन्दन *Pita Candana* or the Ceylon Calumba of trade—*Coscinium fenestratum* (College magazine & G.)
12. कुरबक *Kurabaka—Rhododendron arboreum* or *R. barbatum* (G.)
13. कुलहल *Kulahala* or अलम्बुषा *Alambuṣā* (?)—some *Blumea* species (G.)
14. कुवल Kuvala, the so-called variety of बदर *Badara—Garcinia cowa* (G.)

15. किणिही *Kiṇihī* or कटभी *Kaṭabhī* of V. G. Desai—*Albizzia procera* (V. & G.)
16. गिरिकदम्ब *Girikadamba—Mytragyna parviflora* (G.)
17. गिलोड्य *Gilodya—Ceropegia bulbosa* (G.)
18. गुडशर्करा *Gudaśarkarā* and गाङ्गेरुकी *Gāṅgerukī* of U. P. —*Grewia hirsuta var. helicterifolia* (B. & G.)
19. गुण्ठ *Guṇṭha*—a species of *Fimbristylis* (G.)
20. गोचन्दना *Gocandanā—Tylophora fasciculata* (G.)
21. घोण्टाफल *Ghoṇṭāphala—Zizyphus xylopyra* (B. & G.)
22. तिलक *Tilaka—Wendlandia exerta* (B. & G.)
23. तिल्वक *Tilvaka—Viburnum nervosum* (V. & G.)
24. त्रायमाण *Trāyamāṇa*—botanical specification with *Gentiana kurroo* instead of with a *Delphinium* species (G.)
25. नन्दीमुखी *Nandīmukhī—Eleucine indica* (G.)
26. नृत्यकौण्डक *Nṛtyakauṇḍaka* or तिमिर *Timira* (?)—*Dactyloctenium aegyptium* (G.)
27. पत्तूर *Pattūra* or the *Pāṣāṇabheda* of the Vaidyas in the South—*Aerva lanata* (G.)
28. पिचुक *Picuka* and भारद्वाजी *Bhāradvāji—Hibiscus cancellatus* (G.)
29. पिण्डीतक *Piṇḍītaka*, the so-called synonym of मदन *Madana —Randia uliginosa* (B. & G.)
30. भिल्लोट *Bhilloṭa* (S. S.)—*Euonymus tingens* or *E. pendulosus* (G.)
31. भूनिम्ब *Bhūnimba* variety of किराततिक्त *Kirātatikta—Andrographis paniculata* (G.)
32. मत्स्याक्षक *Matsyākṣaka* and हिलमोचिका *Hilamocikā* of Bhāvamiśra—*Enhydra fluctuans* (G.)
33. मधूली *Madhūlī*, the food grain variety रागी *Rāgī—Eleucine corocana* (G.)
34. मयूरशिखा *Mayūraśikhā* or बर्हिशिखा *Barhiśikhā* of A. H. —*Elephantopus scaber* (B. & G.)
35. मसूरविदला *Masūravidalā* or छगलान्त्री *Chagalāntrī—Ipomoea pes-caprae* (G.)
36. मुरा *Murā* variety of मांसी *Māṁsī—Selinum tenuifolium* (G.)
37. मुष्कक *Muṣkaka* (*Kṛṣṇa*)—*Elaeodendron glaucum* (B. & G.)
38. मुष्कक *Muṣkaka* (*Śveta*)—*Schrebera swietenioides* (B. & G.)
39. मूर्वा *Mūrvā—Marsdenia tenacissima* (V. & B.)

40. मोरटा *Moraṭā—Maerua arenaria* (Introduction to Bhāvaprakāśa Nighaṇṭu 1st edn. & G.)
41. यवतिक्ता *Yavatiktā* or अक्षपीड *Akṣapīḍa* (?)—*Canscora decussata* (G.)
42. वर्षाभू *Varṣābhū—Trianthema portulacastrum* (B. & G.)
43. वसुक *Vasuka*, the बकपुष्प *Bakapuṣpa* or शिवमल्ली *Śivamalli* of the commentators—*Osmanthus fragrans* (G.)
44. वृद्धदारक *Vṛddhadāraka—Ipomoea petaloidea* (B.)
45. वेणुपत्रिका *Veṇupatrikā* (वंशपत्रिका *Vaṁśapatrikā*)—*Setaria glauca* (G.)
46. वेतस *Vetasa* and जलवेतस *Jalavetasa—Salix caprea* & *S. tetrasperma* (V. & G.)
47. शङ्खिनी *Śaṅkhinī—Clitoria ternatea* (G.)
48. शुकनासा *Śukanāsā* or नहिका *Nahikā* of A. H.—*Corallocarpus epigaeus* (G.)
49. शैवाल *Śaivāla*—a submerged variety of a water plant tentatively identified as *Zannichellia palustris* or *Potamogeton pectinatus* (G.)
50. श्वेतापामार्ग *Śvetāpāmārga* or गौरदण्डापामार्ग *Gauradaṇḍāpāmārga* of A.H. & अग्निदमनी *Agnidamanī* of Rājanighaṇṭu —*Pupalia lappacea* (G.)
51. सप्तला *Saptalā—Euphorbia dracunculoides* and/ or *E. pilosa* (B. & G.)
52. सर्ज *Sarja—Vateria indica* (G.)
53. सिद्धक *Siddhaka—Lagerstroemia parviflora* (G.)
54. सिन्दुवार *Sinduvāra—Symphorema polyandrun* (G.)
55. सुवर्चला *Suvarcalā* or सोंचल *Soṅcala* of Ḍalhaṇa—*Malva sylvestre* or *M. rotundifolia* (V. & G.)
56. सैरेयक *Saireyaka*, नील *Nila* or कृष्ण *Kṛṣṇa* variety—*Acanthus ilicifolius* (G.)
57. स्थौणेयक *Sthauṇeyaka* or थुनेर *Thunera* of Ḍalhaṇa—*Taxus baccata* (V. & G.)
58. हपुषा *Hapuṣā—Casearia tomentosa* (V. & G.)
59. हरेणुक *Hareṇuka* or रेणुका *Reṇukā*, the drug—the fruit of सिन्दुवार *Sinduvāra* i.e. *Symphorema polyandrum* (G.)
60. हरेणुधान्य *Hareṇudhānya*—the काबुलीचना *Kābulīcanā* variety of चणक *Caṇaka, Cicer arietinum* (G.)
61. हस्तिकर्ण *Hastikarṇa—Leea macrophylla* (B. & G.)

This list is not exhaustive as regards the total number of fresh suggestions made in the book. It excludes especially those pertaining to some of the so-called divine drugs and the poisonous plants mentioned by Caraka and Suśruta. It is also exclusive of hints on possible identities of plants implied by certain intriguing drug names such as *Guhā*–गुहा and *Atiguhā*–अतिगुहा which have now been accepted as synonyms of well known plants which may have been used as their substitutes when the identities of the originals were forgotten.

Number of plant drugs :

As regards the total number of drug plants mentioned in the three Saṁhitās, it appears, on a rough estimate, that it lies somewhere between six and seven hundred or it may be about six hundred if the unidentified food grains, divine drugs and vegetable poisons are excluded including, of course, the food-cum-drug plants and some of the drastic poisons accepted for use after some treatment. The number of the Sanskrit names (excluding their derivatives) are about nineteen hundred out of which, on a rough counting, about 670 are common to all the three texts and about 240, 370, and 240 have been exclusively mentioned only in C. S., S. S. and A. H. respectively. The names common to only two of them are about 90 (C. S. & S. S.), 100 (C. S. & A. H.) and 140 (S. S. & A. H.). Thus the total number of the Sanskrit names are about 1270, 1100 and 1150 in S. S., C. S. and A. H. respectively. Their numerical superiority in S. S. indicates that a much larger number of plants were known and used by Suśruta. While that in A. H. over C. S. may be explained by the fact that Vāgbhaṭa borrowed freely from both to make his treatise more comprehensive and practical, although with the same object in view he dropped most of the divine drug plants and the vegetable poisons from his perview.

The natural follow-up step after this analysis should be to assess the actual size of the drug stock in each of the Saṁhitās and to determine the pace of its enrichment or depletion as time advanced. There are insurmountable diffi-

culties in the achievement of this object. Although the chronological priorities or the order of their appearance are more or less established, the present day editions of the two parent Saṁhitās are not what they were at their first appearance.

These treatises, coming as they are from manuscripts, passed through the hands of the transmuters and transmitters. It is, therefore, difficult to believe that the work of these intermediaries escaped the impact, at each hand, of the historical developments in this sphere of their times. Ours is a study of the plant names and there is sufficient ground to suspect that the plant names or the proper names in general must have suffered the greatest casualities. When there is sufficient controversy regarding the correct names of the authors during this period, what to say about the possible corruption of plant names. Besides this, the combined authorship of the present day Saṁhitās is accepted on all hands. It is said that at least the last one third of the Caraka Saṁhitā has been completed by Dṛḍhabala and the Uttarasthāna of the Suśruta Saṁhitā is a later addition. Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya, on the other hand, is an abridgement of the Aṣṭāṅga Saṁgraha by the same or a different author. Thus, the first two and the third also to some extent cannot be expected to represent faithfully the times of their coming into existence. It appears, therefore, impossible to pin-point the exact time of entry of a plant and its subsequent status as a drug or its elimination, and it is not known if any body has ever attempted to do so. This kind of study in itself is an important and independent one and may be left for those more competent and resourceful to take it up.

The hurdles in the way of identification :

The manyfold hurdles were created mainly due to gradual loss of contact with plants in their natural abode. The absence of a workable morphological description of plants, use of only a few multivocal descriptive terms both old and newly coined, and their indiscriminate use by the

Nighaṇṭu writers during the last few centuries went on making confusion more confounded.

In the literary sphere the lexicons and the Nighaṇṭus sprang up which, while referring to a plant refer to more than one or rather many which were used as substitutes at different times and in different areas due to unavailability or ignorance of the originals. It is felt that with gradual obliteration of identities the practice of substitution continued unabated and the treatment of both the substituted and substitutes under the same name or names was the result. This practice ultimately resulted in complete merger of some important unidentified items with partially similar but different well-known plants. An instance of this nature was detected in the merger of *Tilaka* and *Tilvaka* with *Lodhra* and cases of similar nature were found to exist in case of *Mūrvā* and *Aśvakhuraka*. Other similar cases of merger are suspected in Nighaṇṭu description of *Āragvadha, Tagara, Bālaka* etc. where some of the so called synonyms may have originally been the names of altogether different drug items. We find the same practice in many modern books on the subject. The authors give big lists of regional or vernacular names of different languages under a particular item, which are copied from previous publications without actual verification and some of which are found on enquiry to be the names of substitutes and adulterants rather than of those being actually described. All these misguided practices have produced a large number of multivocal drug names which are the greatest hurdles.

The difficulties of the pharmacist to get supplies of genuine material from the drug-dealers were still greater. The complete dependence of the Vaidya community on these unscrupulous intermediaries without their own capacity of distinguishing between the real and the fake gave a boost to the profiteering motives of the former and the drug markets continued being flooded with useless adulterants.

The aids :

The aids made use of by us were usually, self organised and self acquired.

Recourse to field-study : A careful scrutiny of the regional names reveals that many of them are only distorted forms of old Sanskrit names. It has been found true both for civilized and tribal areas. The tribal population is rather more informative in the case of purely drug plants as regards their names and uses which they have inherited from their forefathers. It is, therefore, reasonable to believe that if their informations are true for non-controversial drug sources, they should also be useful for controversial ones or for those whose identity is completely lost. This belief is more than justified when we find that most of our conclusions are based on field data of similar nature. Certain popular or Sanskrit names mentioned by the commentators have also been investigated successfully by this method. It is a study of this kind which has enabled Mr. Wasson to discover the *Soma* plant of the Ṛgveda and there may be no reason to dispair of in case of the unknown plants of the Vedas and the Saṁhitās. Our own experience has convinced us that if this work is taken up in a missionary spirit with necessary zeal supported by necessary equipment and proper facilities much still can be achieved. It should be remembered that our Sage-investigators built a magnificient edifice of vegetable materia medica by door-to-door enquiry from the forest dwellers which meant compilation of human experiences about their natural plant associates since they came in each others contact i.e., since the origin of man on this planet. It appears that the Ṛṣīs after further examination and cultivation of all this crude knowledge, by their creative ability laid the foundation of the Ayurvedic science and formulated the principles and practical methods for the application of this science. But it appears that not much after this, gradual loss of contact with nature reversed the process of further enrichment and brought in an era of continued depletion of the original stock.

Other minor aids :

(a) *The interpretation of Sanskrit names used by the commentators :* Ḍalhaṇa used *Śveta* or *Nila Budhnā* for white and blue flower species of *Ipomoea, Markaṭa-hasta-tṛṇa* for the

Eleucine species and *Śukaśimbā* for *Corallocarpus* species which clearly indicated the morphological characters of the plants concerned. *Budhnā*–like swollen bases of *Ipomoea* flowers, finger like digitate-spike type of inflorescence in *Eleucine,* an the shape and colour of the *Corallocarpus* fruit resembling that of the parrot's beak formed the basis for the names. The search for correct implication of such name-words and for more or less equivalent names such as *Kavaḍennā* (for white-flower *Ipomoea*), *Makarā* and *Kīra Kanda* (in the present popular usage) was successful only after continued efforts in different directions. For example our first impression about *Budhnā* as being equivalent to *Ipomoea* was created by the botanical name *'Ipomoea bona-nox'* the specific name indicating the use of the *bonā* or *Budhnā* seeds.

(b) New connation for the name-words ending in *Parṇī* and *Gandhā* such as *Mūlakaparṇī* for *Sigru, Tālaparṇī* for *Tālamulī, Kṛṣṇagandhā* for *Śigru,* proved to be another minor aid to us. The new meaning implied by these names clearly indicated some sort of association with the first part of these names of a clinical or physical nature rather than that of morphological similarity with *Mūlaka, Tāla* and *Kṛṣṇā* (*Marica*).

(c) The use of plural forms of certain drug names indicated that the actual material used in such cases consisted of small seeds, fruits or tubers and in these cases the quantity of the material can be expressed in numbers only. *Viḍaṅga, Reṇuka, Musta* (tubers) etc. among the drug plants and the names of food grain plants in general are very often mentioned in their plural forms.

The Plant Kingdom Vis-a-vis the Ayurvedic Materia-medica :

Caraka has classified the vegetable drugs (*Audbhida Dravyas*) into four groups i.e., *Vanaspati, Vīrudha, Vānaspatya* and *Oṣadhī*. The four groups of vegetable substances have been defined in such a vague way that they do not appear to include the non-flowering plants within their limits. Accor-

ding to the modern scientific classification, on the other hand, the latter are divided into three big groups i.e. Thallophyta, Bryophyta and Pteridophyta. Contrary to the usually accepted limits of the Caraka's groups, some plants, belonging to these groups, though in very insignificant number, have also been mentioned in the Saṁhitās. They are *Haṁsapadī (Adiantum), Suniṣaṇṇaka (Marsilia), Śaileya (Lichens)* and several varieties of mushrooms called by different names such as *Kavaka, Kulecara, Kuṣkuṇḍa,* and *Chatraka.* If the recent identification by Mr. Wasson of the Vedic *Soma* with a mushroom and our own views regarding the identity of *Ajalomī* and *Golomī* with certain fern species are correct, a place more extended and dignified for these plants in the two parent Saṁhitās appears to be assured. Let us now turn our attention to the present position of these groups in the fields of dietetics and medicine. The popular uses of the different varieties of the mushrooms and ferns as vegetables, at least among the tribal population, have been noticed and recorded. Hundreds of fern species of the world's fern flora have been recorded mostly as anthelmintics and many as antiseptics etc. in external uses. In the course of our own field study programme in the tribal areas of U. P., Bihar and M. P. many fern species were reported to be used by the tribals in different ways especially as cures in mental ailments. The outstanding role of the fungi as valuable sources of antibiotic-drugs are well known. An increasing number of hallucinogens among this group with bright prospects of yielding materials acting usefully on mind in mental ailments and hormonal disturbances are gradually coming to light. All these discoveries may steal a march over or at least occupy a position at par with the so-called divine drugs of Ayurveda in future. It may be remembered that the first step in all these advances has been the search by the botanists and ethnobotanists in the tribal areas for informations on the traditional beliefs and practices of the tribal population. It is expected that if the same approach is made to other non-flowering groups especially the ferns and their allies, they may also prove to be rich sources of many more antibiotic, psychotherapeutic and

Rasāyana drugs. It has been shown that hints for such prospects are not wanting.

With a hopeful background such as the above, it is difficult to understand how the ferns failed to get a proper place in the vegetable materia medica of Ayurveda. They on the whole do not suffer like the fungi the disadvantages of physical obscurity or short life-histories etc., but on the other hand they as a class constitute a dominant part of vegetation in shady and moist regions of the world. We, however, feel that sufficient ground exists for an hypothesis that the medicinal agents of the non-flowering groups were treated as a separate class which might have been called by the ancients as *Somāḥ*–सोमाः, *Somasamāḥ*–सोमसमाः, or *Divyā Auṣadhayaḥ*–दिव्या औषधयः. The question may then be asked why they were ultimately rejected and refused a place among the commonly used substances by the medical men, while the tribals continued to use them in some way or other. There might have been many reasons, at least, in case of the fungi. Their physical obscurity, short span of life, consequent difficulty in all time easy availability and above all their poisonous character might have created a general disdain or horror towards this class as a whole leading to their ultimate rejection as suitable substances for human consumption. But the force of circumstances under which the tribals continued to live such as, the food scarcity problems, want of medical or other amenities of life to forget their woes and sorrows combined with their natural inquisitiveness towards their closest neighbours—the plants in general—must have worked in mitigating their horror towards the lower plants and in disclosing their utility to man in some form or other. It might be presumed that after rejecting this class of drugs supposing them to be fit for consumption only for the gods or the gods among men, the learned Vaidyas in order to compensate for this great loss turned to the minerals etc. anb laid the foundation of *Rasaśāstra* which has its own history of origin and development.

Although our concept as outlined above is hypothetical in the present state of our knowledge it encourages us to

look, from a different angle, at the so-called divine drugs—the twenty four varieties of *Soma,* eighteen kinds of *Soma*-like powerful drugs and others such as *Guhā, Atiguhā, Ajaruhā,* and *Mūṣikā* etc. many of which might have belonged to the non-flowering section of plants. This concept, therefore, leads us to further enquiries. On the basis of the Suśruta's description of certain *Soma* varieties and etymological interpretation of the names of others, questions like the following may be asked :—why the *Candramas* variety of *Soma* may not be a floating golden yellow species of an aquatic fern or why some others described as being variegated with circular patches (on the leaf surface) may not be considered to be certain other fern species covered with similar patches of sori (groups of sporangia) and why the *Tālavṛnta* variety of *Soma* may not again be another fern species such as *Actinopteris dichotoma* possessing fronds similar in shape to the *Tāla* leaves. A quest for answers to these questions gives, at least, an impetus to probe more and more into the fern flora of our country which, according to our conviction, should prove to be fruitful in one way or the other.

Whatever the future of our concept, we can certainly claim to have achieved a breakthrough in the untractable field of the so-called divine drugs, the search for whose identities was totally given up as it was believed to be of no practical value.

Before closing up we offer our apologies to the readers for the many faults and shortcomings of this publication. Some of these relate to omissions or misprintings in the reference section of the book. Others are due to slight deviation (one up or down) in the reference figures which were taken, instead of from fixed standard editions, from both Hindi and Sanskrit editions of the commentaries noted in the bibliography. They could have been avoided during spade work preparation by some clerical assistance. But the fact is that there was an aweful lack of support from any responsible quarter right from the very beginning and hence our solicitation for a sympathetic approach to this humble contribution by the readers.

GLOSSARY OF VEGETABLE DRUGS IN BRHATTRAYĪ

THE GLOSSARY ORDER OF THE NĀGARĪ LETTERS WITH THEIR INDO-ROMANIC EQUIVALENTS

Nāgarī	Indo-Romanic
ं	ṁ
ः	ḥ
अ	a
आ	ā
इ	i
ई	ī
उ	u
ऊ	ū
ऋ	ṛ
ए	e
ऐ	ai
ओ	o
औ	au
क्	k
क्ष्	kṣ
ख्	kh
ग्	g
घ्	gh
ङ्	ṅ
च्	c
छ्	ch
ज्	j
ज्ञ्	jñ
झ्	jh
ञ	ñ
ट्	ṭ
ठ्	ṭh
ड्	ḍ
ढ्	ḍh
ण्	ṇ
त्	t
त्र्	tr
थ्	th
द्	d
ध्	dh
न्	n
प्	p
फ्	ph
ब्	b
भ्	bh
म्	m
य्	y
र्	r
ल्	l
व्	v
श्	ś
ष्	ṣ
स्	s
ह्	h
ळ्	ḷ

ABBREVIATIONS

A. H.	Aṣṭāṅgahṛdaya Saṁhitā-अष्टाङ्गहृदय संहिता
B.	Bangala name
Ci.	*Cikitsitasthāna*-चिकित्सितस्थान
C. S.	Caraka Saṁhitā-चरक संहिता
E. or Eng.	English name
G. or Guj.	Gujarati name
H.	Hindi name
In.	*Indriyasthāna*-इन्द्रियस्थान
Ka.	*Kalpasthāna*-कल्पस्थान
M.	Marathi name
Ni.	*Nidānasthāna*-निदानस्थान
Sa.	*Śārīrasthāna*-शारीरस्थान
Si.	*Siddhisthāna*-सिद्धिस्थान
sp.	Species
S. S.	Suśruta Saṁhitā-सुश्रुत संहिता
Su.	*Sūtrasthāna*-सूत्रस्थान
Syn.	Synonym
Tam.	Tamil name
U.	*Uttarasthāna*-उत्तरस्थान or *Uttaratantra*-उत्तरतन्त्र
Va.	Variant
Vi.	*Vimānasthāna*-विमानस्थान

CONTENTS

NOTES ON THE USE OF THIS GLOSSARY

1. The plant names of Caraka Saṁhitā (C. S.), Suśruta Saṁhitā (S. S.) and Aṣṭāṅgahṛdaya Saṁhitā (A. H.) are arranged in Nāgarī alphabetical order along with their romanisation. The references are arranged in separate paragraphs for each of the Saṁhitās.
2. In case of undisputed drugs, Latin (botanical) name and popular Indian or English name is given below the drug name. These are given only under the main entry and not under its synonyms.
3. The different sections (Sthāna) of each Saṁhitā are indicated by their first two letters in italics, e.g. Sūtrasthāna by *'Su.'*
4. The chapter of Sthāna is given in bold type which is followed by the canto (Śloka) number with a full stop in between, e.g. **15**. 2, 4 means 2nd and 4th cantos of the 15th chapter.
5. Each chapter is closed by a semicolon while coma separates the different Śloka numbers in the same chapter.
6. In case of disputed drugs, critical discussions follow the references.
7. Synonyms of each drug are given after the botanical name in the main entry or at the end of discussions where it is necessary for cross reference. References of a drug should be consulted also under each of its synonyms in their respective places.
8. Indication for cross-reference of associated drug names is given at the end of each entry.
9. Latin names and Sanskrit plant names are given in italics in roman letters.
10. The Sanskrit names or names in other Indian languages are followed by the same in Nāgarī script also, wherever necessary, to facilitate easy reading for those who are not accustomed to read Nāgarī words in roman script.
11. All Nāgarī words of plant names are given in roman script and the romanisation is done as given on page XXI.
12. Other details are given in the preface and readers are also requested to correct the mistakes mentioned in 'errata' and also to include the entries given in the 'supplement' at their respective places. Exhaustive indices are attached for easy reference but the main entry should be consulted in the main text in the alphabetical order.

Secondly, we request the scholar-critics for an open minded approach to our observations and an unbiassed appraisal of our views expressed in the book. The task of discovering the completely obliterated identities or of resolving centuries old controversies is like groping in the dark and nothing like the last word can be ventured. It was out of the purest of motives to resuscitate as far as possible the old treasure in all its purity and entirety that recourse to field study method of our sage investigators was taken. If our fresh views are allowed to pass on unscrutinised by competent scholars, they may do more harm than good by making confusion more confounded. Some of our startling suggestions questioning the validity of very old and almost unanimously accepted ideas such as those about *Sinduvāra, Saireyaka* varieties, *Hapuṣā* and *Cavya* etc. may have to be accepted after certain modifications if necessary but they may not be thrown away without stronger reasons to do so.

Thirdly, it is our most pleasant duty to express our deep debt of gratitude to our gracious helpers, late Sri Parmanand Giri of the Mahant Estate of Mirzapur (U. P.), Pandit Rama Narain Sharma of Sri Vaidyanath Ayurveda Bhavana Private Ltd. and Dr. C. Dwarkanath, the Retired Adviser in Indigenous Medicine and Officer on Special Duty in I. C. M. R. Government of India but for whose invaluable timely help, collection of field data for the book could not have been possible. It was in the very first leg of our excursion–programme in the various forest areas of the Mirzapur district that the late Mahantaji of revered memory organised excursion parties on his own and made it possible for the survey of those areas. On the basis of the work already done, the sage-devotee of Ayurveda the late Vaidya Yadavaji Trikamji Acharya of sacred memory entrusted the senior author to the care of Pandit Ram Narainji through whose sustained help upto the last, the major part of field studies in the forests of U. P., Bihar and M. P. could be accomplished. During the last leg of our programme, the encouragements coming in different forms from Dr. C. Dwarkanath in his official capacities prepared us to take up the publication of this book. Most of

our present views also formed the basis of deliberations by the Controversial Drugs Committee for Ayurveda appointed by the Government of India. We also want to mention late Pt. Bhagiratha Swami, Late Dr. V. G. Desai and Vaidya Shri Bapalalji whose invaluable contributions in this field inspired us for this work.

We are highly obliged to Pandit Shiva Sharma who, inspite of his many engagements, both national and international wrote the preface of the book. It conveys his blessings to us and international recognition for the book.

The constant interest of Dr. Ganga Sahai Pandey, the renowned physician, in our work with his ever ready helping hand for assistance wherever needed, has filled us with a deep sense of gratitude which cannot be adequately expressed in words. We are also greatly thankful to Prof. P. V. Sharma, Head of the Department of Dravyaguna, Banaras Hindu University for his scholarly suggestions and constant encouragements in different ways. Thanks are also due to Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun, Botanical Survey of India Calcutta and National Botanic Garden Lucknow for their help in the identification of some of our specimens. We are also thankful to the staff of the earst-while Post Graduate Institute of Indian Medicine B. H. U. for their valuable suggestions during the publication period. Lastly thanks are due to the Chowkhamba Publishers who have given priority for bringing out this volume in time.

P. 1/4, New Colony,
Bhelupur, Varanasi.
24-5-1972.

Balwant Singh
K. C. Chunekar

GLOSSARY OF VEGETABLE DRUGS IN BṚHATTRAYĪ

अ

अंशवान् AṀŚAVĀN

S. S. *Ci*. **29**. 6.

One of the *Soma*-सोम varieties.

See-सोम.

अंशुमती AṀŚUMATĪ

C. S. *Ci*. **28**. 95; **29**. 79.

S. S. *Ci*. **3**. 60; **37**. 15; *Ka*. **7**. 28; *U*. **40**. 58, 76; **58**. 58.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 168; *U*. **3**. 51; **27**. 40; **39**. 155.

See synonym-शालपर्णी.

अंशुमती द्वय AṀŚUMATĪ DVAYA

This stands for both *Śālaparṇī* and *Pṛṣṇiparṇī* and the references have been mentioned under *Aṁśumatī*.

See-शालपर्णी and पृश्निपर्णी.

अंशुमान् AṀŚUMĀN

S. S. *Ci*. **29**. 5, 13, 23, 30.......

One of the *Soma*-सोम varieties.

See-सोम.

अक्ष AKṢA,

अक्षक AKṢAKA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 183.

S. S. *Ci*. **3**. 67; **9**. 44, 47, 50; **17**. 24; **25**. 28, 34; *U*. **18**. 96; **41**. 50; **44**. 32; **54**. 31; **57**. 9; **58**. 37, 45.

A. H. *Su*. **5**. 60; **6**. 158; **10**. 31; **12**. 1, 16; **20**. 6, 12; *Ka*. **4**. 37; *U*. **11**. 47; **13**. 43, 46; **24**. 35; **37**. 70 (अक्षक or आक्षिक); **39**. 160, 169.

See-बिभीतक, आक्षिकी (सुरा) and आक्षिक (शीधु).

अक्षत AKṢATA

C. S. *Su*. **8**. 30; *Vi*. **8**. 9; *Sa*. **8**. 60.

S. S. *U*. **36**. 7.

See synonym–यव.

अक्षपीड AKṢAPĪḌA,

अक्षिपीड AKṢIPĪḌA,

अक्षिपीडक AKṢIPĪḌAKA

C. S. *Ci*. 23. 214, 215 (अक्षिपीड, अक्षिपीडक).

S. S. *Ci*. 9. 48 (अक्षपीड).

Both *Akṣīpīḍa,–ka* (Caraka) and *Akṣapīḍa* (Suśruta) appear to be synonyms. According to Dalhaṇa *Akṣapīḍa* is *Yavatiktā* or *Śaṅkhinī* and Cakrapāṇi calls it a white yellow variety of bean, "श्वेतपीतशिम्बीभेदः". It appears to be *Tiktarasa* and useful in *Kuṣṭha* (skin diseases) and *Kīṭaviṣa* (insect poison). *Akṣipīḍaka,* on the other hand, is a general term explained as "पीडयित्वा यद्रसोऽक्षिणदीयते सोऽक्षपीडोऽक्षिपीडकः". It is, therefore, also probable that it is a substance, the juice of which is expressed and used as an eye drop, and may have been called by this name. Śrī Bāpālālaji, on the basis of a local name *Āṅkhaphūṭāmaṇi*–आँखफूटामणि in Gujrata for *Ctenolepis cerasiformis* Naud. identifies it with *Akṣapīḍa* but this according to Dalhaṇa cannot be *Śaṅkhinī* or *Yavatiktā*–whose identity is also in dispute. The *Śvetapīta Śimbī Bheda* of Cakrapāṇi may be a variety of *Phaseolus lunatus* Linn. whose variegated seeds called *Jaharamāra*–जहरमार are sold in Varanasi. Thus, *Akṣapīḍa* remains unspecified.

See–यवतिक्ता and शंखिनी.

अक्षिभैषज्य AKṢIBHAIṢAJYA

A. H. *Ci*. **9**. 23.

See synonym–लोध्र.

अक्षीव AKṢĪVA

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 15; *Ci*. **3**. 266.

This is considered to be a synonym of *Mahānimba* and *Śigru* but according to the reference in C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 266 it cannot be either *Śigru* or *Śobhāñjana* which are seperately mentioned here. Neither it has the possibility of being *Mahānimba* which being a *Śitavīrya* drug should not be included in this context of *Uṣṇavīrya* drugs. It is therefore possible that the correct version may be अक्षीराश्मन्तक instead of अक्षीवाश्मन्तक.

See–अश्मन्तक, महानिम्ब and शिग्रु.

अक्षोट AKṢOṬA,

अक्षोड AKṢOḌA

Juglans regia Linn. ; *Akharoṭa*–अखरोट H.

C. S. *Su*. **13**. 9; **26**. 112; **27**. 154; *Ci*. **11**. 36; **26**. 170; **29**. 65, 98.

S. S. *Su*. **45**. 120; **46**. 187.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 120; **10**. 22; *Ci*. **3**. 96; *U*. **24**. 54.

अगवृत्तिका AGAVṚTTIKĀ

S. S. *Ka*. **7**. 29.

See synonym–नगवृत्तिका.

अगस्त्य AGASTYA

Sesbania grandiflora (Linn.) Pers; *Agasta*–अगस्त, *Vakapuṣpa*–वकपुष्प H.

Synonym : कुम्भयोनि.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 281, 282.

अगरु AGARU,

अगुरु AGURU

Aquilaria agallocha Roxb. ; *Agaravṛkṣa*–अगरवृक्ष H.

Synonyms : कालागुरु, कृष्णागुरु, जोङ्गक and लोह.

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 27; **4**. 37, 42; **5**. 18, 23, 60; **6**. 15, 16, 24; **25**. 39; **26**. 71; *Vi*. **8**. 150, 158; *Ci*. **1-1**. 46, 56, 61; **1-2**. 12; **1-3**. 2; **3**. 252, 266, 268; **6**. 27, 38, 49; **12**. 63, 68; **15**. 148, 163; **17**. 122; **21**. 78; **23**. 76, 230; **24**. 132, 185; **25**. 90; **26**. 181, 187, 208; **27**. 40; **28**. 149, 166; **29**. 91, 106; *Ka*. **1**. 26; *Si*. **12**. 56.

S. S. *Su*. **5**. 18; **36**. 27; **38**. 12, 25; **39**. 9; **45**. 123; *Ci*. **2**. 68, 75; **4**. 24; **9**. 6; **11**. 8; **15**. 30; **17**. 15; **18**. 5; **19**. 28; **20**. 35, 54; **22**. 17; **31**. 5; **37**. 12, 36; **38**. 52; *Ka*. **6**. 14; *U*. **21**. 11; **39**. 274.

A. H. *Su*. **3**. 11, 20; **10**. 28; **15**. 43; **20**. 38; **21**. 13; **22**. 21; **29**. 25; *Sa*. **2**. 48; *Ci*. **1**. 137, 143, 163; **4**. 12; **7**. 18; **10**. 49; **12**. 18; **17**. 22, 36; **21**. 75; *U*. **1**. 23; **22**. 36; **26**. 26, 55; **27**. 38; **37**. 83; **39**. 17, 104, 155.

अग्नि AGNI,

अग्निक AGNIKA

C. S. *Ci*. **26**. 19; *Si*. **4**. 20.

S. S. *Su*. **36**. 10; *Ci*. **20**. 26; **37**. 12; *Ka*. **2**. 45; *U*. **9**. 19; **23**. 10; **24**. 36; **42**. 49; **51**. 27; **52**. 38, 42; **53**. 12; **55**. 45, 49, 50, **52**.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 17, 40; **30**. 10; *Ci*. **1**. 93, 140; **3**. 64; **4**. 22; **5**. 44; **7**. 103; **8**. 15, 33, 46, 68, 70, 80, 149, 159; **9**. 43, 105, 111; **12**. 25; **13**. 6; **14**. 17, 31, 110; **15**. 87; **16**. 14, 39; **17**. 20; **19**. 19, 37, 44; **21**. 49, 50, 59; *Ka*. **2**. 48; **4**. 69; *U*. **2**. 10; **5**. 20; **7**. 22; **20**. 6, 24; **22**. 99; **25**. 49; **28**. 34, 39; **35**. 21.

Agni has been used as a synonym of *Citraka*–**चित्रक** but *Agnika* has also been interpreted by Dalhaṇa to be a name for *Bhallātaka*–**भल्लातक**, *Lāṅgalī*–**लाङ्गली**, *Ajamodā*–**अजमोदा**, *Moraṭa*–**मोरट** and even *Agnimantha*–**अग्निमन्थ**. In S. S. *Su*. **37**. 10 *Agnika* and *Citraka* have both been mentioned together as dffferent from each other.

See–**चित्रक**.

अग्निमन्थ AGNIMANTHA

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 10, 13; **4**. 26, 38, 42; **21**. 23; *Ci*. **1**-1. 41, 60; **3**. 266; **6**. 27; **13**. 169; **14**. 46; **21**. 125; **27**. 54, 55 (both **अग्निमन्थ** and *Tarkārī*–**तर्कारी**); *Si*. **10**. 18, 29.

S. S. *Su*. **11**. 11; **36**. 3; **38**. 8 (both **अग्निमन्थ** and **तर्कारी**), 10, 68, 70; **39**. 7; *Ci*. **10**. 12; **11**. 9; **27**. 11; *U*. **36**. 3; **39**. 213.

A. H. *Su*. **14**. 23; **30**. 10; *Ci*. **17**. 30; *U*. **20**. 16.

(i) *Premna latifolia* Roxb. *Var. mucronata* Clarke; *Ginerī*–**गिनेरी**, *Agethū*–**अगेथू** H.

(ii) *Clerodendrum phlomidis* Linn. f.; *Ṭekāra*–**टेकार** H., *Ṭāṅkali*–**टाँकली** M.

Synonyms : **अरणिक, अरणी, जयन्ती, जया द्वय, तर्कारी, नादेयी (?)** and **वैजयन्ती.**

Two varieties have been mentioned in the literature, which may be botanically specified as above. The regional names such as *Ginerī*, *Agethū*, *Ṭekāra* or *Ṭāṅkali* are only distorted forms of more recent Sanskrit names *Gaṇikārikā*–**गणिकारिका**, *Agnivadhū*–**अग्निवधू** and *Tarkārī*–**तर्कारी**. There is not much difference in the tree sizes of the two kinds and thus any attempt to differentiate them as *Vṛhat* (large) and ***Kṣudra*** (small) kinds appears untenable. Their separation on the basis of plant size may, however, be limited to different species of *Premna* only. It is, however, reasonable and useful for the sake of field identification to name the *Premna* species as *Kṣurāgnimantha*–**क्षुराग्निमन्थ** (Thorny *Agnimantha*) and *Clerodendrum* species as *Akṣurāgnimantha*–**अक्षुराग्निमन्थ** (*Agnimantha* without thorns). *Araṇī* and *Agnimantha* may be treated as common names for both the species but *Tarkārī* may be accepted as a permanent name for *Clerodendrum* species. The justification for accepting the other names as synonyms for *Agnimantha* and its varieties has been discussed in their own places.

It may be noted that differences in the uses and properties of the two varieties have not been pointed out either in the *Nighaṇṭus* or the preparations (*Yogas*) of the texts. Instances are not wanting where *Agnimantha* (C. S. *Ci*. **13**. 169 and S. S. *U*. **39**. 213) and *Tarkārī* (A. H. *Ci*. **1**. 157 and **15**. 46) have been treated as equivalents in the identical *Yogas* of different texts.

अग्निमुखी AGNIMUKHĪ

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 4.

See synonym–**लाङ्गली**.

अग्निष्टोम AGNIṢṬOMA

S. S. *Ci*. **29**. 7.

One of the *Soma*–**सोम** varieties.

See–**सोम**.

अङ्कलोड्य AṄKALOḌYA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 114 ?

See–**गिलोड्य**.

अङ्कोट AṄKOṬA,

अङ्कोठ AṄKOṬHA,

अङ्कोल AṄKOLA,

अङ्कोल्ल AṄKOLLA

Alangium salvifolium (Linn. f.) Wang.; *Aṅkola*–**अङ्कोल**, *Ḍherā*–**ढेरा** H.

Synonym : **तलकोट**.

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 157; *Ci*. **23**. 242.

S. S. *Su.* **36.** 12; *Ci.* **7.** 17; **17.** 37; **19.** 14; *Ka.* **1.** 50, 72; **5.** 77; **7.** 15, 18, 34; *U.* **21.** 14.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 120; *Ci.* **11.** 27; **13.** 34; *U.* **5.** 20; **37.** 75, 76; **38.** 21, 29, 30, 36.

अजकर्ण AJAKARṆA

Dipterocarpus turbinatus Gaertn.

Synonym : **छागकर्ण.**

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 151.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 12; *Ci.* **9.** 14; **11.** 10; **19.** 33; **20.** 14; **27.** 8; **34.** 17; *Ka.* **1.** 71.

The identities of *Ajakarṇa* and *Aśvakarṇa*–**अश्वकर्ण** have been discussed together under *Aśvakarṇa.*

See–**अश्वकर्ण** and **छागकर्ण.**

अजगन्धा AJAGANDHĀ

Synonyms : **पशुगन्धा** and **बस्तगंधा.**

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 77; **2.** 3; **4.** 45; **27.** 170; *Vi.* **8.** 144; *Ci.* **5.** 69, 79, 86; **13.** 125; **18.** 145; **23.** 212; **27.** 41; *Ka.* **7.** 21, 52; **11.** 12; **12.** 12, 36, 38.

S. S. *Su.* **36.** 6, 13; **44.** 17; *Ci.* **5.** 28; **17.** 14; **18.** 48; *U.* **35.** 4; **42.** 28.

A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 160; **3.** 149; **14.** 10; **15.** 14; *Ka.* **2.** 10; *U.* **5.** 20; **22.** 69.

Ajagandhā is a purgative root (*Virecaka Mūlinī*–**विरेचक मूलिनी**) with errhine (*Śirṣavirecaka*–**शीर्षविरेचक**) seeds or fruits. It has often been used with the main purgative drugs. It has been used in colics and is *Ushṇa Vīrya*–**उष्ण वीर्य** drug useful in *Vāta*–**वात**, *Gulma*–**गुल्म**, *Udara*–**उदर**, cough, fevers and helminthiasis. It has been identified with *Gynandropsis gynandra* (Linn.) Briquet. known as *Hurhur*–**हुरहुर** H. or *Tilavana*–**तिलवन** G. Dalhaṇa and others have equated it variously with *Yavānī*–**यवानी**, *Ajamodā*–**अजमोदा** or a variety of one of these. It may be noted that *Ajagandhā* has been used as a separate drug together with either of the above two. Dalhaṇa has also given *Vovai*–**वोवई**, *Vothai*–**वोथई** or *Pothoi*–**पोथोई** etc. as its vernacular names, which appear to point out towards aromatic plants of the Labiatae family such as *Ocimum basilicum* Linn. and *Elsholtzia cristata* Willd.

अजगरी AJAGARĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **30.** 5, 9, 10.

It is one of the 18 *Soma* like powerful drugs of Suśruta, who has described it as a small plant (about a meter or two) with five foliate leaves and looking like a spotted serpent due to tawny circles. [1] It may be searched for among the Aroids.

अजडाफल AJAḌĀPHALA

C. S. *Ci.* **2-2.** 17; **2-4.** 14, 30.

See synonym–**स्वयं गुप्ता.**

अजमोद AJAMODA,

अजमोदा AJAMODĀ

Apium graveolens Linn. ; *Ajamodā*–**अजमोदा** H.

Synonyms : **अग्नि, अग्निक (?), दीप्यक, दीप्यका.**

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 6, 45; **23.** 17; **25.** 49; *Vi.* **8.** 149, 158; *Ci.* **3.** 266; **5.** 79, 83, 87; **11.** 87; **12.** 41; **14.** 74; **15.** 95, 190; **30.** 53; *Ka.* **7.** 15, 40, 50; *Si.* **4.** 14.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 22; *Ci.* **5.** 7, 28; **7.** 18; **8.** 17; **14.** 10; **37.** 16, 36, 41; *Ka*, **5.** 63; *U.* **36.** 7; **40.** 80, 153; **41.** 50; **42.** 42; **43.** 12; **44.** 28; 52. 38; **53.** 11; **56.** 17; **62.** 28.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 33; *Ci.* **5.** 28; **8.** 77; **11.** 29; **14.** 35; *Ka.* **4.** 64; *U.* **2.** 12; **34.** 30.

अजरुहा AJARUHĀ

S. S. *Ka.* **1.** 78.

It has been described as a tuber with protuberances, white externally and black internally and which is useful as an antidote to poisons. [2]

A fern, Nephrodium sp. possessing a rhizome with remains of bases of previous year's leaves, externally whitish but blackish inside may be examined.

1. मण्डलैः कपिलैश्चित्रैः सर्पाभा पञ्चपर्णिनी ।
पञ्चारत्निप्रमाणा च विज्ञेयाजगरी बुधैः ॥

2. कन्दः श्वेतः सपिडको भेदे चाञ्जनसन्निभः ।
गन्धलेपनपानैस्तु विषं जरयते नृणाम् ॥
दष्टानां विषपीतानां ये चान्ये विषमोहिताः ।
विषं जरयते तेषां तस्मादजरुहा स्मृता ॥ —Dalhaṇa.
मूषिकाऽजरुहा वापि हस्ते बद्धा तु भूपतेः ।
करोति निर्विषं सर्वमन्नं विष समायुतम् ॥ —Suśruta.

अजलोमी AJALOMĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **30.** 5, 23, 24; *U.* **60.** 47.

A. H. *U.* **5.** 2.

It is a variety of *Soma* like powerful drugs. The description given by Suśruta[1] appears to be the description of a typical Fern plant wherein the rhizome is covered by ramenta or hairy scales ("रोमशे कन्दसम्भवे") and gives rise to radical dissected leaves ("मूलोद्भव विच्छिन्नपत्र") typical of Ferns such as *Haṁsapādī*. But its comparision with *Śaṅkhapuṣpī* ("अथवा शंखपुष्पी च समाना सर्वरूपतः") is not clear. They may, however, be similar in their effects in mental ailments. The only other alternative sources of *Ajalomī* and *Golomī* may be aromatic plants of Umbelliferae found on the snowy heights of the Himalayas. In practice two varieties of *Dūrvā*–दूर्वा are used in their places.

अजशृङ्गी AJAŚṚṄGĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 144; *Ci.* **1**-4. 6; **30.** 270; *Ka.* **11.** 12; **12.** 11, 36.

S. S. *Su.* **36.** 6, 12; **38.** 8, 72; **44.** 41; *Ci.* **17.** 14.

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 57; **17.** 37.

Ajaśṛṅgī referred to here is not the *Ajā* of *Droṇī prāveśika Rasāyana*–द्रोणीप्रावेशिक रसायन group, as stated in C. S. *Ci.* **1**-4. 6. It appears to be a common climber of the *Vallīpañcamūla*–वल्लीपञ्चमूल group of Suśruta (*Su.* **38.** 72). It is wrong to confuse it with *Meṣaśṛṅgī*–मेषशृङ्गी or *Karkaṭaśṛṅgī*–कर्कटशृङ्गी. *Ajaśṛṅgī* and *Meṣaśṛṅgī* have both been included in the *Varuṇādi Gaṇa*–वरुणादि गण (S. S. *Su.* **38.** 8) as two different entities, although they may share each other's properties as they belong to the same *Gaṇa* (group).

See–**अजा** and synonym **उत्तमारणी.**

अजा AJĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **1**-4. 6.

S. S. *Ci.* **30.** 5, 17, 18.

It has been included among the nine *Droṇīprāveśika Rasāyana* drugs of Caraka and *Soma* like powerful drugs of Suśruta. It has been described as a milky white herb with

1. गोलोमी चाजलोमीच रोमशे कन्दसम्भवे ।
हंसपादीव विच्छिन्नैः पत्रैर्मूलसमुद्भवैः ॥

tubers like goat's udder and having milky juice.[1] Attention may be drawn to the *Phenakamala*–फेनकमल of the Alpine Himalayas, which, it is reported, is called by the name of *Bheḍagandhā*–भेडगन्धा. White foam-like appearance of its frutescence may truly be described as शङ्खकुन्देन्दुपाण्डुरा. This may also be called *Ajagandhā*–अजगंधा but not *Ajaśṛṅgī*–अजशृङ्गी as mentioned C. S. A close study of *Saussūrea gossipifolia Don.* is recommended.

अजाजी AJĀJĪ

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 3; **4.** 45; **23.** 19; **27.** 302; *Vi.* **8.** 158; *Ci.* **5.** 68, 71, 79, 87; **8.** 141; **11.** 73, 85, 87; **12.** 39, 53, 58; **13.** 102, 104; **14.** 64, 69. 73, 90; **15.** 87, 101, 113; **17.** 100; **18.** 172; **19.** 47, 114; **23.** 77, 94, 230; **24.** 120, 175, 179, 181; **26.** 21, 137, 214, 216, 217; **30.** 53; *Ka.* **7.** 39, 56; *Si.* **8.** 41.

S. S. *Ci.* **5.** 28; *U.* **40.** 78; **42.** 25, 32, 95; **43.** 21; **47.** 30, 45.

A. H. *Su.* **14.** 25; **15.** 33; *Sa.* **1.** 88; *Ci.* **3.** 20, 142, 144; **4.** 23, 27; **5.** 56; **6.** 33; **7.** 13, 40, 44; **8.** 45, 50, 60; **9.** 12, 26, 50, 111, 114; **10.** 12, 27; **14.** 9, 11, 18, 32, 36, 113; **15.** 15, 127, 129; **17.** 20, 39; *Ka.* **2**, 17, 26; *U.* **20.** 5, 6; **34.** 30.

See synonym–**जीरक.**

अञ्जन AÑJANA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 4; *Ci.* **4.** 65; **6.** 29; *Si.* **6.** 48; **7.** 56; **10.** 36, 38.

S. S. *Ci.* **18.** 33.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 14; *Ci.* **3.** 10.

Añjana is also a name for *Sauvīrāñjana*–सौवीराञ्जन mineral. All references for *Añjana* have not been noted.

See–**रसाञ्जन.**

अञ्जनकी AÑJANAKI

S. S. *Ci.* **18.** 34.

See synonym–**नीली.**

अणु AṆU

S. S. *U.* **19.** 13.

See synonym–**अश्मन्तक.**

अतसी ATASĪ

Linum usitatissimum Linn. ; *Alasī*–अलसी and *Tīsī*–तीसी H.

Synonyms : **उमा** and **क्षुमा (क्षौम).**

1. अजास्तनाभकन्दा तु सक्षीरा क्षुपरूपिणी ।
अजा महौषधी ज्ञेया शङ्खकुन्देन्दु पाण्डुरा ॥

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 17; **13.** 9; **27.** 287; *Ni.* **5.** 7; *Vi.* **7.** 26; *Sa.* **8.** 59, 76, 93; *Ci.* **5.** 140; **6.** 19; **8.** 175; **25.** 50; *Ka.* **11.** 10; *Si.* **4.** 4.

S. S. *Su.* **21.** 20; **36.** 9; **45.** 115. 116; **46.** 49; *Ci.* **5.** 10; **8.** 15; **11.** 5; **14.** 7; **18.** 45; **31.** 5; **32.** 12; **37.** 21.

A. H. *Sa.* **2.** 25; *Ci.* **5.** 79; **14.** 87; **17.** 35; *Ka.* **4.** **56**; *U.* **25.** 37.

अतिगुहा ATIGUHĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **23.** 212.

S. S. *Su.* **19.** 29; *Ka.* **8.** 51.

A. H. *Su.* **29.** 31.

Guhā and *Atiguhā* are usually understood to be names of *Śālaparṇī*–शालपर्णी and *Pṛṣnīparṇī*–पृश्निपर्णी. But their limited, specific and similar uses in the three texts appear to indicate that they may be entirelly different from the abovo two, which might have been substituted when the genuine source plants due to rare occurrence became unavailable and were ultimately forgotten. Their uses as highly antiseptic (*Rakṣoghna*–रक्षोघ्न) and alexipharmic (*Viṣaghna*–विषघ्न) substances only have been mentioned. Both *Guhā* and *Atiguhā* seem to be identified at present with either of the two *Parṇinis*–पर्णिनी.

See–गुहा, शालपर्णी and पृश्निपर्णी.

अतिच्छत्रा ATICCHATRĀ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **1**-4. 5; **9.** 52.

S. S. *Su.* **19.** 29; **30.** 5, 14, 15.

A. H. *Su.* **29.** 31; *U.* **6.** 35.

Chatrā–छत्रा and *Aticchatrā*–अतिच्छत्रा invariably occur together in the texts. In C. S. they, together with *Śatapuṣpā*–शतपुष्पा, have been placed in the *Madhura Skandha*–मधुरस्कन्ध. In S. S., besides their highly antiseptic (*Rakṣoghna*–रक्षोघ्न) use in *Ci.* **30.** 14, 15, they have been included among the *Soma* like powerful drugs where they have been described in the following words :—

Chatrā and *Aticchatrā* are antiseptic and obtained from tubers. They resemble *Śvetakāpoti* and prevent old age and death." [1]

1. छत्रातिच्छत्रके विद्याद्रक्षोघ्ने कन्दसम्भवे ।
जरामृत्युनिवारिण्यौ श्वेतकापोतिसंस्थिते ॥

On a perusal of the above contexts it appears to be *Madhurarasa*–मधुररस, *Rasāyana*–रसायन, *Rakṣoghna*–रक्षोघ्न and useful in mental ailments. These two names may also be applicable to *Śatapuṣpādvaya*–शतपुष्पाद्वय, but it is also certain that as *Tikṣṇa Virya Rasāyanas*–तीक्ष्ण वीर्य रसायन found in the Himalayas, they should be different. It is very likely that they may belong to Umbelliferae or Araceae where the inflorescence is *Chatrākāra*–छत्राकार (Umbel) or *Droṇa*–द्रोण like (spadix). Plants belonging to Arisaema and allied genera of Araceae, *Puecedanum nagpurens* Prain and *P. dhana* Ham. known as *Kāmarāja*–कामराज and *Tejarāja*–तेजराज in the Vindhya forest region, and *Heracleum canescens* Lindl. and *Trachyspermum falconeri* (C. B. Cl.) Walff. both known as *Chatryā*–छत्र्या in Garhwal may be examined.

अतिबला ATIBALĀ

Abutilon indicum (Linn.) SW.; *Kaṅghī*–कङ्घी H.

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 7; *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Sa.* **8.** 34; *Ci.* **1**-2. 4, 12; **3.** 266; **19.** 55; **28.** 158; **29.** 55, 61; *Si.* **3.** 27; **12.** 30, 31, 34.

S. S. *Su.* **15.** 39; **16.** 20; **39.** 7; **42.** 18; *Ci.* 5. 7, 12; **15.** 43; **20** 34; **27.** 19; **37.** 23; *Ka.* **8.** 51; *Sa.* **10.** 4; *U.* **17.** 34; **24.** 31; **58.** 59.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 121; **11.** 18; **21.** 76; *U.* **39.** 60, 104; **40.** 14.

References under बला for बलाद्वय may also be included.

अतिमुक्तक ATIMUKTAKA

Hiptage benghalensis Kurz; *Mādhavīlatā*–माधवीलता, *Anetā*–अनेता (Dehradun) H.

Synonym : माधवी.

S. S. *Su.* **45.** 120; *Ci.* **31.** 5; *U.* **45.** 16; **60.** 35.

A. H. *U.* **13.** 90.

Dalhaṇa has identified it with *Mādhavī*–माधवी which according to him, is also known as *Avāntaka*–अवान्तक or or *Avetaka*–अवेतक. *Mādhāvi* is, no doubt, called *Anetā*–अनेता in Dehradun. In *Ci.* **31.** 5 *Atimuktaka Taila* has been mentioned to be useful in Prameha but here it has been identified with *Tinduka*–तिन्दुक.

अतियव ATIYAVA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 43.

Inferior varieties of *Yava*–यव like grains which are smaller and awnless.

See–यवक.

अतिरसा ATIRASĀ

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 7, 50; *Ci*. **10**. 33.

A name considered applicable to different drugs such as **मधुक, शतावरी, रास्ना** or even **मधुरसा** a variety of **मूर्वा.**

अतिविषा ATIVIṢĀ

Aconitum heterophyllum Wall.; *Atisa*–अतीस or *Patisa*–पतीस H.

Synonyms : **घुणप्रिया, घुणवल्लभा, घुणेष्टा, प्रतिविषा, विषा** and **विषाख्या.**

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 21; **4**. 3, 12; **23**. 18; **25**. 39; *Vi*. **8**. 150, 158; *Ci*. **3**. 204, 219; **6**. 37, 41; **7**. 67, 131; **11**. 15; **12**. 42; **13**. 157; **14**. 187, 230, 236; **15**. 97, 98, 100, 104, 129, 138, 165, 173, 186; **16**. 60, 121; **18**. 114; **19**. 58, 112, 115; **23**. 196; **26**. 20, 96, 100, 199; **27**. 34, 35; **28**. 149, 166; **30**. 90; *Si*. **4**. 13; **8**. 18.

S. S. *Su*. **11**. 13; **38**. 22, 26, 54; **39**. 6; **44**. 36; *Ci*. **4**. 4; **9**. 8; **10**. 15; **14**. 10; **15**. 21; **17**. 44; **18**. 48; **19**. 34; **22**. 53, 54, 74; **23**. 12; **37**. 15, 23, 27, 33, 39; *Ka*. **1**. 64, 83; **3**. 17; **6**. 3, 18; **7**. 39; *U*. **24**. 35; **39**. 188, 190, 219, 240 (or **विषा**), 245; **40**. 35 (2), 37, 44, 48, 62, 67, 93; **42**. 72, 128; **55**. 48, 49; **56**. 14; **57**. 11.

A. H. *Su*. **10**. 30; **14**. 25; **15**. 35; **30**. 21; *Sa*. **2**. 8, 41, 42; *Ci*. **1**. 65, 90; **3**. 74, 133; **6**. 57; **8**. 131; **9**. 58, 59 (2); **10**. 3, 8, 11, 35, 39; **12**. 25; **17**. 2; **19**. 10, 19, 33; **21**. 60; *Ka*. **4**. 64; *U*. **2**. 19, 37, 57, 58; **22**. 49, 50, 69; **34**. 46; **36**. 66, 67; **37**. 38.

Genuine *Atīsa* (tubers) is easily susceptible to the attack of insects and is accordingly named after them. Another variety available in the market and used as *Atīsa* is the tuber of *A. palmatum* D. Don, another non-poisonous aconite which is elongated, harder and of blackish colour. It may be the *Aruṇā*–अरुणा variety of later writers.

अद्रिकर्णि ADRIKARṆĪ

A. H. *U*. **5**. 20.

See synonym : **गिरिकर्णिका.**

अधोगुडा ADHOGUḌĀ

C. S. *Su*. **1**. 76.

It may be a special variety of *Guḍā*–गुडा or *Snuhī*–स्नुही such as *Euphorbia acaulis* Roxb.; *Vanamūlī*–वनमूली H.

अध्यण्ड ADHYAṆḌA

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 266.

See synonym–**स्वयंगुप्ता.**

अनन्ता ANANTĀ

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 31; **25**. 39; *Vi*. **8**. 151; *Sa*. **8**. 41; *Ci*. **3**. 257; **4**. 102; **9**. 41 (Va.); **21**. 87; **23**. 231; **26**. 178, 232; **30**. 91; *Si*. **3**. 46; **10**. 20, 41.

S. S. *Su*. **16**. 20, 27 (10); **36**. 7; *Ci*. **3**. 61; **11**. 9; **38**. 54; *Ka*. **3**. 12; **6**. 3; *Sa*. **10**. 60, 64; *U*. **10**. 5; **24**. 40; **29**. 7; **33**. 7; **36**. 4; **39**. 204; **62**. 31.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 6, 37; *Sa*. **2**. 55, 59; *Ci*. **8**. 113; **18**. 15; *Ka*. **4**. 12; *U*. **1**. 13; **3**. 49; **6**. 39; **13**. 76, 93; **18**. 8; **22**. 36, 88; **34**. 47.

It has been identified with any one of these, *Sārivā*–**सारिवा,** *Dhanvayāsa*–धन्वयास and *Dūrvā*–**दूर्वा.** At many places it has been used with *Sārivā* and at some with *Dūrvā* or *Yāsa*–यास as well. As each of these three, has two varieties, *Anantā* may indicate the use of the second variety in such cases. As all three appear to have partial similarity in their effects, any one of these may also be used. The name *Anantā* probably refers to the indefinite growth of the whole plant (in case of *Dūrvā*) or a part of it (primary root only in case of *Dhanvayāsa*). Long traditional use of *Sārivā* under the name of *Anantamūla*–अनन्तमूल may indicate the preference given by Vaidyas to *Sārivā*.

See–**दूर्वा, धन्वयास** and **सारिवा.**

अनल ANALA

S. S. *U*. **11**. 8.

See synonym–**चित्रक.**

अनुपाकी ANUPĀKĪ

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 161.

An unspecified sweet fruit called *Anūyā*–अनूया by Cakra and useful in *Vāta* and *Pitta* disorders.

अनुयव ANUYAVA

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 15.

Some variety of *Atiyava*–**अतियव.**

अन्तःकोटरपुष्पी ANTAHKOTARAPUSPĪ

C. S. *Su.* **1**. 82.

It may be a purgative (**विरेचक**) fruit or seed drug of the Convolvulaceae family such as *Ipomoea hederacea* Jacq. known as *Kāladānā*–**कालादाना** H. or *Kṛṣṇa Bīja*–**कृष्ण बीज.**

अन्नपाकी ANNAPĀKĪ

C. S. *Si.* **12**. 55.

It may be another name for *Odanapāki*–**ओदनपाकी.**

See–**ओदनपाकी.**

अन्त्रपाचक ANTRAPĀCAKA

S. S. *Ka.* **2**. 5.

An unspecified vegetable poison of the group of plants of which bark, heartwood and exudation are poisonous (**त्वक्-सारनिर्यास विष**).

अपामार्ग APĀMĀRGA

Achyranthes aspera Linn.; *Ciciḍā*–**चिचिड़ा,** *Ongā*–**ओंगा** H.

Synonyms : **खरमञ्जरी, प्रत्यक्पुष्पा, मयूरक** and **शिखरी.**

C. S. *Su.* **2**. 2, 32; **4**. 27; *Vi.* **7**. 20; **8**. 158; *Sa.* **8**. 28; *Ci.* **7**. 123: **8**. 175; **9**. 72; **10**. 17, 42; **13**. 169; **17**. 125; **18**. 56; **23**. 243; **26**. 183; *Si.* **9**. 63: **12**. 34.

S. S. *Su.* **11**. 11; **16**. 20, 27 (8); **36**. 31; **39**. 6; **42**. 18; *Ci.* **4**. 32; **6**. 13; **7**. 22; **14**. 12; **17**. 18, 25; **25**. 26; *Ka.* **6**. 12; **8**. 54, 106; *Sa.* **10**. 45; *U.* **52**. 42; **61**. 34.

A. H. *Su.* **10**. 29; **15**. 4; **30**. 10; *Sa.* **1**. 39 (**गौरदण्ड अपामार्ग**); **3**. 127, 133; **5**. 79; **8**. 160; **11**. 31; **15**. 46; **19**. 86; *U.* **1**. 47; **3**. 45; **7**. 20; **9**. 29; **22**. 63; **24**. 10; **37**. 73.

Later writers mention white (**श्वेत**) and red (**रक्त**) two colour varieties and one of them is said to have round grain (*Vṛttaphala*–**वृत्तफल**). Vāgbhaṭa in *Sa.* **1**. 39 has mentioned the use of *Gauradaṇḍa Apāmārga*–**गौरदण्डापामार्ग** (a variety with whitish stems) in a *Puṁsavana Prayoga*–**पुंसवन प्रयोग.**[1] For this and also for the white variety of *Apāmārga* a plant known as *Pupalia lappacea* Moq. may be examined.

अपेतराक्षसी APETARĀKṢASĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **10**. 37.

1. Medication causing the birth of a male child.

Unspecified but believed to be some variety of *Tulasī*–**तुलसी** (Ocimum sp.).

अपेहिवाता APEHIVĀTĀ

S. S. *Ci.* **18**. 4.

See–**प्रसारणी.**

अब्ज ABJA

S. S. *U.* **40**. 74; **50**. 24.

A. H. *Sa.* **2**. 4.

See synonym–**कमल.**

अब्द ABDA

S. S. *Ci.* **38**. 50; *Ka.* **3**. 17; *U.* **40**. 67; **52**. 13.

A. H. *Ci.* **3**. 29; **19**. 36; *U.* **2**. 55.

See synonym–**मुस्त.**

अभय ABHAYA

C. S. *Su.* **3**. 28; *Ci.* **4**. 80; **12**. 67; *Si.* **3**. 45; **5**. 61.

A. H. *U.* **25**. 67.

See synonym–**उशीर.**

अभया ABHAYĀ

C. S. *Su.* **1**. 81; **2**. 28; **4**. 12, 13, 24, 30, 36, 39, 50; **13**. 9; **15**. 6; **23**. 8. 16; **26**. 73; *Ci.* **1-1**. 61; **1-3**. 3, 40; **3**. 232, 297; **4**. 56; **5**. 78, 124, 129, 153, 155; **6**. 28 (2), 29 (2); **7**. 60, 83; **9**. 55; **12**. 26, 31, 48, 49, 51; **13**. 78, 79, 81; **14**. 66, 108; **15**. 87, 98, 100, 102, 152, 168; **17**. 140; **18**. 58, 59, 111, 119, 121, 162, 182; **19**. 23, 111; **20**. 20, 28; **21**. 75, 91 (Va.); **26**. 20, 59, 83, 96, 189; **29**. 156; **30**. 251, 252, 274; *Ka.* **7**. 20, 29, 45; **9**. 6; *Si.* **9**. 25.

S. S. *Su.* **38**. 26; **44**. 9, 65; **46** 199; *Ci.* **4**. 4; **9**. 7; **11**. 10; **19**. 57; **20**. 21; **37**. 37; *Ka.* **2**. 45; **3**. 17; **6**. 3; *U.* **17**. 18; **21**. 46; **39**. 191, 195, 206, 302; **40**. 33, 35, 36 (2), 37 42; **41**. 48, 50; **42**. 128; **44**. 16; **51**. 16, 17, 26; **52**. 13, 30, 44; **54**. 31; **57**. 9; **58**. 36, 37; **62**. 31; **65**. 9.

A. H. *Su.* **10**. 36; **14**. 22; **15**. 35; *Ci.* **1**. 55; **3**. 129, 130, 162; **4**. 52; **6**. 31, 52 (2); **7**. 105; **8**. 64, 75, 151; **9**. 14, 105, 106; **10**. 8, 11, 20, 27, 46; **12**. 7; **14**. 61; **15**. 88, 92; **16**. 56; **17**. 5, 31; **19**. 31, 37; **21**. 31, 36; **22**. 12; *Ka.* **4**. 11; *U.* **1**. 45; **9**. 25; **13**. 23, 69; **16**. 7. 53; **25**. 58; **30**. 12, 27; **35**. 21; **39**. 24, 161; **40**. 48.

See synonym–**हरीतकी.**

अभिषुक ABHIṢUKA

C. S. *Su.* **13.** 9; **27.** 154; *Ci.* **11.** 36; **18.** 102; **26.** 170; **29.** 65.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 187, 188.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 120; *U.* **24.** 54.

It is one of the *Auttarāpathika*–**औत्तरापथिक** fruit which is not specified correctly but believed to be imported *Pistā*–**पिस्ता,** fruit of *Pistacia vera* Linn.

अभीरु ABHĪRU

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146.

S. S. *Ci.* **5.** 13; **37.** 24; **38.** 56; *U.* **39.** 224; **42.** 70.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 170; **10.** 23; **15.** 6; *Ci.* **2.** 38; **3.** 122; **9.** 56; **11.** 2; **21.** 67; **22.** 42; *U.* **2.** 12; **13.** 90; **34.** 28.

See synonym–**शतावरी.**

अभीरुपत्री ABHĪRUPATRĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146.

A variety of *Śatāvarī*–**शतावरी भेद (?)**

अभ्र ABHRA

S. S. *U.* **10.** 4.

See synonym–**मुस्त.**

अमर AMARA

S. S. *Ci.* **37.** 11, 23; **38.** 59, 60, 63, 67; *U.* **11.** 8.

See synonym–**देवदारु.**

अमरतरु AMARATARU

A. H. *U.* **24.** 29.

See synonym–**देवदारु.**

अमरदारु AMARADĀRU

C. S. *Ci.* **12.** 41, 51, **13.** 146; *Si.* **3.** 56, 65.

S. S. *Ci.* **25.** 14; **37.** 8, 19; **39.** 226; **62.** 22.

A. H. *Sa.* **2.** 60; *Ci.* **1.** 137; **9.** 104; **14.** 121; **15.** 42; **21.** 66; *Ka.* **5.** 10; *U.* **13.** 75; **22.** 3; **27.** 38; **34.** 34.

See synonym–**देवदारु.**

अमरद्रुम AMARADRUMA

S. S. *Ci.* **37.** 36; *U.* **62.** 27.

See synonym–**देवदारु.**

अमरवरायुधसाह्वय AMARAVARĀYUDHASĀHVAYA

S. S. *Ci.* **17.** 41.

It is another name for *Vajrakanda*–**वज्रकन्द** which, too, is not specified.

See–**वज्रप्रोक्ता.**

अमराह्व AMARĀHVA

S. S. *U.* **52.** 13.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 43; *Ci.* **8.** 11; **17.** 30.

See synonym–**देवदारु.**

अमरा AMARĀ

A. H. *U.* **5.** 20.

See–**गुडूची.**

अमृणाल AMṚṆĀLA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 25.

See synonym–**उशीर.**

अमृत AMṚTA,

अमृतक AMṚTAKA

C. S. *Su.* **14.** 30; *Ci.* **7.** 145; **20.** 34.

S. S. *U.* **39.** 197.

See synonym–**गुडूची.**

अमृतफल AMṚTAPHALA

C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 146.

See synonym–**आमलकी.**

अमृतवल्ली AMṚTAVALLĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **1**-1. 75.

S. S. *Ci.* **10.** 13; **18.** 47; *U.* **39.** 222; **65.** 9.

A. H. *U.* **38.** 18.

See synonym–**गुडूची.**

अमृता AMṚTĀ

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 9; **4.** 50; **25.** 39; *Ci.* **1**-1. 56, 61; **3.** 201, 342; **6.** 29; **23.** 69; **26.** 241, 279; **28.** 170; **29.** 72, 83 (For *Harītakī*); **30.** 264, 276; *Si.* **3.** 59; **4.** 17; **9.** 92.

S. S. *Su.* **12.** 23; **36.** 24; *Ci.* **2.** 39; **9.** 8; **18.** 5, 45; **19.** 57; **38.** 59, 70, 105; *Ka.* **1.** 54; **2.** 45; **7.** 29, 33; *U.* **41.** 38; **52.** 42; **57.** 11.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 75; **7.** 20; **10.** 35; **15.** 12, 17; **30.** 51; *Ci.* **1.** 50, 51, 61, 64, 139; **3.** 58, 64, 133; **4.** 22, 24; **5.** 61; **8.** 49; **12.** 8; **13.** 4; **14.** 14; **17.** 40; **19.** 2, 9, 18, 67 (**अमृतासङ्ग**); **21.** 58; 22. 10; *Ka.* **4.** 37; **5.** 19; *U.* **1.** 44, 46; **2.** 13, 25; **13.** 12, 68; **22.** 67, 104; **28.** 38; **32.** 9; **35.** 21. 57; **38.** 26; **39.** 60, 159.

See synonyms–**गुडूची** and **हरीतकी.**

अमृताद्वय AMṚTĀDVAYA

S. S. *Ci*. **37**. 20.

A. H. *U*. **39** 34.

By *Amṛtā-Dvaya* (two *Amṛtās*), *Gudūci*–गुडूची and *Haritakī* –हरीतकी are understood. One of the two *Amṛtās* is undoubtedly *Gudūcī* and the other is *Haritakī* as is clear by comparing identical preparations (*yogas*) such as *Cyavanaprāśa yogas* in C. S., A. H. and also C. S. *Ci*. **29**. 33 and A. H. *Ci*. **22**. 12.

अमृतातुत्थ AMṚTĀTUTTHA

S. S. *Ci*. **2**. 68.

A. H. *U*. **26**. 26.

See–अमृतासङ्ग.

अमृतासङ्ग AMṚTĀSAṄGA

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 9; *Ci*. **25**. 117.

A. H. *Ci*. **19**. 67.

By *Amṛtātuttha*–अमृतातुत्थ and *Amṛtāsaṅga*–**अमृतासङ्ग** either one (*tuttha*–copper sulphate) or two substances (*Gudūci* and *Tuttha* or *Rasāñjana*) have been accepted.

अमोघा AMOGHĀ

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 49; *Sa*. **8**. 29, 89.

It is considered to be applicable to several drugs such as *Lakṣmaṇā*–लक्ष्मणा, *Āmalaki*–आमलकी, *Pāṭalā*–पाटला and *Viḍaṅga* –विडङ्ग etc.

अम्बष्ठकी AMBAṢṬHAKĪ,

अम्बष्ठा AMBAṢṬHĀ

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 5; *Vi*. **8**. 151; *Ci*. **15**. 107, 112; **30**. 89.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 46; **42**. 18; *Ci*. **11**. 9; **38**. 86; *Ka*. **5**. 95; *U*. **21**. 48; **40**. 72, 90.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 38; *Ci*. **9**. 65, 77; *U*. **18**. 20; **34**. 46.

At many places both in S. S. (*Su*. **38**. 46; **42**. 18; *Ci*. **38**. 86; *Ka*. **5**. 95; *U*. **40**. 72, 90) and A. H. (*Su*. **15**. 38; *Ci*. **9**. 65, 77) *Ambaṣṭhādi Gaṇa*–अम्बष्ठादि गण has been mentioned. There is considerable confusion with regard to the drugs indicated by these two names which are synonyms. It has been understood to stand for (i) *Pāṭhā*–पाठा, (ii) *Paṭasana*–पटसन H. (*Hibiscus cannabinus* Linn.), (iii) *Kākamāci*–काकमाची, *Choṭīmakoya*–छोटीमकोय H. (*Solanum nigrum* Linn.) or the galls of (iv) *Tamarix* or

Quercus species. *Pāṭhā* and *Ambaṣṭhā* occur together in *Puṣyānuga Cūrṇa*–पुष्यानुग चूर्ण and *Pāṭhā* is included in *Tiktaskandha* –तिक्तस्कन्ध while *Ambaṣṭhā* is in the *Kaṣāyaskandha*–कषायस्कन्ध of C. S. Thus, *Pāṭhā* and *Ambaṣṭhā* of these places cannot be the same. Dalhaṇa has identified *Ambaṣṭhā* with *Pāṭhā* or *Mācikā* –माचिका and he has described the latter as one popularly called *Sāṅkuraḍā*–साँकुरडा or *Sākura*–साकुर in Western India. *Sākura*, according to Desāī, is said to be the name of *Kākamācī* in *Kāṅgrā*. *Kākamācī* is also *Tiktarasa*–तिक्तरस, *Śīta-Vīrya*–शीतवीर्य and *Pittanāśaka*–पित्तनाशक substance. Thus, it does not appear correct to equate it with any of the two. In the *Puṣyānuga Cūrṇa* and *Kaṣāyaskandha*, *Mācicā*–माचीक is also mentioned which appears to be the galls of *Tamarix* or *Quercus*. Then again, *Ambaṣṭhā* has also been used as another name for *Ambārī*–अम्बारी or *Paṭasana*–पटसन. In concordance to the etymology (*Nirukti*–निरुक्ति) of the word *Ambaṣṭhā*, the fruits of *Hibiscus* species and the galls (so called fruits) of *Quercus* or *Tamarix* species stay with the Mother plant longer than usual after maturity. It may, therefore, be suggested that the above two may be considered as true or original *Ambaṣṭhā*, and *Pāṭhā* etc. may be used as partial substitutes only.

अम्बु AMBU

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 28; *Ci*. **4**. 45; **6**. 30; **12**. 35, 63; **14**. 164; **15**. 88; **24**. 158; **28**. 151; **30**. 272.

S. S. *Ci*. **12**. 5; **17**. 10; **37**. 12, 27; *U*. **47**. 61; **52**. 23.

A. H. *Ci*. **1**. 15; **8**. 130; **12**. 8; **21**. 68, 77; *U*. **5**. 19; **22**. 91.

See synonym–बालक.

अम्बुद AMBUDA

C. S. *Si*. **3**. 61.

S. S. *Ci*. **39**. 223; **51**. 21; **61**. 31.

A. H. *U*. **5**. 20.

See synonym–मुस्त.

अम्बुरुह AMBURUHA

C. S. *Ci*. **22**. 36.

See synonym–कमल.

अम्भःश्यामाक AMBHAḤŚYĀMĀKA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 16.

An inferior variety of food grain similar to Śyāmāka –श्यामाक.

अम्भोज AMBHOJA

S. S. *Su*. **6**. 28.

A. H. *Su*. **24**. 18; **25**. 22; **26**. 3; *Sa*. **2**. 2; *Ci*. **2**. 32, 34, 46; **8**. 118; *U*. **13**. 85.

See synonym–कमल.

अम्भोद AMBHODA

S. S. *U*. **39**. 218, 220; **40**. 66; **41**, 50; *Ci*. **38**. 43.

A. H. *Ci*. **9**. 109; **18**. 22; *Ka*. **2**. 11.

See synonym–मुस्त.

अम्भोधर AMBHODHARA

S. S. *U*. **52**. 30.

See synonym–मुस्त.

अम्भोरुह AMBHORUHA

S. S. *Ka*. **26**. 14.

See synonym–कमल.

अम्ल AMLA

A. H. *Ci*. **1**. 134.

See synonym–अम्लवेतस.

अम्लविदुल AMLAVIDULA

A. H. *Ci*. **8**. 149.

This is also split up to mean two substances i.e. अम्ल (अम्लवेतस) and विदुल (वेतस).

अम्लवेतस AMLAVETASA

Garcinia pedunculata Roxb.; *Thaikal*–थैकल, *Thaikarā*–थैकरा B.

Synonyms : अम्ल and अम्लविदुल.

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 28; **4**, 6, 10, 37; **25**. 39; **27**. 149; *Vi*. **8**. 147; *Ci*. **5**. 79, 85, 162, 165; **8**. 140; **9**. 61; **15**. 107; **17**. 86, 103; **18**. 126, 177; **23**. 79; **24**. 171, 175; **26**. 60; *Ka*. **7**. 61; *Si*. **9**. 24.

S. S. *Su*. **42**. 18; *Ci*. **5**. 21, 28; **10**. 4; *U*. **26**. 35; **39**. 291; **42**. 27, 29, 32, 70, 94.

A. H. *Su*. **10**. 25; *Ci*. **3**. 61; **4**. 6, 28; **5**. 55; **6**. 30; **7**. 37, 40; **8**. 34, 146; **14**. 9, 17, 25, 32, 77, 111; **17**. 11; **21**. 37; *Ka*. **3**. 15; *U*. **20**. 5; **22**. 81.

Amlavetasa is an acid fruit according to Caraka. It has been described as similar to *Vṛkṣāmla*–वृक्षाम्ल (*Garcinia indica*) fruit but unlike the latter it is purgative (*Bhedaka*) in action. It has often been used together with *Mātuluṅga*–मातुलुङ्ग, a Citrus fruit. It is thus likey to be either a *Citrus* or *Garcinia* fruit. The fruit of *Garcinia pedunculata* is used as *Amlavetasa* in Bengal and Assam and almost every where else dried leaf stalks of *Rheum* (*Revanda*–रेवन्द) intertwined together and called *Gucchī*–गुच्छी are in use. It might be noted that *Vetasa* is sometimes included among the five *Kṣīrī Vṛkṣas*–क्षीरी वृक्ष. Does it indicate that the name *'Vetasa'* now given to *Salix* species was also given to *Garcinias* which are also laticiferous. In any case, the concensus, at present, is for the acceptance of *G. pedunculata* fruit as *Amlavetasa*. The traditional use of *Rheum* stalks, however, may be allowed to continue as a substiture for it.

अम्लिका AMLIKĀ,

अम्लीका AMLĪKĀ

Tamarindus indica Linn.; Imlī–इमली, Ciñcā–चिंचा H.

C. S. *Su*. **23**. 37; **27**. 149; *Vi*. **8**. 147 (2); *Ci*. **14**. 124, 200.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 139, 160.

A. H. *Su*. **10**. 25; *Ci*. **8**. 80.

अम्लीकाकन्द AMLĪKĀKANDA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 119.

It is one of the tuber vegetable (कन्द शाक) and described as a small herbaceous plant of Kāmarūpa region by Cakradatta and as acidic and ginger-like by Gaṅgādhara.

अरणिक ARAṆIKA

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 24; *Ci*. **14**. 117.

See synonym–अग्निमन्थ.

अरलु ARALU

C. S. *Ka*. **6**. 3; *U*. **32**. 3; **40**. 92.

A. H. *Sa*. **2**. 7; *U*. **3**. 59; **18**. 3.

Dalhaṇa in his comments on *Kaṭvaṅga*–कट्वङ्ग (*U*. **61**. 23) identifies it with *Aralu* and not with *Śyonākā*–श्योनाक as others do. It indicates that the two are different from each other. Yet, at another place he calls *Parvata Nimba*–पर्वत निम्ब as *Aralu*. The tree popularly known as *Aruā*–अरुआ in Mirzapore

forests and looking like a *Nīm* tree is *Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb. This seems to be the *Aralu* of Dalhaṇa. It has been used as a subsitute for *Śyonāka*.

See–कट्वङ्ग and श्योनाक.

अरविन्द ARAVINDA

C. S. *Ci*. **17**. 10.

A. H. *U*. **39**. 48.

See synonym–कमल.

अरिमेद ARIMEDA

Acacia leucophloea Willd.; *Revāṅ*–रेवाँ, *Remajā*–रेमजा H.

Synonym : अहिमार.

C. S. *Ci*. **4**. 43, 48; **25**. 49; *Vi*. **8**. 151; *Ci*. **26**. 204.

S. S. *Su*. **14**. 36; *Ka*. **6**. 3.

A. H. *U*. **22**. 90, 96, 106.

This has been mentioned by Dalhaṇa as *Arimajja*–अरिमज्ज and *Rāmaka*–रामक and *Viṭkhadira*–विट्खदिर by later writers.

अरिष्ट ARIṢṬA

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 240, 257; **7**. 151.

S. S. *Su*. **19**. 28; **39**. 3; **44**. 6; **46**. 197, 262; *Ci*. **9**. 28, 46, 50; **16**. 17; **25**. 43; *U*. **39**. 222; **41**. 50.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 75; **15**. 16; *Ci*. **5**. 28; **12**. 1, 18; *U*. **14**. 14; **30**. 34.

See–निम्ब and अरिष्टक.

अरिष्टक ARIṢṬAKA

C. S. *Ci*. **24**. 159.

S. S. *U*. **31**. 7; **39**. 280.

A. H. *Ci*. **1**. 134.

Both *Ariṣṭa*–अरिष्ट and *Ariṣṭaka*–अरिष्टक are identified by Dalhaṇa with *Nimba*–निम्ब but at some places alternatively with Soapnut or *Riṭhā*–रीठा especially where the soapy foam is meant. In C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 257 *Nimba* and *Ariṣṭa* are separately mentioned as different substances. *Ariṣṭaka*, at the most, may be accepted exclusively for Soap-nut i.e., *Sapindus trifoliatus* Linn. and *S. mukorossi* Gaertn., *Riṭhā*–रीठा H.

अरिष्टा ARIṢṬĀ

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 49; *Sa*. **8**. 29, 89.

This is considered to be a synonym for *Kaṭukā*–कटुका or *Gāṅgerukī*–गाङ्गेरुकी.

अरुष्कर ARUṢKARA

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 13.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 190 (अरुष्कर निबन्धन), 195 (आरुष्कर = अरुष्कर फल); *Ci*, **6**. 19; **9**. 5; **19**. 14, 18; *Ka*. **5**. 70; **6**. 3; *U*. **9**. 35; **12**. 35.

A. H. *Su*. **7**. 37; **10**. 31; **16**. 23; *Ci*. **6**. 75; **8**. 23, 35, 140, 155; **12**. 20; **13**. 34; **19**. 12, 26, 43, 44, 47, 81; **20**. 32; **21**. 59; **39**. 68, 80, 169.

The false fruit here consists of (1) swollen fleshy and edible fruit stalk called *Aruṣkara Nibandhana* and (2) the real fruit which is used in medicine and called Marking-nut.

See synonym–भल्लातक.

अर्क ARKA

C. S. *Su*. **1**. 112, 113; **3**. 11; **4**. 4, 22; **5**. 70; **14**. 30, 41, 42; **26**. 71; *Vi*. **7**. 17, 22; **8**. 150, 158(2); *Ci*. **3**. 266; **7**. 56, 84, 101, 105, 111; **10**. 32; **12**. 65, 70; **13**. 107; **14**. 45, 46, 50, 54, 58; **15**. 183; **17**. 124; **21**. 125; **23**. 55, 215, 242; **25**. 87, 95; **26**. 12, 23; **27**. 26, 48, 52; **29**. 147; **30**. 70, 81, 108; *Si*. **3**. 54; **10**. 22.

S. S. *Su*. **11**. 11; **14**. 36; **16**. 20; **36**. 17; **38**. 16; **39**. 5, 6, 7; **46**. 284, 430; *Ci*. **1**. 120; **2**. 91; **4**. 32; **5**. 18; **6**. 12; **8**. 48, 50; **9**. 10, 27, 35, 40, 51, 54, 58; **10**. 4, 15; **16**. 26; **17**. 35, 41; **18**. 6, 45; **19**. 39, 58; **23**. 15, 138; **25**. 18, 22; **38**. 59; *Ka*. **5**. 18, 85; **6**. 3, 20; **7**. 51; **8**. 102; *U*. **11**. 5; **21**. 6, 23; **41**. 39; **51**. 37; **57**. 12; **60**. 48.

A. H. *Su*. **2**. 2; **15**. 7, 28; **17**. 8; **29**. 76; **30**. 9; *Ci*. **1**. 163; **4**. 26; **5**. 61; **8**. 18, 24, 25, 151; **10**. 59; **12**. 20; **15**. 48; **17**. 25; **18**. 26; **19**. 70, 79, 82, 83; **20**. 9, 16, 17; **21**. 52; *Ka*. **1**. 17, 46; **4**. 17; **5**. 45; *U*. **5**. 2; **14**. 5; **18**. 2, 13, 45; **22**. 20, 67; **28**. 34; **30**. 23, 38; **36**. 70; **37**. 43; **38**. 36.

Arka popularly known as *Āka*–आक or *Madāra*–मदार has two species which are identified with *Calotropis procera* (Ait.) R. Br., *Raktārka*–रक्तार्क and *C. gigantea* (Linn.) R. Br. ex Ait., *Śvetārka*–श्वेतार्क or *Alarka*–अलर्क.

Synonyms : सदापुष्पी, रूपिका, अलर्क.

अर्कपर्णी ARKAPARṆĪ

S. S. *Ka*. **8**. 106.

It is a Alexipharmic (*Viṣaghna*-विषघ्न) substance. It may either be the same as *Arkapuṣpī*–अर्कपुष्पी or some other plant of the same family such as *Tylophora indica* (Burm. f.) Merr.

अर्जक ARJAKA

C. S. *Su*. **14**. 31; **26**. 109; **27**. 167; *Vi*. **8**. 149; *Sa*. **8**. 54; *Ci*. **7**. 111; **11**. 84; **12**. 65, 70; **37**. 54.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 18; **39**. 6; **46**. 221, 235; *Ci*. **5**. 18; *U*. **11**. 11; **39**. 267.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 106; **17**. 7; *Ci*. **3**. 142; **6**. 19.

Dalhaṇa has described it as a white variety of *Kuṭheraka* with short flowering shoots, small leaves and without any aroma (श्वेतकुठेरकः लघुमञ्जरीकः सूक्ष्मपत्रोनिर्गन्धः). The description appears to apply to a plant known as *Orthosiphon pallidus* Royle. and popularly called *Damajarī*–दमजरी (*Devamañjarī* –देवमञ्जरी), *Nagandha Bāvarī*–नगन्ध बावरी and *Ajagura*–अजगुर (Mirzapore). This is said to be useful in *Prameha*, dyspnoea (*Svāsa*) and fevers (*Jvara*).

See–कुठेरक.

अर्जुन ARJUNA

Terminalia arjuna W. and A.; *Kauhā*–कौहा H.

Synonyms : ककुभ, धनञ्जय, पार्थ and श्वेतवाह.

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 4; **4**. 43; **25**. 49; *Vi*. **8**. 151; *Ci*. **6**. 26, 30, 37; **8**. 128; **23**. 203; **25**. 94; **26**. 97, 270; **30**. 91.

S. S. *Su*. **14**. 36; **38**. 12; *Ci*. 1. 97; **2**. 65; **18**. 10; **19**. 31; **25**. 28, 32; *Ka*. **6**. 3; **8**. 114; *Sa*. **2**. **7**; *U*. **12**. 11; **39**. 252; **40**. 96; **45**. 23, 34, 36.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 41; **29**. 72; *Sa*. **1**. 13; *Ci*. **6**. 53; **12**. 7, 8, 17; *U*. **2**. 61; **22**. 28; **27**. 14; **32**. 16; **34**. 47; **37**. 36.

अलम्बुषा ALAMBUṢĀ

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 146.

A. H. *Ci*. **8**. 12.

It has been identified with *Muṇḍī*–मुण्डी but if the version in *Vi*. **8**. 146 is correct and *Śrāvaṇī*–श्रावणी and *Mahāśrāvaṇī* –महाश्रावणी are synonyms of *Muṇḍī*, *Alambuṣā* should be different from *Muṇḍī*. It is, therefore, yet to be identified correctly, although some consider it to be *Biophytum sensitivum* (Linn.) DC.

अलर्क ALARKA

C. S. *Vi*. **7**. 17; **8**. 158; *Si*. **10**. 22.

S. S. *Su*. **16**. 20; **38**. 16; **39**. 5, 6, 7; *Ci*. **6**. 12; **9**. 51.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 28.

Alarka has always been mentioned with *Arka*–अर्क and not alone. This is usually considered to be the bigger and white-flowered variety, *Calotropis gigantea* (Linn.) R. Br. ex Ait. Dalhaṇa also describes it as a tree variety of *Arka* having white flowers (अलर्कः श्वेतार्कवृक्षः).

See–अर्क.

अलवणा ALAVAṆĀ

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 15; *Ci*. **17**. 34.

See–ज्योतिष्मती and तेजोह्वा.

अलसान्द्र ALASĀNDRA

Vigna cylindrica Skeels; *Alasendi*–अलसेन्दी Mal.

Synonym : राजमाष.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 35.

अलाबु ALĀVU

Lagenaria siceraria Standl.; *Laukī*–लौकी, *Kaddū*–कद्दू, *Lauā* –लौआ, *Titlaukī*–तितलौकी etc. H.

Synonyms : इक्ष्वाकु, कटुतुम्ब, कटुकालाबु, तिक्तालाबु, तिक्तेक्ष्वाकु, तुम्बा, तुम्बी, पिण्डफला and लम्बा.

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 109; *Ni*. **5**. 14; *Ci*. **26**. 13.

S. S. *Su*. **9**. 4; **42**. 18; **46**. 211, 215; *Ci*, **23**. 15; *Ka*. **1**. 41; *Sa*. **10**. 21, 30; *U*. **55**. 52.

A. H. *Su*. **25**. 3, 27; **26**. 49, 54, 55; *U*. **22**. 70; **36**. 80; **37**. 38.

There are two varieties, sweet and bitter used as vegetable and in medicine respectively. The fruit deprived of its pulp and seeds is used as an instrument for blood letting and many of the references given above relate to it's use as such.

अवगुत्थ AVAGUTTHA

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 221, 238.

Dalhaṇa equates it with *Veganāmā* i.e. *Kākādanī* (अवगुत्थं वेगनामा काकादनीत्यर्थः).

It's properties have been described in *Su*. **46**. 238.

See–काकादनी.

अवल्गुज AVALGUJA,
अवल्गुजा AVALGUJĀ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 32, 93, 99; *Vi.* **8.** 150; *Ci.* **7.** 168, 169, 170; **14.** 124; **19.** 35.

S. S. *Su.* **42.** 18; **46.** 265; *Ci.* **9.** 5, 10, 21, 25, 27, 37; **10.** 4, 14; **25.** 15; **28.** 3; **31.** 5.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 75, 82; **7.** 26; *Ci.* **20.** 13, 14.

This is another name for *Bākucī*–बाकुची but in S. S. *Ci* **28.** 3 there is mention of white and black varieties of *Avalguja*. Does it mean that decorticated or unripe seeds after drying in the sun and dry and mature entire seeds are the two varieties intended here. There may also be a possibility of white (श्वेत) and black (कृष्ण) varieties of *Phalgu* –फल्गु fruits originally meant to be used here. An explanation, however, has to be given as evidently two varieties of *Bākuci* are not recorded.

See synonym–बाकुची.

अवाक्पुष्पी AVĀKPUṢPĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 158; *Ci.* **7.** 113; **14.** 234; **29.** 61.

This may be synonym of अधः पुष्पी, *Trichodesma indicum* R. Br.; *Andhāhuli*–अन्धाहुली H.

अव्यथा AVYATHĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 49; *Sa.* **8.** 29, 89.

Interpreted as गुडूची or हरीतकी.

अशुक्ल चन्दन AŚUKLA CANDANA

S. S *U.* **50.** 18.

See–रक्त चन्दन.

अशोक AŚOKA

Saraca indica Linn.

Synonyms : गतशोक and वञ्जुल (?)

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 47; *Vi.* **8.** 151.

S. S. *Su.* **6.** 28; **38.** 13; *Ci.* **1.** 85; **4.** 27, 32; *Ka.* **5.** 70; **6.** 20; *U.* **17.** 8; **39.** 232.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 10; **21.** 34.

अशोकरोहिणी AŚOKAROHIṆĪ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 48; *Sa.* **8.** 93; *Ka.* **1.** 26.

S. S. *Su.* **42.** 18.

A. H. *U.* **2.** 47.

This is usually accepted as *Kaṭukā* but according to Aruṇadatta this is a climber having leaves like those of *Aśoka* –अशोक. It may be, according to him, *Erycibe paniculata* Roxb., which is called *Urimbida*–उरिम्बिद in Orissa while *Aśoka* is known there as *Husaṁgada*–हुसंगद.

See–कटुका.

अश्मन्तक AŚMANTAKA

Synonym : अणु.

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 112, 113; **4.** 33; **14.** 30; *Vi.* **8.** 147, 151; *Ci.* **3.** 266; **6.** 37; **14.** 46; **26.** 183.

S. S. *Su.* **25.** 20; **46.** 163, 164, 170; *Sa.* **10.** 57, 59; *Ci.* **7.** 5; **11.** 11; **25.** 19; *Ka.* **5.** 85; **6.** 3; *U.* **12.** 42; **18.** 36, 87.

A. H. *Sa.* **2.** 54; *Ci.* **11.** 18; **12.** 18; *U.* **9.** 28; **18.** 46.

Aśmantaka appears to be the name of two different drugs. One of them is a latex containg tree (क्षीरीवृक्ष) mentioned by Caraka in *Su.* **1.** 112–13 and used as an emetic. This has been also mentioned with other latex bearing plants of the genus Ficus in the group of ten antidiuretic drugs (मूत्रसंग्रहणीय दशक) of Caraka (*Su.* **4.** 33). The other *Aśmantaka* appears to be non-laticiferous, diuretic and *Uṣṇa vīrya* drug and which is a fibre-yielding plant belonging to the genus Bauhinia. Dalhaṇa calls it either (1) *Amlaloṭaka*–अम्ललोटक or *Asanta*–असन्त tree or (2) the *Mūrvā*–मूर्वा of others described as a climber having bilobed leaves like *Kovidāra* (Bauhinia sp.) ('कोविदार सदृश युग्मपत्रं लताविशेषमश्मन्तकमाचक्षते'). So the non-laticiferous *Aśmantaka* is *Bauhinia malabarica* Roxb. or *B. vahlii* W. and A. and the latex bearing *Aśmantaka* is *Ficus cordifolia* Roxb. Attention may be drawn to *Akṣīvāśmantaka*–अक्षीवाश्मन्तक of C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 266 which may be read as *Akṣirāśmantaka*–अक्षीराश्मन्तक and not अक्षीवाश्मन्तक (*Akṣīva*–अक्षीव and *Aśmantaka*–अश्मन्तक).

अश्मभिद् AŚMABHID,
अश्मभेद AŚMABHEDA

C. S. *Su.* **23.** 14; *Ci.* **26.** 45, 59, 63, 68; **29.** 72; *Si.* **3.** 63; **8.** 12; **9.** 13.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 9; **39.** 6; *Ci.* **7.** 9; **38.** 64; *U.* **58.** 47; **59.** 17.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 24; *Sa.* **1.** 14; *Ci.* **8.** 146; **11.** 22; **14.** 19

See synonym–पाषाणभेद.

अश्वकर्ण AŚVAKARṆA

Synonyms : **अश्वावरोहक** and **अश्वावरोहिका.**

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 43; **14**. 45; **25**. 49; *Vi.* 8. 151(2); *Ci.* 3. 257; **11**. 31; **13**. 108(va.); **23**. 219; *Ka.* **1**. 7; *Si.* **11**. 23.

S. S. *Su.* **11**. 11; **36**. 28; **38**. 12; **46**. 163; *Ci.* **2**. 64; **9**. 7; **19**. 33; **21**. 10; *Ka.* **3**. 9; **6**. 3, 22; *U.* **31**. 5; **42**. 94(va.).

A. H. *Su.* **15**. 19; **30**. 9; *Ci.* **3**. 90; **15**. 48; *U.* **38**. 40; **39**. 105.

Aśvakarṇa–अश्वकर्ण and *Ajakarṇa*–अजकर्ण now appear to be identified with the oleo-resin yeilding trees of the family Dipterocarpaceae. Śrī Yādavajī identified *Aśvakarṇa* with *Dipterocarpus alatus* Roxb. which is known as *Garjana*–**गर्जन,** *Jayana*–जयन or *Jaraṇadruma*–जरणद्रुम (*Rājanighaṇṭu*), all allied names and the other synonyms such as *Kuśikatarū*–कुशिकतरु (gum-yielding tree), *Sasyasaṁvaraṇa*–सस्यसंवरण (fruit covered by persistent and accrescent calyx lobes), and *Cīraparṇaḥ*–चीरपर्णः (calyx lobes looking like wings of birds and helping in fruit dispersal by wind) are exactly applicable to it. The names *Aśvakarṇa* and *Ajakarṇa* also seem to imply that out of five, only two calyx lobes become wing like or like the ear lobes of Aja or Aśva. This is so in *D. alatus* and other *Dipterocarpus* species, such as *D. turbinatus* Gaertn. f. (F. B. 1. in part). Thus *Ajakarṇa* may better be identified with the latter than with *Vateria indica* Linn.

See–**सर्ज** and **शाल.**

अश्वखुरक AŚVAKHURAKA,
अश्वखुरा AŚVAKHURĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **23**. 244.

A. H. *U.* 3. 48.

This has been mentioned only once in the *Amṛtaghṛta*–**अमृतघृत** of C. S. *Ci.* **23**. 241–247 and once in A. H. *U.* **3**. 48. It appears that it has two varieties out of which white (**श्वेत**) variety has been used in the preparation of *Amṛtaghṛta*. The *Nighaṇṭus* appear to identify it with *Aparājitā*–अपराजिता (*Clitoria ternatea* Linn.). But it is not clear why this name should at all be given to Clitoria. *Aśvakhuraka* appears to clearly indicate a close similarity in the appearance of hoof of horse

—**अश्वखुर** and the plant or a part of it which has been given this name. It is, therefore, reasonable to believe that when the real drug plant became unavailable, another drug of similar properties (*Viṣaghna* and useful in mental troubles) was substituted and began to be used under the original name. The real *Aśvakhuraka* has, therefore, to be searched for. In this connection, attention may be drawn to a plant known as *Ghoḍāṭāpa* **घोड़ा टाप** among the tribal people of Pañcamaḍhī (M. P.) area. It is a fern, the leaf bases of which exactly resemble the hoof of a horse in appearance and it is used by the local people. It is still under investigation.

अश्वगंधा AŚVAGANDHĀ

Withania somnifera Dunal.; *Asagandha*–असगंध H.

Synonyms : **तुरगगन्धा, वाजिगन्धा, हयगन्धा** and **हयाह्वया.**

C. S. *Su.* **3**. 7, 8; **4**. 2, 7; **25**. 49; *Vi.* **8**. 144, 146; *Ci.* 2–1. 34; 3. 266; **8**. 175; **13**. 108(va.); **14**. 51; **17**. 116; **18**. 74; **21**. 123; **23**. 69, 79, 242; **27**. 41, 48; **28**. 164, 168; **29**. 72; *Si.* **3**. 37; **4**. 3; **9**. 92; **12**. **31**, 55.

S. S. *Su.* **15**. 33; **16**. 20, 22; **36**. 6, 24, 31; **39**. 3; **46**. 432(2); *Ci.* **5**. 10; **15**. 33; **17**. 14; **25**. 14, 18, 26; **37**. 17; *Ka.* **8**. 51; *U.* **17**. 34; **21**. 6; **31**. 3; **41**. 41, 49; **45**. 40.

A. H. *Sa.* **2**. 50; *Ci.* **3**. 122, 133; **5**. 25, 79; **8**. 19; **13**. 41; **14**. 14; **19**. 65; *Ka.* **4**. 7, 54; *U.* **2**. 50, 52, 55; **3**. 54; **5**. 15; **18**. 45, 56; **25**. 47, 52; **39**. 157; **40**. 14.

अश्वघ्न AŚVAGHNA

A. H. *Ci.* **8**. 23; *U.* **18**. 57; **24**. 24.

See synonym–**करवीर.**

अश्वत्थ AŚVATTHA

Ficus religiosa Linn.; *Pipala*–पीपल H.

Synonyms : **पिप्पल** and **बोधिवृक्ष.**

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 33; **5**. 18; **25**. 49; **27**. 103, 162; *Vi.* **8**. 151; *Ci.* 3. 257; **4**. 103; **6**. 31; **11**. 30; **14**. 225, 234; **19**. 106; **21**. 85; **25**. 45, 86, 112, 116; **26**. 97; **29**. 130; *Ka.* **1**. 7; *Si.* **6**. 65; **8**. 37; **11**. 23.

S. S. *Su.* **38**. 48; *Ci.* **3**. 6; **11**. 8; **26**. 27; *U.* **21**. 9.

A. H. *Su.* **21**. 16; **25**. 35; *Ci.* **3**. 89; **6**. 53; **8**. 126; **9**. 101; **10**. 42; *U.* **18**. 2; **22**. 82; **25**. 29, 59; **27**. 14.

अश्वबला ASVABALĀ

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 256, 261; *Ci.* **1.** 112; **6.** 8.

It is not satisfactorily identified. Some beleive it to be *Methikā*-मेथिका while, according to Dalhaṇa, it is like *Methika*- but with bigger leaves, found in Turuṣka Deśa and called *Hispittha*-हिस्पित्थ. In C. S. *Ci.* **1**-4. 6 the divine drug (Divya-auṣadhi) called *Nārī*-नारी is said to be called *Aśvabalā*, but this may be different than the one referred to above. It is used as a green pot herb and probably also as fodder for horses. Wild plants like *Melilotus indica* (Linn.) All. (*Vanamethī*-वनमेथी), *Indigofera trifoliata* Linn. and *Medicago sativa* Linn. (*Ghoḍā-ghāsa*-घोड़ाघास in Gujarat) may be matched with *Aśvabalā*.

अश्वमार AŚVAMĀRA,

अश्वमारक AŚVAMĀRAKA

C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 97.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 11; **38.** 63; *Ci.* **6.** 12; **8.** 48; **9.** 10, 52; **14.** 8; *Ka.* **2.** 5.

A. H. *Su.* **19.** 72; **30.** 9; *Ci.* **19.** 79, 83.

See synonym-**करवीर.**

अश्वमूत्री AŚVAMŪTRĪ

S. S. *U.* **42.** 94(va.).

Here according to a suggested change in the text (**पाठ**) there should be *Aśvamūtrī* instead of *Aśvakarṇa*-अश्वकर्ण which has been identified by Dalhaṇa as *Śallakī*-**शल्लकी.**

See-**अश्वकर्ण** and **शल्लकी.**

अश्वहन AŚVAHANA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 16; *Ci.* **29.** 141.

A. H. *Sa.* **1.** 61.

See synonym-**करवीर.**

अश्वहन्त्री AŚVAHANTRĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 28.

See synonym-**करवीर.**

अश्वावरोहक AŚVĀVAROHAKA,

अश्वावरोहिका AŚVĀVAROHIKĀ

C. S. *Si.* **10.** 35.

See-**अश्वकर्ण.**

असन ASANA

Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.; *Vijayasāra*-विजयसार H.

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 43; **5.** 70; **25.** 49; *Vi.* **8.** 151, 158; *Ci.* **1**-2. 12; **1**-3. 2; **1**-4. 12; **3.** 257; **4.** 93; **6.** 31; **7.** 100, 151; **27.** 54; *Ka.* **1.** 7.

S. S. *Su.* **6.** 37; **38.** 12; **46.** 284; *Ci.* **9.** 6; **10.** 4, 9; **11.** 9; *Ka.* **3.** 9; *U.* **39.** 252; **41.** 50; **45.** 34.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 7, 19; *Sa.* **1.** 13; *Ci.* **12.** 14, 29; **19.** 24, 37; **20.** 5; *U.* **2.** 74; **13.** 46; **22.** 72; **24.** 38; **28.** 42; **39.** 105, 107, 149, 152, 155, 169, 174.

Asana has now been identified with *Bījaka*-बीजक, as has been invariably done by Dalhaṇa. It is believed by some that *Asana* and *Bījaka* are two different drug plants but the following facts make it abundantly clear that they are only two names given to the same plant known as *Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb. :—

(1) *Bījaka* and *Asana* have been replaced by each other in identical *Yogas*. Compare *Udarda Praśamana*-उदर्द प्रशमन group of drugs of Caraka and Aṣṭāṁga Saṁgraha. (2) *Asana Niryāsa*-असन निर्यास has been mentioned as an Errhine (**शिरोविरेचन**) by Caraka (*Vi.* **8.** 158). *Niryāsa* or the natural gummy exudation is found in *Pterocarpus* sp. but not in *Terminalia* sp. or *Bridelia* sp. which are supposed to be *Asana* by others. (3) In *Kuṣṭha* and *Meha*, *Asana-sāra* has been used more frequently and *Asana* has been included in the *Sālasārādi*-सालसारादि or *Asanādi*-असनादि group of drugs which is exclusively a group of wood drugs useful in *Kuṣṭha* and *Meha*. If *Bījaka* were different its exclusion from this group and its scarce mention in the chapter on *Kuṣṭha* could not be reasonably explained.

See-**बीजक.**

असनपर्णी ASANAPARṆĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **26.** 69.

According to Gaṅgādhara at both these places different versions, replacing *Asanaparṇī* by *Śaṇaparṇī*-शणपर्णी and *Śaṇākhyaparṇī*-शणाख्यपर्णी should be accepted. *Śaṇaparṇī* may be identified with either long leaved *Pṛśniparṇī*-पृश्निपर्णी (*Uraria*

picta) or better with *Gilodya*–गिलोड्य which is *Madhurarasa* and has leaves like *Sanapatra*–(शणपत्राकारा) according to Dalhana.

See–गिलोड्य and शणपर्णी.

असनपुष्पक ASANAPUṢPAKA

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 8.

It is a variety of *Ṣaṣṭika*–षष्टिक cereal.

असितजीरक ASITAJĪRAKA

A. H. *Ci*. **14**. 17.

See–जीरक (कृष्ण).

असिततिल ASITATILA

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 40.

See–तिल.

असितमुष्कक ASITAMUṢKAKA

Elaeodendron glaucum Pers.; *Kālāmokhā*–कालामोखा, *Ratanagarūra*–रतनगरूर, *Jamarāsī*–जमरासी etc. H.

S. S. *Su*. **11**. 11.

See–मुष्कक.

असित सरोज ASITA SAROJA

A. H. *Ci*. **7**: 85.

See–कमल.

असित सर्षप ASITA SARṢAPA

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 49.

See–सर्षप.

असित सारिवा ASITA SĀRIVĀ

S. S. *U*. **12**. 48(va.).

See–सारिवा and कृष्णसारिवा.

असितोत्पल ASITOTPALA

C. S. *Sa*. **8**. 34.

See–उत्पल.

अहिकेशर AHIKEŚARA

A. H. *Ci*. **7**. 106.

See synonym–नागकेशर.

अहिपुष्प AHIPUṢPA

S. S. *Ci*. **17**. 28.

See synonym–नागकेशर.

अहिमार AHIMĀRA,

अहिमारक AHIMĀRAKA

A. H. *U*. **22**. 82, 88, 107.

See synonym–अरिमेद.

अहिंस्रा AHIṀSRĀ

S. S. *Su*. **36**. 2; *U*. **21**. 15; **45**. 33.

See–हिंस्रा.

आ (Ā)

आक्षिक ĀKṢIKA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 183.

S. S. *Su*. **45**. 186; **46**. 194.

A. H. *U*. **37**. 70(Va.).

It has been described here as one of the four kinds of fruits which are *Svādu*–स्वादु, *Tikta*–तिक्त, *Kaṭu*–कटु, *Uṣṇa*–उष्ण and remove *Kapha*–कफ and *Vāta*–वात. Ḍalhaṇa calls it the same as *Ākṣikīphala*–आक्षिकीफल. In A. H. *U*. **37**. 70 according to a different version, *Ākṣika*–आक्षिक replaces *Akṣaka*–अक्षक and is described as a climber, the fruit of which is known as *Ākṣikam* (लताविशेषः तस्याः फलमाक्षिकम्). For further elucidation see आक्षिकीफल.

आक्षिकीफल ĀKṢIKĪPHALA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 160.

It has been described as a fruit which is sour and which removes *Pitta* and *Ślesma*.[1] According to the comments of Ḍalhaṇa, *Ākṣika*–आक्षिक and *Ākṣikīphala*–आक्षिकीफल should be one and the same, but they differ in their properties. Attention may also be drawn to *Ākṣika Śidhu*–आक्षिक शीधु in S. S. *Su*. **45**. 186 and *Ākṣikī Surā* in S. S. *Su*. **45**. 179 and C. S. *Su*. **27**. 182. They are said to be preparations of *Bibhītaka*–बिभीतक. On the basis of the popular names prevalent among the villagers and tribal people the fruits of *Morinda tinctoria* Roxb., *Āchī*–आछी H. and *Alangium begoniifolium* Harm., *Akhanī*–अखनी H. may also be examined in the above contexts.

1. पित्तश्लेष्मघ्नमम्लं च वातलं चाक्षिकीफलम्।

आखुकर्णी ĀKHUKARṆĪ

A. H. *Ci.* **20.** 29.

See synonym–**मूषिककर्णी.**

आखुपर्णिका ĀKHUPARṆIKĀ,

आखुपर्णी ĀKHUPARṆĪ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 15; *Ci.* **26.** 69 (Va.); **30.** 105; *Si.* **3.** 59; **4.** 17; **8.** 8; **10.** 31.

See synonym–**मूषिककर्णी.**

आटरूषक ĀṬARŪṢAKA

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 257; **4.** 64, 65; **7.** 76.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 262, 270; *Ci.* **4**, 30, 32; **5.** 12; **9.** 5, 8, 9; *U.* **39.** 243, 252.

A. H. *Su.* **10.** 29; *Ci.* **2.** 25; **10.** 42; **19.** 41.

See synonyms–**वासक** and **वासा.**

आढ़की ĀḌHAKĪ

Cajanus cajan (Linn.) Millsp., *Arahara*–**अरहर** H.

Synonym : **तुवरी.**

C. S. *Su.* **21.** 25; **27.** 32; *Vi.* **7.** 17; *Ci.* **4.** 36; **10.** 19; **14.** 205; **16.** 41; **19.** 56; **23.** 96, 242; **26.** 155; **28.** 128; **29.** 50; *Si.* **10.** 33.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 4; **21.** 18; **46.** 27, 332; *Ci.* **9.** 5; **11.** 5; **33.** 10; *U.* **41.** 37; **48.** 21.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 15; *Ci.* **6.** 73; *U.* **7.** 21; **9.** 21; **14.** 30.

आत्मगुप्ता ĀTMAGUPTĀ

C. S. *Su.* **18.** 3; **24.** 46; **27.** 33; *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **1–1.** 74; **2–1.** 25, 27, 33; **2–2.** 4, 13; **2–3.** 14; **2–4.** 22, 27; **3.** 257; **11.** 35, 65; **18.** 75; **26.** 167; **29.** 55, 75; *Ka.* **4.** 12; *Si.* **3.** 48, 51; **10.** 28; **12.** 34, 44, 45, 55.

S. S. *Su.* **36.** 25; **42.** 18; **46.** 36; *Ci.* **26.** 30; **38.** 51, 83; *U.* **52.** 41.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 21; **15.** 6; *Ci.* 3.19; *Ka.* **4.** 14, 53; *U.* **24.** 51; **40.** 14, 23, 34, 69.

See synonym–**स्वयंगुप्ता.**

आत्मजा ĀTMAJĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 266.

It is called *Putrañjarā*–**पुत्रञ्जरा** but this, too, is unidentified.

आदनि ĀDANI

C. S. *Sa.* **8.** 76.

Unspecified.

आदारिशिम्बी ĀDĀRIŚIMBĪ

S. S. *U.* **44.** 19.

It (आदारि) has been described by Ḍalhaṇa as "**वेल्लन्तर सदृशपुष्पा लोहितफला च**" i.e. having flowers like *Vellantara* and fruit reddish in colour and according to Kārtikakuṇḍa it is *Āula*–आउल which most probably is *Cassia auriculata* Linn.

See–**आवर्तकी.**

आदित्यपर्णिनी ĀDITYAPARṆINĪ,

आदित्यपर्णी ĀDITYAPARṆĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **1**–4. 6.

S. S. *Ci.* **15.** 43; **30.** 5, 20, 31.

This is not identified satisfactorily. Caraka has included it among the nine divine drugs used as *Droṇiprāveśika rasāyana* and described it as having golden latex and flowers like the orb of the sun.[1]

Suśruta has included *Ādityaparṇinī* among the 18 divine drugs similar in potency (**वीर्य**) to *Soma* and has described it as a golden herb spreading along the water reservoirs and rotates according to the direction of the sun.[2]

The above two are evidently the same and according to the description belong to the Compositae family.

For further clarification see–**आदित्यवल्ली.**

आदित्यवन्द्य ĀDITYAVANDYA

C. S. *Ci.* **26.** 266 (Va.).

See–**आदित्यवल्ली.**

आदित्यवल्ली ĀDITYAVALLĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **26.** 266.

It has been used in the preparation of *Mahānīla Taila*–**महानील तैल.** The roots of *Ādityavallī* or (according to a different version) *Ādityavandya* have been used and the commentators have usually identified both with the *Sūryamukhī*–**सूर्यमुखी** (*Helianthus annuus* Linn.).

See–**सूर्यवल्ली.**

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1. **सुवर्णवर्णक्षीरा सूर्यमण्डलाकारपुष्पा च ॥**
2. **आदित्यपर्णिनीज्ञेया सदादित्यानुवर्तिनी ।**
   कनकाभा जलान्तेषु सर्वतः परिसर्पति ॥

आमय ĀMAYA

S. S. *U.* **39.** 251.

A. H. *Ci.* **14.** 36; *U.* **2.** 24; **5.** 19; **28.** 35; **37.** 83.
See synonym–कुष्ठ.

आमयघात ĀMAYAGHĀTA

C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 128.

See synonym–आरग्वध.

आमल ĀMALA,

आमलक ĀMALAKA,

आमलकी ĀMALAKĪ

Emblica officinalis Gaertn., *Āṅvalā*–आँवला H.

Synonyms : अमृतफल and धात्री.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 25, 30; **4.** 13, 24, 36, 39; **5.** 9; **7.** 60; **13.** 93; **15.** 6; **21.** 22, 25; **23.** 37; **25.** 39, 40; **26.** 71, 72, 112; **27.** 3, 144, 277; *Vi.* **7.**17, 22; **8.** 144, 147; *Ci.* **1–1.** 24, 34, 35, 39, 56, 63, 64, 73, 74, 75; **1–2.** 4, 7, 8, 10; **1–3.** 2, 9–13, 16, 40; **1–4.** 18; **2–1.** 28; **3.** 184, 185, 187, 202, 208, 219, 225, 230; **4.** 34, 56 (2), 78; **5.** 119, 121, 123, 133; **6.** 25, 29, 35, 47; **8.** 66, 100, 136; **10.** 29; **11.** 65; **14.** 138, 148, 154, 158; **15.** 20, 152; **16.** 57, 114, 134; **17.** 128; **18.** 92, 135, 184; **21.** 53, 60, 66, 108, 111, 112; **22.** 35; **24.** 138, 139, 181; **26.** 52, 274, 276; **29.** 97, 98; **30.** 77, 115, 116, 256; *Ka.* **1.** 13,16; **7.**45, 63, 65; **8.** 9; **9.** 5; **10.** 10, 18; *Si.* **12.** 54, 55.

S. S. *Su.* **19.** 33; **20.** 4; **38.** 53, 55, 59; **42.** 18; **44.** 54, 70; **46.** 139, 143, 206, 334, 375; *Ci.* **5.** 10, 12; **6.**13; **10.** 13, 14; **11.** 7, 11; **12.** 10; **24.** 15, 99; **26.** 24; **27.** 7, 8, 11; **28.** 3, 6; *Ka.* **5.** 78; **6.** 3; *U.* **11.** 15; **12.** 49; **15.** 14; **17.** 9, 22, 48, 49, 93; **21.** 46; **39.** 137, 197, 221, 247, 279, 298. 304; **41.** 50; **44.** 25, 36, 37; **48.** 17; **49.** 19, 33; **50.** 27; **51.** 46; **52.** 15, 33, 35, 37; **53.** 11; **54.** 31; **57.** 9; **58.** 37, 40, 63; **60.** 40.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 156; **8.** 42; **10.** 34; **14.** 24; *Ci.* **1.** 30, 31, 33, 56, 69, 76, 90; **2.** 15; **3.** 60, 79; **4.** 42; **5.** 11, 44; **7.** 22; **8.** 70; **12.** 7, 8; **14.** 65, 89; **16.** 32, 41; **18.** 5; **19.** 10, 31, 46; *Ka.* **2.** 21; *U.* **5.** 8, 42; **11.** 2, 40; **13.** 7, 15, 43, 44; **14.** 20; **16.** 43; **24.** 40; **28.** 38; **34.** 51; **39.** 11, 16, 24, 28, 30, 36, 80, 159, 160.

आमिष ĀMIṢA

S. S. *Ci.* **37.** 15; *U.* **51.** 49.
See synonym–गुग्गुलु.

आम्र ĀMRA

Mangifera indica Linn., *Āma*–आम H.

Synonyms : चूत and सहकार.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 27; **4.** 10, 28, 31, 33; **26.** 112; **27.** 136, 277; *Vi.* **8.** 147, 151 (2); *Ci.* **4.** 98, 100; **8.** 126; **19.** 61, 117; **20.** 29; **24.** 181; **25.** 115; **26.** 268; **30.** 77, 89, 120; *Si.* **8.** 35.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 47; **42.** 18; **46.** 139, 152; *Ci.* **11.** 9; **17.** 35; **19.** 42; **25.** 17, 19; *Ka.* **5.** 85; **6.** 3; *U.* **17.** 8, 10; **19.** 12, 14; **21.** 45, 47; **30.** 3; **39.** 304; **40.** 70, 96; **45.** 23, 36; **47.** 25.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 127; **7.** 44; **10.** 26; **15.** 41; *Ci.* **2.** 49; **6.** 14; **7.** 14; **9.** 27, 66; *U.* **3.** 49; **18.** 43, 46; **22.** 82, 88; **25.** 61; **32.** 22; **34.** 2, 45, 51, 55.

आम्रात ĀMRĀTA,

आम्रातक ĀMRĀTAKA

Spondias pinnata Kurz.; *Amaḍā*–अमड़ा H.

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 10; **26.** 112; **27.** 126, 158; *Vi.* **8.** 147 (2); *Ci.* **22.** 34; *Ka.* **7.** 73; **11.** 6.

S. S. *Su.* **42.** 18; **46.** 139, 155; *Ci.* **21.** 6; **31.** 5; *Ka.* **8.** 114; *U.* **47.** 25, 39, 41; **48.** 16, 29.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 119, 137; **10.** 26; *Ci.* **7.** 14; **14.** 16; *Ka.* **2.** 62; *U.* **30.** 39.

See–कपीतन.

आरग्वध ĀRAGVADHA

Cassia fistula Linn., *Amalatāsa*–अमलतास, *Dhanabaherā*–धनबहेरा H.

Synonyms : आमयघात, आरेवत, कर्णिकार, कृतमाल, चतुरङ्गुल, नराधिप, नरेन्द्रद्रुम, नृपतरु, नृपद्रुम, नृपवृक्ष, प्रग्रह, राजद्रुम, राजवृक्ष, व्याधिघात, शम्पाक, सुवर्णत्वक् ?, सौवर्णी and हेमाङ्गत्वक् ?.

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 82, 85; **2.** 9; **3.** 2; **4.** 13; **23.** 9, 11; *Vi.* **8.** 143; *Ci.* **3.** 203, 231, 244; **4.** 56; **7.** 90, 96, 159; **13.** 70; **15.** 179; **16.** 57; **18.** 110; **21.** 88, 89; **26.** 56, 134; **27.** 26, 32; *Ka.* **1.** 25; **8.** 2......; **10.** 13; *Si.* **3.** 37, 54; **12.** 27, 31.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 11; **38.** 5; **39.** 9; **42.** 18; **44.** 84; *Ci.* **1.** 78; **4.** 30; **5.** 10; **8.** 30; **9.** 5, 7, 8, 28, 34, 49; **10.** 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; **11.** 7, 8; **12.** 9; **16.** 24; **17.** 44; **18.** 13, 33; **19.** 35, 39; **20.** 39; **23.** 14; **25.** 22; **37.** 13, 33; **38.** 59, 70, 78, 105; *Ka.* **5.** 54, 85; **7.** 14, 28; *U.* **39.** 117, 268, 307; **42.** 37; **44.** 16; **49.** 23; **57.** 14; **61.** 30.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 7, 17; **19.** 58; *Ci.* **1.** 60, 64, 101, 143; **5.** 52; **6.** 18; **12.** 41; **13.** 6; **15.** 63; **16.** 1, 41; **17.** 33; **18.** 16 (2); **19.** 13, 59; *Ka.* **1.** 25; **4.** 7, 17, 37; *U.* **20.** 8; **25.** 41, 65; **32.** 5; **34.** 57; **36.** 88.

आरण्यकुलत्थ ĀRAṆYĀKULATTHA

A. H. *U.* **16.** 6.

See synonym–**वन्यकुलत्थ.**

आरण्यमाष ĀRAṆYAMĀṢA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 36.

Although this name is equivalent to *Vanamāṣa*–**वनमाष** or *Vana Urada*–**वन उरद,** yet it should not be confused with *Māṣaparṇī* which is also popularly known by the same or similar names. The latter has been described in S. S. *Su.* **46.** 46 under *Sahā-dvaya*–**सहाद्वय.**

See–**माषपर्णी.**

आरुक ĀRUKA

C. S. *Su.* **13.** 9 (Va.); **27.** 129, 130.

S. S. *Su.* **22.** 8 (Va).

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 135, 137.

It is curious to note that *Āruka* has not been mentioned by Suśruta as an useful fruit. It is true, however, that fruits of some *Prunus* species have been mentioned in *Su.* **46.** 187 as Almonds (*Vātāma*–**वाताम**), *Picu*–**पिचु** (?) and *Nicula*–**निचुल** (?). *Āruka* is *Prunus domestica* Linn., *Ālūbukhārā*–**आलूबुखारा** H. Other edible *Prunus* fruits together with *P. persica* Batsch, *Āḍū*–**आड़ू,** Picesū–**पिचेसू** and *P. armeniaca* Linn., *Khubānī*–**खुबानी,** *Colā*–**चोला** may provide some clues for the identification of *Picu*–**पिचु** and *Nicula*–**निचुल.** The variant *Aruka*–**अरुक** is the same as Āruka.

See–**निचुल** and **पिचु.**

आरेवत ĀREVATA

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 64; *Ci.* **5.** 8; **9.** 10; **10.** 12; **20.** 51; *U.* **12.** 42; **55.** 47.

A. H. *Su.* **32.** 9.

Ārevata seems to be used as a synonym for *Āragvadha*–**आरग्वध** but it is possible that at least in the Pre-*saṁhitā* period this name might have been given to *Rheum emodi* Wall., and in later periods *Āragvadha* might have been substituted due

to similarity in properties and difficulty in easy availability, retaining the name of the original plant as its synonym.

See synonym–**आरग्वध.**

आर्तगल ĀRTAGALA

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 8; **39.** 6; *Ci.* **7.** 6; *U.* **9.** 19; **17.** 51; **53.** 11.

A. H. *Ci.* **5.** 36; **18.** 11.

This is usually considered to be one of the *Saireyaka*–**सैरेयक** varieties but Ḍalhaṇa's comments confuse its identity with the introduction of a new name *Kakubha*–**ककुभ** for it which ordinarily is the synonym of *Arjuna*–**अर्जुन**[1].

A perusal of the contexts in which *Ārtagala* has been used indicates that it is diuretic, useful for the eyes (**चक्षुष्य**) and removes *Vāta*, *Kapha* and *Meda*. It is one of the ingredients in *Varuṇādi-Gaṇa*–**वरुणादिगण** together with the two varieties of *Saireyaka* and this shares its properties with them to some extent. The Blue-flower variety of *Saireyaka* is therefore, commonly taken for *Ārtagala*. *Kakubha* and *Kauhā*–**कौहा** of Dalhaṇa are the names of *Arjuna* but the characters as mentioned by him such as 'it is a shrub (**विटप**), has aromatic root (**सुगन्ध मूल**) and thorny fruit (**कण्टकित फल**)', cannot be applicable to *Arjuna*, and so he must have meant some thing else by *Kakubha*. In the comment on *Aṣṭāṅga*, a popular name *Hogala*–**होगल** is said to be given to it. This is said to be the name of *Xanthium strumarium* Linn. which is also called in U. P. by names such as *Karonī*–**करोनी** or *Kuthuā*–**कुथुआ.** Its popular use in some eye troubles has also been reported. It is therefore just possible that Ḍalhaṇa had this plant in view. *Acanthus ilicifolius* Linn. found in swampy places of the sea-coast also answers some of the morphological features mentioned above. For further discussion on the identity of *Sahacara*–**सहचर** and its varieties, notes on *Saireyaka* may be consulted.

See–**सहचर** and **सैरेयक.**

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1. (क) आर्तगलः कुकुभः केचिदार्तगलं कण्टकीवृक्षमाचक्षते; (ख) आर्तगलः ककुभकःसुगन्धिमूलः 'कौहा' इति नाम्ना पूर्वदेशे प्रसिद्धः, अन्ये तु आर्तगलः कुरवक इत्याहुः, बहिः केशरः कण्टकितफलो विटप इत्यन्ये; (ग) आर्तगलो नील सहचरः; (घ) आर्तगलः कण्टकफलो जलमुक्तदेशजः, ककुभ इत्यन्ये.

आर्द्रक ĀRDRAKA

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 149; *Ci.* **9.** 59; **12.** 45, 47; **13.** 152; **15.** 88; **24.** 125, 126, 127, 174; **28.** 136.

S. S. *Ci.* **14.** 10; *U.* **12.** 46; **21.** 17, 32; **24.** 19; **42.** 55, 59; **47.** 24, 80; **55.** 46.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 162; *Ci.* **7.** 13, 15, 38, 87; **8.** 82, 146, 147; **10.** 28; **15.** 41; **17.** 6, 8; *U.* **11.** 5; **18.** 12; **40.** 55.

The fresh rhizome of the Ginger plant is known as आर्द्रक and the dried one as *Śuṇṭhi*.

See–**शुण्ठी.**

आर्द्रिका ĀRDRIKĀ

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 109; *Ci.* **7.** 15; **8.** 82.

Although it is considered to be a synonym of आर्द्रक by Bhāvamisra, the references mentioned above indicate it to be a different substance, believed to be the fresh plant of धान्यक by others.

See–**धान्यक.**

आलुक ĀLUKA

C. S. *Su.* **25.** 38; **27.** 96.

S. S. *U.* **42.** 76.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 93.

The root tubers and bulbils of many *Dioscorea* species are used as articles for food by the tribal people of the forest. They are the Yams known by different names such as *Pitālu*–पीतालु, *Kāsālu*–कासालु, etc. or *Genthikāndā*–गेंठी काँदा, *Khaniyā Kāndā*–खनिया काँदा, etc. or *Piṇḍāluka*–पिण्डालुक, *Hastyāluka*–हस्त्यालुक, *Kāṣṭhāluka*–काष्ठालुक and *Madhvāluka*–मध्वालुक, etc.

आवर्तकी ĀVARTAKĪ

A. H. *Ci.* **19.** 22.

Identified with (1) *Helicteres isora* Linn., *Maroḍaphalī*–मरोड़फली H. or (2) *Cassia auriculata* Linn., *Āhula*–आहुल or *Āvala*–आवळ G.

See–**आदारिशिम्बी.**

आसुरी ĀSURĪ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 98.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 106.

At both these places it has been identified with *Brassica nigra* (Linn.) Koch., *Rāi*–राई H., but there appears to be

difference in the names *Āsūri*– आसूरी in C. S. and *Āsurī*–आसुरी in A. H. and also in their properties.

See–**राजिका.**

आस्फोत ĀSPHOTA,

आस्फोता ĀSPHOTĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 267; **7.** 111; **17.** 109; **23.** 241; **28.** 125.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 11; *Ci.* **6.** 13; **9.** 54; **18.** 39; *Ka.* **7.** 40; *U.* **11.** 5, 11; **32.** 3; **39.** 252.

A. H. *Su.* **30.** 9; *Ci.* **8.** 49; **10.** 42; **19.** 79; *U.* **38.** 26.

The references include those for *Āsphoṭa*–आस्फोट and *Āsphoṭā*–आस्फोटा as well. *Āsphotā* and *Āsphota* are usually considered to be *Sārivā*–सारिवा and *Arka*–अर्क respectively but according to the commentators *Girikarṇikā*–गिरकर्णिका and *Hāpharamāli*–हाफरमली are also taken. *Girikarṇikā*, although at present believed to be *Clitoria ternatea* Linn., is not satisfactorily identified and *Hāpharamāli* is *Vallaris solanacea O. Ktze.* which according to some is also considered to be *Śveta sārivā*–श्वेत सारिवा. It should be noted that in many *Yogas*, *Asphotā* occurs with either *Arka* or *Sārivā* or even both. It thus indicates that *Āsphotā* may be altogether different from *Sārivā* and *Arka*. It may therefore, be suggested to accept *Vallaris* as genuine *Āsphotā*, and *Arka* and *Sārivā* may be treated as its substitutes.

See–**अर्क** and **सारिवा.**

इ (I)

इक्षु IKṢU

Saccharum officinarum Linn.; *Īkha*–ईख and *Gannā*–गन्ना H.

Synonym : **बहुरस.**

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 9, 17, 20, 40; **5.** 3; **6.** 12; **13.** 65; **21.** 30; **25.** 39, 49; **27.** 185, 264, 274; *Vi.* **8.** 143, 146; *Sa.* **3.** 8; **6.** 10; **8.** 34, 88; *Ci.* **1–1.** 42; **1–4.** 15; **2–1.** 24, 28, 35; **2–4.** 30; **3.** 159, 228, 257; **4.** 58, 78, 99, 102; **5.**121, 124; **8.** 139; **10.** 27, 28; **11.** 37, 49, 62, 69, 79; **13.** 165; **14.** 10, 216; **15.** 151; **16.** 57; **18.** 83, 94, 97, 134; **19.** 95; **20.** 25, 30; **22.** 32, 33; **23.** 46, 230; **26.** 48, 49, 62, 72, 94, 168, 284; **28.** 148, 172; **29.** 5, 58, 62, 97, 126; *Ka.* **2.** 12; **6.** 11; **7.** 19, 25; **12.** 17; *Si.* **3.** 52; **7.** 55; **8.** 10, 40; **9.** 13; **12.** 54, 56.

S. S. *Su.* **12.** 33; **44.** 15; **45.** 148, 157; **46.** 387, 432, 463; *Ci.* 5. 8; **14.** 8; **16.** 11; **17.** 9; **18.** 9; **22.** 76; **34.** 13; **38.** 68, 79; **40.** 44; *Ka.* **1.** 85; *Sa.* **4.** 44, 45; **10.** 63; *U.* **10.** 4; **12.** 12, 19; **18.** 88; **24.** 19; **26.** 13; 39. 299, 312; **44.** 18; **45.** 21, 37; **46.** 15; **47.** 27; **48.** 23, 32; **50.** 18, 24; **52.** 32, 34; **54.** 4; **58.** 47; **59.** 22; **64.** 13, 27.

A. H. *Su.* **3.** 12; **5.** 42, 51; **6.** 171; **8.** 45; **10.** 25; **18.** 14; **19.** 58; **29.** 39; *Sa.* **2.** 5, 58; *Ci.* **1.** 8; **2.** 13, 33, 48; **3.** 24, 26, 34, 97, 108, 150; **6.** 10, 14, 44, 66; **7.** 23, 101; **8.** 147; **10.** 52; **13.** 17, 42; **14.** 65; **15.** 124; **16.** 41; **18.** 22; **21.** 74; **22.** 26; *Ka.* **1.** 43; **2.** 8, 12; **4.** 25; *U.* **7.** 26, 28; **9.** 19; **21.** 1; **24.** 43, 52; **25.** 27; **40.** 12.

Some references for the word *Ikṣuvikṛti*–**इक्षुविकृति** are also included in the above list. Mostly *Ikṣu rasa*–**इक्षुरस** or *Ikṣu mūla*–**इक्षुमूल** have been used. Several varieties of Ikṣu have been mentioned here in their respective places.

इक्षुवाला IKṢUVĀLĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **26.** 72.

See–**इक्ष्वालिका.**

इक्षुवालि IKṢUVĀLI

C. S. *Si.* **10.** 32.

See–**इक्ष्वालिका.**

इक्षुवालिका IKṢUVĀLIKĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 17; **25.** 49; *Ni.* **4.** 10; *Vi.* **8.** 143, 146; *Sa.* **8.** 41, 88; *Ci.* **2**–1. 24; *Ka.* **1.** 28.

S. S. *U.* **42.** 113 (Va.).

See–**इक्ष्वालिका** and **इक्षुरक.**

इक्षुरक IKṢURAKA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 20; *Ci.* **2**–4. 22; **26.** 61; *Si.* **12.** 44, 45, 46.

S. S. *Ci.* **4**–32; **14.** 12; **26.** 33; *Ka.* **6.** 3; *U.* **42.** 40, 113 (Va.); **58.** 53, 58.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 136; **11.** 21; *Ka.* **4.** 53; *U.* **40.** 21, 31, 34.

This has been identified with *Astercantha longifolia* Nees., *Tālamakhānā*–**तालमखाना** H. But the affinity with *Ikṣuvālikā* in their names and clinical effects may suggest that *Ikṣuraka*–**इक्षुरक** may be treated as a synonym of *Ikṣuvālikā*–**इक्षुवालिका** as well, at least, where the seeds have not been mentioned for use. It might be noted that Dalhaṇa at one place identifies *Ikṣuraka*–**इक्षुरक** with *Kokilākṣa*–**कोकिलाक्ष** while some others have suggested *Ikṣuraka* to be a variety of *Kāśa*–**काश.** Thus it may be concluded that *Ikṣuraka* may be treated as a synonym both for *Tālamakhānā*–**तालमखाना** and the plant called *Ṣaṅgulī* **षङ्गुली** or *Ṣaḍguli*–**षड्गुली** etc.

See synonyms–**क्षुरक** and **कोकिलाक्ष** and also refer to **इक्ष्वालिका.**

इक्ष्वाकु IKṢVĀKU

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 81, 83; **2.** 6; **4.** (4)*; *Vi.* **8.** 143 (2); *Sā.* **8.** 70; *Ka.* **1.** 5; **3.** (full chap.); **5.** 9; *Si.* **10.** 24; **11.** 11.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 2; **43.** 7; *Ci.* **14.** 11; **31.** 5; *U.* **47.** 37; **55.** 49, 52.

A. H. *Ka.* **1.** 27–34, 46.

The bitter variety of **अलाबु** is considered to be **इक्ष्वाकु.**

See synonym–**अलाबु.**

इक्ष्वालिका IKṢVĀLIKĀ,

इक्ष्वारिका IKṢVĀRIKĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **11.** 17.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 76.

All the names i.e. Ikṣuvālā, Ikṣuvāli, Ikṣuvālikā, Ikṣvārikā and Ikṣvālikā refer to the same source plant called *Ṣaḍguli*–**षड्गुली** or *Ṣaṅguli*–**षङ्गुली** by the commentators which is not yet identified botanically.

इङ्गुद IṄGUDA,

इङ्गुदी IṄGUDĪ

Balanites agyptiaca (Linn.) Delib.; *Hiṅgoṭa*–**हिङ्गोट** H.

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 143; *Vi.* **8.** 9, 158; *Sa.* **8.** 13, 58, 59; *Ci.* **1–3.** 14; **6.** 19; **7.** 118; **18.** 68, 74.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 5, 8; **45.** 115, 118; **46.** 192; *Ci.* **1.** 107; **4.** 32; **11.** 5; **18.** 20, 28; **22.** 55, 69; **25.** 22; **31.** 5; **40.** 4; *Ka.* **7.** 12; *U.* **17.** 42; **21.** 31; **24.** 33; **26.** 21; **45.** 26; **52.** 21.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 68; *U.* **18.** 49; **20.** 15; **24.** 17.

See–**तापसवृक्ष.**

इत्कट ITKAṬA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 17, 35; *Ni.* **4.**5; *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Sa.* **8.** 88; *Ci.* **3.** 257; *Si.* **7.** 29.

S. S. *Su.* **21.** 23.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 24; *Ci.* **11.** 22.

This is not properly identified. *Sesbania bispinosa* (Jacq.) Faucet & Rendle., called *Ekaḍa*–एकड़ in Gujarat is said to be its source plant. Its mention in association with the drugs of the grass family and similarity of uses with them may indicate that it may also be one of the grasses. *Utkaṭa*–उत्कट considered either its synonym or as the name of a variety of it, is the source of a cereal grain not yet identified.

See–उत्कट.

इन्दीवर INDĪVARA,

इन्दीवरक INDĪVARAKA

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 10; **46.** 296; *Ci.* **7.** 11, 17; *U.* **45.** 35.

A. H. *Ci.* **11.** 24, 27.

There is no mention of this drug name in C. S. This is supposed to be a *Śaravālikā*–शरवालिका variety or *Nīlotpala*–नीलोत्पल by the commentators. This has been substituted by another name *Karambha*–करम्भ in the *Viratarvādi Gaṇa* of A. H. (Compare S. S. *Su.* **38.** 10 and A. H. *Su.* **15.** 24). Ḍalhaṇa in his comments on S. S. *Su.* **38.** 10 has identified *Kuranṭikā*–कुरण्टिका as *Sirivālikā*–सिरिवालिका and this, as its variety, having long leaves and plenty of flowers (दीर्घपत्रो बहुल पुष्पः). In S. S. *Su.* **46.** 298 *Indivara kanda* has been mentioned besides those of *Bisa*–बिस and *Utpala*–उत्पल. In S. S. *Ci.* **7.** 11, *Pattūra*–पत्तूर, *Kuranṭikā*–कुरण्टिका and *Indivara*–इन्दीवर have been mentioned where according to Ḍalhaṇa all the three are said to be the varieties of *Kuranṭikā*. In his comments again on *Ci.* **11.** 17 he describes it as a large flowered variety of *Śaravālikā* known as *Kārṇapūraka* but also mentions it to be *Nīlotpala* according to others.[1] Thus, there are definitely two views regarding identity of *Indivara*. It is either (1) *Śaravālikā*–शरवालिका or (2) *Nīlotpala*–नीलोत्पल. His *Śarvālikā* can be identified with *Celosia argentea* Linn., *Siriyāri*–सिरियारी, *Survāli*–सुर्वाली, *Koranḍa*–कोरण्ड and its varieties with *Celosia argentea Var. cristata* Voss. and *Aerva lanata* Juss., *Silvāri*–सिलवारी and *Gorakhagāñjā*–गोरखगांजा. *Indivara* with a *kanḍa* as different

1. कर्णपूरकाख्यो महापुष्पः शरवालिकोभेदः, अन्ये नीलोत्पलमाहुः ।

from the *Kandas* of *Kamala* and *Utpala* (S. S. *Su.* **46.** 296) does present a problem but this may be for the present accepted to be *Nilotpala kanda*.

See–कुरण्टिका and सैरेयक etc.

इन्दुक INDUKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 111.

It has been called *Nikhāra*–निखार or *Nikṣāra*–निक्षार by the commentators which is not yet specified.

इन्दुराजिका INDURĀJIKĀ,

इन्दुराजी INDURĀJĪ

A. H. *Ci.* **19.** 26; **20.** 6.

See–बाकुची and सोमराजी.

इन्दुलेखा INDULEKHĀ

A. H. *U.* **1.** 43.

See–बाकुची and सोमराजी.

इन्द्रपर्णी INDRAPARṆĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **17.** 15 (Va.)

See synonym–इन्द्रवारुणी.

इन्द्रपुष्पी INDRAPUṢPĪ

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 16; *Ci.* **17.** 15. (Va.)

It has been identified with *Lāṅgali*–लांगली or a variety of Karañja.

See–करञ्ज and लांगली.

इन्द्रबीज INDRABĪJA

S. S. *Su.* **44.** 27.

See–इन्द्रयव.

इन्द्रयव INDRAYAVA,

इन्द्रयवाह्वय INDRAYAVĀHVAYA

C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 76; **8.** 124; **15.** 173, 190; **21.** 51; *Ka.* **7.** 39.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 5, 21; **42.** 18; *Ci.* **4.** 4; **9.** 8, 9, 30; **10.** 14; **38.** 52, 71 (इन्द्रायवाह्वय); *Ka.* **7.** 39; *U.* **39.** 113, 187, 215; **40.** 77.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 17; *Ci.* **1.** 90; **8.** 115; **9.** 59 (2), 64, 90; **10.** 37, 44, 53; **17.** 2; **18.** 2; **19.** 9; *Ka.* **2.** 17; *U.* **2.** 25; **3.** 52; **5.** 42.

See– इन्द्रबीज, कलिंग and कुटज.

इन्द्रवल्ली INDRAVALLĪ

S. S. *U*. **28**. 7.

See–मत्स्याक्षक.

इन्द्रवारुणी INDRAVĀRUṆĪ

C. S. *Ci*. **14**. 139.

S. S. *Ci*. **4**. 32; **6**. 15; *Ka*. **6**. 18.

A. H. *Ci*. **19**. 33.

Citrullus colocynthis Schrad; *Ināruna*–इनारुन H.

Synonyms : इन्द्रसाह्व, इन्द्रसुरा, इन्द्रा, इन्द्राह्वा, गवाक्षी, मृगभोजनी, मृगादनी, मृगेर्वारु and विशाला.

It is usually accepted to be the genuine *Indravāruṇī*–इन्द्रवारुणी. But two and sometimes three varieties of it are mentioned in the Āyurvedic literature. *Trichosanthes bracteata* (Lam.) Voigt., *Mākāla*–माकाल, *Lālaindrāyaṇa*–लाल इन्द्रायण and *Kauṇḍala*–कौण्डल, and *Cucumis trigonus* Roxb. are the other source plants.

इन्द्रवृक्ष INDRAVṚKṢA

S. S. *Su*. **11**. 11; *U*. **57**. 9; **61**. 34.

A. H. *Su*. **30**. 9.

Indravṛkṣa has been identified with, a variety of *Kuṭaja*–कुटज, *Arjuna*–अर्जुन or *Dhava*–धव.

See–अर्जुन, कुटज and धव.

इन्द्रसाह्व INDRSĀHVA

C. S. *Ci*. **6**. 41.

Viśālā–विशाला and *Indrasāhva*–इन्द्रसाह्व in the *Lodhrāsava yoga*–लोध्रासव of C. S. have been mentioned in the same *Yoga* of A. H. by the name of *Dviviśālā*–द्विविशाला (two types of *Viśālā*).

See synonym–इन्द्रवारुणी.

इन्द्रसुरा INDRASURĀ

S. S. *Ci*. **37**. 34; *U*. **11**. 15.

See synonym–इन्द्रवारुणी.

इन्द्राणी INDRĀṆĪ

C. S. *Ci*. **21**. 84, 89.

A. H. *Ci*. **18**. 17.

Indrāṇī śāka (green leaves) has been mentioned for external application in erysipelas (विसर्प) for which usually *Nirguṇḍi*–निर्गुण्डी leaves are taken. Some identify this as a synonym of *Matsyākṣī*–मत्स्याक्षी. It might be noted that some *Polygonum* species (*P. aviculare* Linn.) are reported to be called *Indrāṇī* in Sindha and *Matsyākṣī* in Kāṅgrā.

इन्द्रा INDRĀ

C. S. *Ka*. **7**. 18.

This is identified by Ḍalhaṇa with *Indravāruṇī*.

See–इन्द्रवारुणी.

इन्द्रायुध INDRĀYUDHA

C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 11.

This is one of the root poisons (मूलविष) not yet identified.

इन्द्राह्वय INDRĀHVAYA

C. S. *Ci*. **14**. 161 (Va.).

A. H. *U*. **5**. 20.

See–इन्द्रयव

इन्द्राह्वा INDRĀHVĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **14**. 161 (Va.).

S. S. *Ci*. **38**. 64.

See synonym–इन्द्रवारुणी.

इभ IBHA

S. S. *Ci*. **38**. 51.

Here *Ibhakeśara*–इभकेशर has to be split up into *Ibha*–इभ (*Nāgakeśara*–नागकेशर) and *Keśara*–केशर.

इभकणा IBHAKAṆĀ

S. S. *U*. **52**. 41.

See synonym–गजपिप्पली.

इभकृष्णा IBHAKṚṢṆĀ

S. S. *U*. **52**. 38.

See synonym–गजपिप्पली.

इभगन्धा IBHAGANDHĀ

S. S. *Ka*. **2**. 5.

Unidentified plant poison (स्थावर विष).

इभपिप्पली IBHAPIPPALĪ

A. H. *Ci*. **14**. 18.

See synonym–गजपिप्पली.

इषीका IṢĪKĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 266 (Va.).

A. H. *Su.* **21.** 19.
See–शर.

उ (U)

उग्र UGRA

A. H. *U.* **5.** 20.
See–उग्रा.

उग्रगन्धा UGRAGANDHĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **26.** 21.
S. S. *U.* **50.** 54.
A. H. *U.* **39.** 46.
See–उग्रा.

उग्रा UGRĀ

S. S. *Ci.* **25.** 38; **38.** 44; *U.* **23.** 4; **41.** 50; **51.** 27; **61.** 36.
A. H. *Su.* **8.** 15; *Ci.* **14.** 36; *U.* **1.** 45.

Ugrā and *Ugragandhā*–उग्रगन्धा are usually considered synonyms of *Vacā*–वचा but sometimes *Ajamodā* is also accepted especially where digestive troubles are involved.

See–वचा and अजमोदा.

उच्चटक UCCAṬAKA,

उच्चटा UCCAṬĀ

Synonym : कुलिङ्ग.
C. S. *Si.* **12.** 45, 46, 54.
S. S. *Ci.* **26.** 34, 35, 36; **38.** 83.
A. H. *Ka.* **4.** 53; *U.* **40.** 32.

Both *Uccaṭā* and *Ucchaṭaka* appear to be the same drug plant. Ḍalhaṇa describes it as (1) a small shrub usually seen along the banks of rivers, and known as white *Durvārikā*; (2) it is known by the name of *Ghurghurā* and (3) it is a small shrub usually found at *Vārendra* and in the Himalāyas near the origin of Sarayū river and characterized by fruits like *Śaṇaghanṭā*.[1]

It might be noted that roots and not the fruits or seeds have been used. *Uṭaṅgaṇa* (*Blepharis edulis* Pers., is at present being used as *Uccaṭā* but two other species (*B. boerhaavifolia* Pers. and *B. molluginifolia* Pers.) may also be examined. Ḍalhaṇa's *Durvārikā*–दुर्वारिका may be the same as *Ikṣvārikā*–इक्ष्वारिका or *a grass* closely allied to it.

1. (क) उच्चटा श्वेतदुर्वारिका स्वल्प विटपः प्रायशो नदीतीरे दृश्यते; (ख) उच्चटा घुघुराख्या; (ग) उच्चटा घुघुराख्यः शणघण्टाकारफलोल्पो विटपः सरयूपकण्ठे हिमवति वारेन्द्रयां च प्रायशःउपलभ्यते.

उज्ज्वल UJJVALA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 13.
A variety of *Ṣaṣṭika*–षष्टिक.

उडुपति UḌUPATI

S. S. *Ci.* **29.** 8.......18.
It is one of the *Soma* varieties.
See–सोम.

उत्कट UTKAṬA

C. S. *Su.* **27**.17.
S. S. *Ci.* **7.** *9.*
A. H. *U.* **20.** 3.
See–इत्कट.

उत्तमकरणी UTTAMAKARAṆĪ

A. H. *U.* **30.** 27.
See synonym–उत्तमारणी.

उत्तमवारुणी UTTAMAVĀRUṆĪ

A. H. *U.* **37.** 39 (Va.).
See–उत्तरवारुणी.

उत्तमा UTTAMĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **20.** 32.
S. S. *Su.* **36.** 16.
A. H. *Ci.* **19.** 38, 43; *Ka.* **2.** 48; *U.* **28.** 42.

In C. S. *Ci.* **20.** 32 (*Drākṣottamā*–द्राक्षोत्तमा) and S. S. *Su.* **36.** 16 (*Arkottamā*–अर्कोत्तमा), *Uttamā*–उत्तमा has been used either as an adjective or for *Triphalā*–त्रिफला.

उत्तमारणी UTTAMĀRAṆĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **6.** 12; **10.** 8.

Ḍalhaṇa has identified it with *Yodhāmalli*–योधामल्ली or *Uttamakaraṇī*–उत्तमकरणी, which may be the names of *Pergularia extensa* N. E. Br., popularly known as *Utarana*–उतरन H.

See–अजश्रृङ्गी and वृश्चिककाली.

उत्तरवारुणी UTTARAVĀRUṆĪ

A. H. *U.* **37.** 39.

It is not clear whether it or its variant उत्तमवारुणी-*Uttamavāruṇī* implies *Uttamāraṇī*-उत्तमारणी or *Indravāruṇi*-इन्द्रवारुणी. It has been identified by some as *Dugdhikā*-दुग्धिका, a name which might have been given to the latex bearing *Utarana*.

See-उत्तमारणी.

उत्तुण्डिकी UTTUṆḌIKĪ

A. H. *U.* **30.** 18.

It may be identified with (1) *Coccinia indica* W. & A., *Bimbī*-बिम्बी or (2) *Trichosanthes cucumerina* Linn., *Paṭola Bheda*-पटोल भेद.

उत्पल UTPALA

C. C. *Su.* **2.** 20; **3.** 22, 23, 25; **4.** 32, 34; **5.** 19, 60; **14.** 10; **15.** 13; **25.** 39, 49; **27.** 112, 115; *Vi.* **6.** 16 (2); *Sa.* **8.** 34; *Ci.* **1**-1. 56, 62; **1**-4. 13; **3.** 182, 222, 252, 256; **4.** 43, 49, 66, 73, 79, 88, 92, 93, 100, 101; **5.** 119; **6.** 30 (2), 31; **7.** 101, 132; **8.** 83; **14.** 199, 218, 227, 230, 237; **18.** 89; **19.** 60 (2), 61; **20.** 28; **21.** 53, 55, 56, 71, 74, 76, 78, 82, 97; **22.** 41, 42; **23.** 76, 94, 96, 241; **24.** 152, 155; **25.** 87; **26.** 50, 72, 92, 160, 176, 215, 236, 268, 274; **29.** 63, 109, 127, 141; **30.** 77, 88; *Si.* **3.** 45, 48; **7.** 12; **10.** 32, 42.

S. S. *Su.* **13.** 13; **38.** 51; **39.** 7; **43.** 9; **45.** 12; **46.** 253, 285, 298, 308; *Ci.* **2.** 38, 40, 44; **3.** 42; **16.** 18; **17.** 6, 10; **19.** 30, 31; **22.** 12, 17; **25.** 16; **37.** 27, 30; **38.** 50, 55; *Ka.* **1.** 37; **2.** 47; **6.** 8, 20; **8.** 119; *Sa.* **10.** 57 (3), 60; *U.* **10.** 4, 7, 10, 11; **12.** 48; **15.** 15; **17.** 8, 11, 92; **18.** 89, 95; **26.** 7, 14, 17, 35; **30.** 4; **39.** 175 (2), 176, 180, 218, 223, 225, 242, 283, 292, 294, 303; **40.** 67, 86, 91, 121, 123, 149, 153; **42.** 36; **43.** 15; **45.** 18, 22, 23, 39; **47.** 40, 51, 61; **48.** 24, 25; **52.** 31; **59.** 20; **62.** 22; **64.** 14, 40.

A. H. *Su.* **3.**35; **6.** 90; **10.** 32; **15.** 14; **20.** 38; **21.** 16; **22.** 20; *Sa.* **2.** 3; *Ci.* **1.** 28; **2.** 16, 40, 46; **3.** 29; **5.** 68; **6.** 46; **7.** 29; **8.** 112, 117, 127, 130; **9.** 63, 83, 86; **10.** 44; **13.** 15; **18.** 4, 12; **19.** 89; *Ka.* **4.** 11, 14; *U.* **2.** 49, 50; **5.** 31, 35; **6.** 28; **11.** 31; **13.** 5, 12, 65, 67, 85; **14.** 27; **16.** 13; **18.** 20; 43; **22.** 1.

36; **24.** 8, 44; **26.** 18; **32.** 23; **34.** 51; **35.** 63; **36.** 63; **37.** 84; **39.** 33, 104.

Although there is considerable confusion in the correct identification of the different varieties of *Kamala*-कमल and *Kumuda*-कुमुद and a host of names given to them in the literature, *Utpala* is considered to be another name for *Kumuda* and *Nīlotpala*-नीलोत्पल and identified as *Nymphaea stellata* Willd.

See-कुमुद, नीलोत्पल and रक्तोत्पल etc.

उत्पलसारिवा UTPALASĀRIVĀ

S. S. *Sa.* **10.** 60.

A. H. *Sa.* **2.** 55.

See-सारिवा.

उदक UDAKA

A. H. *Ci.* **19.** 18.

See synonym-बालक.

उदकीर्य UDAKĪRYA

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 81; **2.** 8; *Vi.* **8.** 144; *Si.* **10.** 24.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 8; *Ci.* **12.** 5.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 38.

See-करञ्ज.

उदीच्य UDĪCYA

C. S. *Su.* **25.** 39; *Ci.* **3.** 144, 198, 257; **18.** 48, 105; **19.** 54; **23.** 200, 201; **27.** 28, 41; *Ka.* **7.** 55.

S. S. *Ci.* **37.** 39; *U.* **9.** 12; **39.** 109.

A. H. *Ci.* **2.** 40; **7.** 34; **9.** 58; *U.* **13.** 8; *Ka.* **2.** 25.

See synonym-बालक.

उदुम्बर UDUMBARA

Ficus racemosa Linn.; *Gūlara*-गूलर and *Dūmara*-डूमर H.

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 33; **5.** 18; **25.** 39, 49; **27.** 103, 161; *Vi.* **8.** 9, 151; *Sa.* **8.** 13, 34; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **4.** 48, 74, 89, 103; **11.** 30; **14.** 214, 225, 234; **15.** 230; **19.** 106; **21.** 71, 85; **23.** 186; **25.** 45, 86, 112; **26.** 97; **29.** 130; **30.** 72, 76, 78; *Si.* **6.** 65; **8.** 35, 38.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 47; *Ci.* **3.** 6; **18.** 32; **26.** 29; *Sa.* **10.** 57 (2); *Ka.* **6.** 3; *U.* **9.** 13; **10.** 10; **45.** 23; **48.** 22; **50.** 21

A. H. *Su.* **10.** 32; **21.** 16; *Sa.* **2.** 4; *Ci.* **2.** 23; **3.** 89; **6.** 53,

69; **8.** 126; **9.** 101; **10.** 42; *U.* **16.** 12, 36; **25.** 29, 59; **27.** 14; **34.** 52.

उदुम्बरपर्णी UDUMBARAPARṆĪ

C. S. *Ka.* **12.** 1.

See synonym-**दन्ती.**

उदुम्बरी भद्रसंज्ञा UDUMBARĪ BHADRASAJÑĀ

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 15.

See synonym-**काकोदुम्बरिका.**

उद्दाल UDDĀLA,

उद्दालक UDDĀLAKA

C. S. *Su.* **25.** 39; **27.** 13; *Ni.* **2.** 2; **4.** 5; **5.** 7; *Vi.* **7.** 26; **8.** 143; *Sa.* **3.** 8.

S. S. *Su.* **15.** 38; **20.** 4; **21.** 19; **46.** 21; *Ci.* **5.** 37; **9.** 5; **11.** 5; *Sa.* **10.** 57.

A. H. *Su.* **16.** 34; *Sa.* **2.** 11.

This is a wild form of *Paspalum scrobiculatum* Linn., *Kodrava*-**कोद्रव** which is both wild and cultivated. It is probable that *Uddālaka* mentioned in C. S. *Vi.* **7.** 26 and *Vi.* **8.** 143 is a different plant called *Odāra*-ओदार H.and identified as *Sterculia villosa* Roxb. It has fleshy, mucilaginous and nutritive roots which are eaten by hill people.

उन्दुरुकर्णिका UNDURUKARṆIKĀ

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 18.

See synonym-**मूषिककर्णी.**

उन्मत्त UNMATTA

S. S. *Ka.* **7.** 54; *U.* **21.** 6.

See synonym-**धत्तूर.**

उपकुञ्चिका UPKUÑCIKĀ

Nigella sativa Linn.; *Kalaunji*-**कलौंजी** and *Mangaraila*-मंगरैल H.

C. S. *Sa.* **8.** 70; **13.** 124; **26.** 60 (Va. **उत्कुञ्चिका**), 137; *Ka.* **12.** 23; *Si.* **9.** 13.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 230.

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 45; **14.** 103; **15.** 14; *U.* **20.** 5; **34.** 30, 32.

This is one of the three kinds of *Jīraka*.

See-**जीरक.**

उपकुल्या UPKULYĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 144.

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 8, 44; *U.* **52.** 34.

A. H. *Ci.* **15.** 70; **19.** 45.

See synonym-**पिप्पली.**

उपचित्रा UPACITRĀ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 143.

See-**दन्ती.**

उपलभेदक UPALABHEDAKA

A. H. *Ci.* **11.** 2.

See synonym-**पाषाणभेद.**

उपोदिका UPODIKĀ

Basella rubra Linn.; *Poi*-**पोई** H.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 32; **26.** 116; **27.** 91; *Vi.* **8.** 143; *Ci.* **14.** 123, 204; **19.** 34; **29.** 51; *Si.* **7.** 60.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 13; **46.** 259; *Ci.* **1.** 41; **6.** 8.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 84; *Ci.* **9.** 21.

Closely allied species *B. alba* Linn., may also be taken as a variety of it.

उमा UMĀ

C. S. *Su.* **14.** 35; *Ci.* **12.** 68; **17.** 83.

A. H. *Su.* **5.** 61; **6.** 24; *U.* **22.** 65; **25.** 31, 35.

See synonym-**अतसी.**

उरुबूक URUBŪKA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 4; **14.** 41; **25.** 49; **27.** 106; *Ci.* **3.** 266; **12.** 24, 27; **13.** 69; **26.** 61; *Ka.* **7.** 49.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 254, 262; *Ci.* **5.** 18; **38.** 42; *U.* **42.** 46, 127; **51.** 50.

A. H. *Su.* **24.** 18; *Ci.* **15.** 57, 62; *U.* **16.** 10; **20.** 15.

See synonym-**एरण्ड.**

उरुमाण URUMĀṆA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 155; *Ci.* **29.** 64.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 187, 188.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 121.

It is likely to be one of the fruits of the Northern Himalayan zone called *Khubānī*-**खुबानी** H., *Prunus armeniaca* Linn.

उर्वारुक URVĀRUKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 110.

Cucumis melo Linn.; *Kharabūjā*–खरबूजा.

उलूप ULŪPA

C. S. *Vi.* **3.** 8.

Unspecified variety of a grass (तृण).

उल्लक ULLAKA

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 149.

This is considered to be a name for either *Kaṭukā*–कटुका or *Latākastūrī*–लताकस्तूरी.

उशीर UŚĪRA

Vetiveria zizanioides (Linn.) Nash; *Khasa*–खस H.

Synonyms : अभय, अमृणाल, वीरण and सेव्य.

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 8, 20, 28, 41, 44; **5.** 17; **25.** 29; *Vi.* **8.** 150; *Ci.* **3.** 144, 198, 204, 206, 218, 240, 244, 257; **4.** 30, 44 (2), 72, 77, 79, 101; **6.** 28, 29 (2); **7.** 143; **8.** 82; **10.** 44; **11.** 43; **14.** 186; **15.** 137; **16.** 107; **19.** 54; **20.** 30; **21.** 53, 75, 87; **22.** 40; **23.** 76, 199; **26.** 176, 206, 215; **28.** 157; **29.** 105, 110, 113, 133; **30.** 272; *Si.* **3**, 59; **4.** 19; **6.** 48, 82; **7.** 16; **9.** 13; **10.** 21, 37; **12.** 27.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 24, 39; **39.** 8; *Ci.* **2.** 75, 83; **7.** 6; **16.** 10, 14, 18; **19.** 30; **27.** 8; **34.** 12, 13; **36.** 27; **38.** 26, 50, 57, 70, 106; *Ka.* **1.** 53; **5.** 16; **6.** 19; **8.** 108, 114, 119; *Sa.* **2.** 11; *U.* **10.** 8; **12.** 7; **17.** 41, 42; **18.** 95; **30.** 4; **39.** 109, 173, 181, 186, 215, 223, 241, 253, 303; **40.** 67; **45.** 30; **46.** 17; **48.** 24.

A. H. *Su.* **3.** 53; **10.** 28; **13.** 6; **15.** 11; **21.** 13; **22.** 12, 20; **29.** 41; *Sa.* **1.** 60; **2.** 7; *Ci.* **1.** 15, 46, 56, 64, 68, 119, 121; **2.** 16, 31; **3.** 102; **5.** 70; **6.** 13, 14; **7.** 106; **10.** 16, 35, 41; **11.** 18; **12.** 8; **13.** 14; **18.** 5, 14; **22.** 29; *Ka.* **3.** 26; **4.** 37; *U.* **5.** 19, 31, 33, 35; **13.** 60, 65, 77; **18.** 8; **22.** 84, 103; **26.** 55; **32.** 25, 27; **35.** 26; **36.** 48; **39.** 155.

ऊ (Ū)

ऊषण ŪṢAṆA

C. S. *Su.* **24.** 49; *Ci.* **12.** 24; **15.** 115.

S. S. *U.* **18.** 100; **58.** 48.

A. H. *Su.* **7.** 35; *Ci.* **3.** 52; **4.** 41, 42; **9.** 50; **14.** 11; **15.** 127; **17.** 2; **19.** 12, 27; *U.* **2.** 10; **9.** 33; **18.** 25; **24.** 28; **29.** 28; **37.** 38.

This is a name given for any of the *Pañcacola*–पंचकोल group of drugs. *Marica*–मरिच or *Pippalī*–पिप्पली have often been accepted for it.

ऋ (Ṛ)

ऋद्धि ṚDDHI

C. S. *Ci.* **1–1.** 61; **1–4.** 14; **2–1.** 25, 33; **2–2.** 5; **3.** 250; **4.** 102; **9.** 49; **11.** 35, 45, 61; **17.** 101; **18.** 38, 100, 125, 177; **26.** 86, 166; **28.** 157; **29.** 55, 92, 152; *Si.* **3.** 47, 51.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 35; *Ci.* **38.** 28, 54.

A H. *Su.* **15.** 12; *Ci.* **1.** 123; **3.** 95, 104; **17.** 27; **22.** 17, 43; *Ka.* 12, 13; *U.* **16.** 13; **24.** 50; **34.** 43; **39.** 34; **40.** 14.

This is one of the drugs of *Aṣṭavarga*–अष्टवर्ग which have not been identified as yet. *Vārāhīkanda*–वाराहीकंद was recommended as a substitute by Bhāva Miśra. Some orchids such as *Habenaria* species are being used at present. Another Orchid known as *Ciraiyākanda*– चिरैया कन्द or *Mālākanda*–मालाकन्द (*Eulophia nuda* Lindl.) may also be examined.

ऋषभ ṚṢABHA,

ऋषभक ṚṢABHAKA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 21; **4.** 1, 19; *Sa.* **8.** 28, 94; *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **1–1.** 42, 61, 74; **2–1.** 25, 33; **2–2.** 5, 20; **3.** 257; **4.** 83; **9.** 49; **11.** 28, 34, 43, 44, 61; **15.** 156; **18.** 100; **23.** 94, 195; **26.** 92, 160, 168; **28.** 125, 150, 160; **29.** 54, 71, 76, 92, 110; **30.** 48; *Ka.* **2.** 12; **4.** 12; **7.** 17; *Si.* **4.** 8; **9.** 13 (2); **12.** 54, 55.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 4, 35; *Ci.* **2.** 44; **5.** 7; **17.** 10; **37.** 16, 23; 38. 23.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 170; **10.** 23; **15.** 8; *Sa.* **1.** 39; **2.** 49; *Ci.* **2.** 37; **3.** 87, 102, 103; **6.** 46; **21.** 66, 76; **22.** 6, 43; *Ka.* **1.** 36; **4.** 60; *U.* **2.** 52; **24.** 53; **26.** 18; **36.** 63, 65; **39.** 33; 40. 13.

Ṛṣabhaka is another drug of *Aṣṭavarga*–अष्टवर्ग group for which *Vidārīkanda*–विदारीकन्द as a substitute has been recommended by Bhāva Miśra. At present a terrestrial orchid, *Microstylis wallichii* Lindl., is being used in its place.

ऋषभी RṢABHĪ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 7.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 3; *Ka.* **7.** 16.

See synonym–स्वयंगुप्ता.

ऋष्यगंधा RṢYAGANDHĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 2; *Vi.* **8.** 146.

It has been equated with *Vidhārā*–विधारा or *Balā*–बला.

ऋष्यप्रोक्ता RṢYAPROKTĀ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **29.** 72.

It is supposed to be *Atibalā*–अतिबला.

See–अतिबला.

ए (E)

एकाष्ठीला EKĀṢṬHĪLĀ

C. S. *Si.* **10.** 22.

See synonym–पाठा.

एकैषिका EKAIṢIKĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 266 (Va.).

S. S. *Su.* **36.** 6; **45.** 126; *Ci.* **17.** 14; **18.** 46.

A. H. *Ci.* **17.** 37; *U.* **22.** 67.

This has been interpreted differently by different commentators. In the same *yoga* mentioned by Suśruta both in *Su.* **36.** 6 (*Śleṣma Śopha*) and *Ci.* **17.** 14 (*Śleṣmaja visarpa*) Ḍalhaṇa identifies it differently with a *Trivṛt*–त्रिवृत् variety or *Śatāvarī*–शतावरी. Others have identified it also with either *Pātha*–पाठा or *Gandha Tṛṇa*–गन्धतृण. Ḍalhaṇa too, in his comments on *Su.* **45.** 126 identifies it with *Pāṭhā*–पाठा (*Aviddhakarṇi*–अविद्धकर्णी).

एडगज EḌAGAJA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 2, 12, 14; **27.** 32; *Ci.* **7.** 92, 102, 112, 125, 126, 159, 160.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 94; *U.* **24.** 27.

See synonym–चक्रमर्द.

एरका ERAKĀ

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 23, 26; *Ci.* **29.** 133.

A. H. *Ci.* **22.** 29.

See synonym–गुन्द्र.

एरण्ड ERAṆḌA

Ricinus communis Linn.; *Aṇḍi*–अण्डी, *Reṅḍa*–रेंड H.

Synonyms : उरुबूक, गन्धर्वहस्तक, पञ्चांगुल and वर्धमानक.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 11, 13; **4.** 22, 44; **13.** 9, 11; **14.** 30; **25.** 39; **26.** 118, 131; **27.** 284; *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **1**–1. 41; **3.** 234, 266; **5.** 92, 140, 149; **7.** 107; **13.** 171; **14.** 45; **15.** 78; **17.** 76; **18.** 170; **19.** 51; **26.** 28, 45, 134, 181, 235, 238; **28.** 83, 113, 114, 159, 195; **29.** 60, 80, 82, 102, 139, 140; **30.** 196; *Ka.* **11.** 10; *Si.* **3.** 35, 37, 59, 63; **4.** 3, 14, 17; **7.** 49; **8.** 12; **11.** 31; **12.** 31.

S. S. *Su.* **16.** 6, 22; **20.** 14; **38.** 3; **39.** 3, 6; **44.** 4, 74, 76; **45.** 114; *Ci.* **1.** 26, 112; **2.** 93; **5.** 7; **8.** 13, 15; **14.** 10; **19.** 5, 6, 29, 53; **20.** 28; **22.** 69; **23.** 14, 15; **31.** 5; **37.** 19, 37, 41; **38.** 92, 99; *U.* **9.** 11; **18.** 35, 36, 103; **21.** 6; **40.** 41, 130; **42.** 112, 122.

A. H. *Su.* **5.** 57, 58; **6.** 169; **7.** 43; **17.** 2, 7; *Ci.* **1.** 112, 139; (**द्वय**); **3.** 170, 171; **4.** 10; **8.** 12; **9.** 39; **10.** 24; **11.** 2; **13.** 30, 41, 43; **14.** 14, 39, 43, 48, 49, 50, 87, 90; **15.** 2, 47; **17.** 28, 29; **19.** 2, 81; **21.** 11, 32; **22.** 9, 11, 34, 62; *Ka.* **4.** 5, 7, 28, 31, 37, 55, 65; *U.* **9.** 12; **13.** 50, 54, 90; **16.** 11; **18.** 2, 23, 40; **20.** 7; **22.** 4, 22; **30.** 9.

Śveta and *Rakta*, two varieties of *Eraṇḍa* are mentioned by the commentators and they are identified with names occuring in the texts without any uniformity. Where *Eraṇḍadvaya*–एरण्डद्वय or *Eraṇḍa*–एरण्ड and *Urubūka*–उरुबूक have been mentioned as separate entities; separate specification of each is not possible. Botanically two forms of *R. communis* may be recognised but the possibility of two different generic sources for the two kinds may not be overruled.

एर्वारु ERVĀRU,

एर्वारुक ERVĀRUKA

Cucumis utilissimus Roxb.; *Kakaḍi*–ककड़ी H.

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 108, 109; *Ci.* **26.** 51, 52, 59, 63; *Si.* **9.** 13.

S. S. *Su.* **9.** 4; **22.** 8; **42.** 24; **45.** 20; **46.** 216, 219; *Ci.* **7.** 12; **18.** 29; **31.** 50; *U.* **55.** 25; **58.** 29.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 87, 89; *Ci.* **11.** 7, 8; **14.** 19.

एलवालुक ELAVĀLUKA

Synonyms : **एलुक, एलुकाख्य, ऐलेय** and **वालुक** ?.

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 20, 47; **25.** 49; *Vi.* **8.** 151; *Ci.* **9.** 41; **14.** 139.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 13; *Ci.* **6.** 15; *Ka.* **2.** 47; **6.** 3, 9, 16; *U.* **39.** 226; **47.** 41; **62.** 22.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 26; **21.** 14; *Ci.* **8.** 65; *U.* **6.** 26; **36.** 63.

Elavāluka had long remained unidentified but its possible botanical source was first pointed out in Vanauṣadhi Darśikā to be *Prunus cerasus* Linn., which is known as *Ālūvālū*–आलूवालू in Punjab. Its inclusion amongst drugs whose bark is used for preparing fermented liquors (**त्वगासवयोनि द्रव्य**, C. S. *Su.* **25.** 49), indicates that the source plant is possibly a tree species. In the *Yogas* it is also found to occur together with another *Prunus species* called *Padmaka*–**पद्मक.** Moreover Ḍalhaṇa has described it as *Kuṣṭhagandhika Phala*–**कुष्ठगन्धिक-फल**[1] which appears to be a very significant point in this connection. Some *Prunus* fruits when ripe possess whitish spots on the surface giving an appearance of leprotic spots and thus *Kuṣṭhagandhika* may be an appropriate name for them. All these facts support the above view.

एला ELĀ

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 3, 6; **3.** 4, 23, 27; **4.** 37, 44; **5.** 17; **23.** 14; *Vi.* **8.** 143, 149, 158; *Sa.* **8.** 59, 65; *Ci.* **1–1.** 62, 67; **2–1.** 30; **3.** 266; **5.** 69, 157; **6.** 40, 49; **7.** 73, 83, 84, 124; **8.** 136, 144; **9.** 42; **11.** 20, 39; **12.** 35, 63; **14.** 164; **15.** 138, 148, 165; **16.** 121 (Va.); **17.** 77 (Va.), 122, 144 (Va.); **18.** 72, 91, 175; **23.** 53, 76, 203 (Va.); **24.** 175, 179; **25.** 90, 113 (Va.); **26.** 56, 137, 189, 191, 207, 208, 215; **28.** 149, 151 (Va.), 157, 160 (Va.), 163; **29.** 106, 132, (Va.), 151; *Ka.* **1.** 26; **7.** 31, 33, 45, 73; **12.** 32; *Si.* **3.** 55; **7.** 17; **10.** 14.

S. S. *Su.* **14.** 36; **36.** 13; **38.** 21, 23; **44.** 22; *Ci.* **2.** 68; **3.** 60; **4.** 24; **7.** 14; **8.** 43; **15.** 19, 31; **19.** 40; **32.** 12; **37.** 11, 37; **38.** 25, 60; *Ka.* **2.** 47; **3.** 17; **5.** 66, 69; **6.** 16; **8.** 104, 106, 117; *Sa.* **10.** 22; *U.* **10.** 4, 8, (2); **12.** 26; **14.** 4, 7; **17.** 23; **18.** 94, 100; **32.** 6; **39.** 226; **40.** 39, 40; **41.** 50; **42.** 28; **43.**

1. (i) कुष्ठगन्धिकम्, (ii) हरिवालुकं कृष्ण (कुष्ठ) गंधिक फलसदृशम्, and (iii) स्वनाम प्रसिद्धम् ।

12; **47.** 30, 32, 38, 42; **52.** 21, 33; **55.** 22; **57.** 7; **58.** 32, 48; **62.** 22, 25, 27.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 1, 14, 33, 43 (**एलायुग्म**), 44; *Sa.* **2.** 41, 50; *Ci.* **1.** 138 (**एलाद्वय** and **पृथ्वीका**); **3.** 31, 98; **4.** 43; **5.** 28, 33, 51, 54, 59; **6.** 21, 51; **7.** 41, 45; **8.** 149, 154; **9.** 64; **10.** 35, 49; **11.** 12, 14, 25; **12.** 40; **13.** 38; **14.**10; **21.** 68, 71, 75; **22.** 16; *Ka.* **2.** 13, 62; **4.** 18; *U.* **5.** 19; **6.** 28 (**भद्रैला** and **एला**); **9.** 33; **13.** 29, 64; **16.** 2; **20.** 6; **22.** 75, 93; **26.** 26;**34.** 4; **35.** 39; **37.** 73, 74; **39.** 17; **40.** 20.

There are two kinds of Elā known as (1) *Elettaria cardamomum* Maton., *Choṭī Ilāyacī*–**छोटी इलायची** H. and (2) *Amomum subulatum* Roxb. or *A. aromaticum* Roxb., *Baḍī Ilāyacī*–**बड़ी इलायची** H. The synonyms *Bahulā*–**बहुला** and *Pṛthvīkā*–**पृथ्वीका** are used for other substances as well and have been discussed in their respective alphabetical places.

Synonyms–**छुद्रैला, त्रुटि, द्राविड़ी, पृथ्वीका** (?), **बहुला**(?), **भद्रैला, महैला** (?) and **सूक्ष्मैला.**

एलापर्णी ELĀPARṆĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 143.

Elāparṇī is considered as a synonym for *Rāsnā*–**रास्ना.** *Alpinia galanga* Willd., is used especially in the South as *Rāsnā*–**रास्ना.** But whatever may be the botanical origin of real *Rāsnā*, *Elāparṇī* may be identified with *Alpinia* species.

एलुक ELUKA

C. S. *Ci.* **15.** 165.

See synonym–**एलवालुक.**

एलुकाख्य ELUKĀKHYA

S. S. *Ci.* **19.** 59.

See synonym–**एलवालुक.**

ऐ (AI)

ऐन्दुक AINDUKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 111.

See–**इन्दुक.**

ऐन्द्री AINDRĪ

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 26; **4.** 7, 49; *Sa.* **8.** 29, 89, 94; *Ci.* **1–3.** 23; **1–4.** 5; **26.** 69; **29.** 93.

S. S *U.* **62.** 30.
A. H. *Ci.* **22.** 44; *U.* **1.** 9, 27; **6.** 38; **39.** 50.

It has been identified differently with *Indrāyaṇā*–इन्द्रायण, *Elā*–एला, *Śyonākabheda*–श्योनाकभेद (*Aralū*–अरलु) or *Śampāka-bheda*–शम्पाक भेद. In C. S. *Ci.* **1**–4. 5 it has been mentioned as one of the Divine drugs (दिव्य औषधि) of the Himalayas. It has been claimed to be *Gorakṣa Karkaṭī*–गोरक्ष कर्कटी by Cakradatta. The possibility of the Himalayan *Podophyllum hexandra* Royle of being the *Aindrī* of the ancients may be examined. *Indravāruṇī*–इन्द्रवारुणी is generally accepted for *Aindrī*.

ऐरावत AIRĀVATA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 158; *Vi.* **8.** 147; *Ci.* **3.** 266.
S. S. *Su.* **46.** 162, 191; *U.* **12.** 42 (Va.).
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 138.

Airāvata is a kind of acid fruit which is, according to some, a small and more sour variety of Orange. Ḍalhaṇa at one place (*Su.* **46.** 191) has described it as a blackish red small fruit (एरावणिका कृष्णलोहितालपफला). *Airāvatī* in S. S. *Ci.* **38.** 84 has been identified with *Grewia* species. It is therefore just possible that *Airāvata* may also be allied to *Dhanvana*–धन्वन, *Parūṣaka*–परूषक etc (*Grewia* sp.) But the possibility of a *Citrus* fruit being called *Airāvata* cannot be overruled.

See–ऐरावती.

ऐरावती AIRĀVATĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **38.** 84.

It is said to be a synonym for *Nāgabalā*–नागबला. According to usual practice of naming the different parts of the plants it may be suggested that *Airāvati* is the name of the source plant whose fruit is *Airāvata*–ऐरावत.

ऐलेय AILEYA,
ऐलेयक AILEYAKA

A. H. *U.* **11.** 24; **16.** 24.
See synonym–एलवालुक.

ओ (O)

ओदनपाकी ODANAPĀKĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **29.** 95.

This and *Śitapāki*–शीतपाकी are allied drugs which are not yet identified. They are, however, said to be some varieties of *Balā*–बला or *Saireyaka*–सैरेयक. *Annapākī*–अन्नपाकी and *Śītapākya*–शीतपाक्य also appear to be identical with them respectively.

See–अन्नपाकी.

औ (AU)

औदक (कन्द) AUDAKA (KANDA),
औदक (पत्र) AUDAKA (PATRA),

S. S.*Su.* **12.** 25; **13.** 16; *Ci.* **1.** 113; **5.** 22; **11.** 8; *Sa.* **10.** 57.

These are tubers and leaves of aquatic plants in general such as *Kaseruka*–कसेरुक, *Padma*–पद्म and *Utpala*–उत्पल.

औषध AUṢADHA

A. H. *Ci.* **5.** 55; **6.** 33; **10.** 70.
See synonym–शुण्ठी.

क (KA)

ककुभ KAKUBHA

C. S. *Su.* **5.** 70; *Ci.* **7.** 128; **14.** 214; **23.** 99 (पुष्प); **25.** 112; **29.** 142 (पुष्प); *Ka.* **1.** 7.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 48; *Ci.* **3.** 6; **9.** 7; **11.** 8, 9; **15.** 23; *Ka.* **6.** 3 (together with अर्जुन) ; **8.** 106; *U.* **31.** 5; **34.** 5.

A. H. *Su.* **2.** 2; *Sa.* **2.** 44; *Ci.* **11.** 37; *U.* **25.** 59.

Its occurence together with *Arjuna* as a separate substance does indicate that besides *Arjuna*, this is also a name for another drug as Ḍalhaṇa has clearly stated in his comments on *Ārtagala*–आर्तगल.

See–अर्जुन and आर्तगल.

कक्कोल KAKKOLA,
कङ्कोल KAṄKOLA,

कङ्कोलक KAṄKOLAKA

Piper cubeba Linn. f.; *Kabābacīnī*-कबाब चीनी and *Śītalacīnī*-शीतल चीनी.

C. S. *Su*. **5**. 74; *Ci*. **26**. 209; **28**. 152.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 202, 484; *Ci*. **24**. 21.

A. H. *Ci*. **21**. 78; *U*. **22**. 93.

According to some there are two kinds, depending upon the fruit size.

See–कटुक.

कङ्गु KAṄGU,

कङ्गुक KAṄGUKA

C. S. *Su*. **26**. 112.

S. S. *Su*. **36**. 28; *Ci*. **31**. 5.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 11; **7**. 32; *U*. **23**. 23.

It appears that Suśruta has differentiated between *Kaṅgu* cereal (कङ्गु धान्य) and *Kaṅgu* drug (कङ्गु औषध) by different names i.e. *Kāṅguka*-काङ्गुक for the cereal and *Priyaṅgu*-प्रियङ्गु and *Kaṅguka*-कङ्गुक for the drug. In C. S. and A. H. *Kaṅgu* has been used for the former only.

See–काङ्गुक and प्रियङ्गु.

कच्चक KACCAKA

S. S. *Ci*. **7**. 6.

According to some there is another version, where in *Kakubha* replaces *Kaccaka*. Ḍalhaṇa describes it, as a plant having straight leaves with prominent midrib, slightly red roots and famous by the name of *Kahavaka*-कहवक in Mālavaka.[1]

In this *Yoga*, *Ārtgala*-आर्तगल is also a component. But in A. H. *Ci*. **11**. 18 *Ārtagala* has been replaced by *Atibalā*-अतिबला and *Kaccaka* by *Kacchaka*, *Kacchuka*-कच्छुक or even *Kacchurā*-कच्छुरा. Ḍalhaṇa's description appears to indicate that *Kaccaka* may be *Xanthium strumarium* Linn., *Karonī*-करोनी, *Kuthuā*-कुथुआ, which has been identified by some with *Ārtagala*.

1. कच्चको मध्यलेखानिचितः ऋजुकपत्र ईषद्रक्तमूलः 'कहवक' इति मालवके प्रसिद्धः।

See–आर्तगल and कच्छक.

कच्छक KACCHAKA

A. H. *Ci*. **11**. 18.

This is the same as *Kaccaka*-कच्चक of Suṣruta. Variants such as *Kacchuka*-कच्छुक or *Kacchurā*-कच्छुरा have also been suggested which, if correct, may indicate the use of *Kaunch*-कौंच. Here is an example of a situation where uncertainty about the correct version gives handle to the commentators for all sorts of speculations.

कच्छुरा KCCHURĀ

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 32; *Si*. **8**. 37, 40.

S. S. *Su*. **39**. 7; *U*. **40**. 74, 76, 110, 113, 124.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 38; *Ci*. **9**. 24.

This has been identified either of these three (i) *Śhūkaśimbī*-शूकशिम्बी, (ii) *Durālabhā*-दुरालभा, or (iii) *Kaṅkatikā*-कङ्कतिका (*Kaṁghī*-कंघी). Whatever it is, it should be union promoter (संधानीय) and useful in dysentery, healing of wound and fractures and in diseases caused by *Pitta* and *Vāyu* and for improving the colour of stool (पुरीष विरजनीय).

कटङ्कटेरी KAṬAṄKAṬERĪ

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 9; *Ci*. **6**. 32.

S. S. *U*. **12**. 7.

A. H. *Ci*. **9**. 62; **11**. 11; **19**. 67; *U*. **3**. 45; **16**. 8; **30**. 39.

See synonyms-दारुहरिद्रा and दार्वी.

कटभी KAṬABHĪ

C. S. *Ci*. **9**. 75; **10**.31; **15**. 188; **23**. 65, 78, 186, 203, 213, 243.

S. S. *Ci*. **31**. 5; *Ka*. **3**. 12; **5**. 18.

A. H. *Su*. **7**. 24; *U*. **22**. 57; **37**. 36; **38**. 26.

This is a highly controversial drug. It has been used mostly as an Alexipharmic (विषघ्न) and included in preparations useful for Epilepsy (अपस्मार) and Mania (उन्माद). Its bark has often been recommended for use. *Kaṭabhī* and *Kiṇihī*-किणिही are usually considered synonyms (compare C. S. *Ci*. **10**. 31 and S. S. *U*. **61**. 23) and were variously interpreted to be *Aparājitā*-अपराजिता, *Apāmārga*-अपामार्ग, *Jyotiṣmatī*-ज्योतिष्मती, or a *Śirīṣa*-शिरीष variety. Now, *Kiṇihī* has been identified with

white *Śirīṣa* (श्वेत शिरीष). It is, therefore, safe to accept only श्वेत शिरीष (*Albizzia procera* Benth.) for both *Kaṭabhī* and *Kiṇihī*.

See synonyms–कटम्भरा and किणिही.

कटम्भरा KAṬAMBHARĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **9**. 53.

A. H. *U*. **6**. 36.

See synonym–कटभी.

कटु KAṬU

A. H. **5**. 20.

See synonym–मरिच.

कटुक KAṬUKA

Synonym : कटुकाह्वय.

C. S. *Su*. **5**. 73; *Ci*. **23**. 65.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 202.

It is interpreted as *Latākastūrī*–लताकस्तूरी (*Hibiscus abelmoschus* Linn.) or by some as another variety of *Kakkola*–कक्कोल.

कटुकदौग्धिक KAṬUKADAUGDHIKA

A. H. *U*. **37**. 79.

It may be identified with *Swarṇakṣhīrī*–स्वर्णक्षीरी root (*Argemone mexicana* Linn., *Kaṭuparṇī*–कटुपर्णी S., *Bhaḍabhāḍa*–भड़भाड़ H.) or split up into *Kaṭuka*–कटुक and *Daugdhika*–दौग्धिक meaning thereby two substances i.e. *Kaṭuka* and *Dugdhikā*–दुग्धिका.

कटुकाफल KAṬUKĀPHALA

A. H. *Su*. **29**. 35.

This may be some bitter fruit of Cucurbitaceae family.

कटुकाह्वय KAṬUKĀHVAYA

S. S. *Ci*. **24**. 21.

See synonym–कटुक.

कटुका KAṬUKĀ

Picrorhiza kurroa Royle ex Benth.; *Kuṭaki*–कुटकी or*Kaḍū*–कड्डू H.

अशोकरोहिणी, उल्लक, कटुरोहिणी, कटुकारोहिणी, कट्वी, तिक्तकरोहिणी and तिक्ता.

C. S. *Vi*. **7**. 17; *Ci*. **7**. 67; **16**. 59 (Va.), 93; **18**. 162; **23**. 197; **26**. 189, 197, 199; *Ka*. **7**. 59.

S. S. *Ci*. **2**. 74; **4**. 4; **5**. 12, 34; **9**. 10, 27; **17**. 19; **19**. 57; **22**. 32; **37**. 27, 31; **38**. 26, 71; *Ka*. **8**. 44; *U*. **24**. 36; **39**. 113, 194, 196, 215, 223, 241, 246, 253; **40**. 77; **51**. 25, 32; **60**. 46; **61**. 36; **62**. 27.

A. H. *Su*. **10**. 29; **15**. 33; *Ci*. **1**. 53, 55, 59, 66, 69, 119, 153; 9. 90; **10**. 37; **13**. 11; **14**. 103; **15**. 70; **16**. 10; **17**. 3, 31; **18**. 7; **19**. 2, 8, 19, 40; *Ka*. **2**. 29; *U*. **2**. 10, 37; **3**. 55; **13**. 6, 29; **16**. 54; **22**. 34, 50; **25**. 67; **36**. 66, 67; **37**. 79 (Va.)

It has been sometimes confused with another plant also called *Karū*–करू (*Gentiana kurroo* Royle) which has now been identified with *Trāyamāṇa*–त्रायमाण.

कटुकालाबु KAṬUKĀLĀVU

C. S. *Ci*. **14**. 58.

S. S. *Sa*. **10**. 21; *Ci*. **9**. 65.

A. H. *Ci*. **8**. 25; *U*. **38**. 31.

See–अलाबु.

कटुकिका KAṬUKIKĀ

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 262.

Ḍalhaṇa, along with the opinions of others, has described it as a wild form of *Kāsamardikā*.[1]

कटुतुम्ब KAṬUTUMBA,

कटुतुम्बी KAṬUTUMBĪ

C. S. *Si*. **11**. 5.

S. S. *Ci*. **31**. 5.

See–अलाबु and कटुकालाबु.

कटुफला KAṬUPHALĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 65; *Ka*. **4**. 2.

A. H. *Ci*. **21**. 77.

Some suggest that there should be *Kaṭphala*–कट्फल instead of *Kaṭuphalā*. But in the identical *Yoga* in Aṣṭāṅga Saṁgraha, this has been replaced by *Jālinī*–जालिनी which is but a synonym for *Dhāmārgava*.

See–धामार्गव.

1. अरण्यकासमर्दिका, अन्ये तिक्तारिकामाहुः, अपरे तुङ्कद्दतिक्तपुष्पामर्कफलाकारफलां प्रसिद्धामाहुः ।

कटुरोहिणी KAṬUROHIṆĪ,
कटुकरोहिणी KAṬUKAROHIṆĪ,
कटुकारोहिणी KAṬUKĀROHIṆĪ,
कटुकाख्यारोहिणी KAṬUKĀKHYĀROHIṆĪ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 3, 18; **23.** 18; *Vi.* **8.** 150; *Ci.* **3.** 200, (2), 203, 206, 209, 211, 218, 298; 5. 105, 114, 118; 6. 40; **7.** 61, 101, 105, 108, 131, 135; **9.** 51; **10.** 17; **13.** 132; **14.** 235; **15.** 102, 137, 173, 182, 188; **16.** 46, 98, 122; **17.** 140; **19.** 87, 112; **21.** 58, 59; **27.** 29, 34, 35; *Ka.* **7.** 57; *Si.* **12.** 27.

S. S. *Su.* **36.** 15, 16; **38.** 22, 33, 54; *Ci.* 5. 8; **9.** 8, 9; **11.** 8; **15.** 21; **17.** 44; **22.** 54, 74; *Ka.* **5.** 65; **6.** 18; *U.* **39.** 185, 189, 204; **40.** 37, 39, 43, 61; **42.** 111; **47.** 33; **50.** 28; **51.** 43.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 15; *Ci.* **1.** 48, 49, 160; **3.** 162; **4.** 52; **10.** 57; **12.** 26; **14.** 55; **19.** 28; *Ka.* **2.** 27; *U.* **2.** 14; **6.** 35; **7.** 20; **30.** 25; **34.** 64; **39.** 46.

See synonym–**कटुका.**

कट्तृण KAṬTṚṆA

A. H. *U.* **3.** 45.

See synonym–**कतृण.**

कट्फल KAṬPHALA

Myrica nagi Thunb.; *Kāphala*–**काफल**, *Kāyaphala*–**कायफल** H.

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 5, 20, 47; *Vi.* **8.** 151; *Ci.* **4.** 72; **6.** 27; **7.** 101; **14.** 236; **18.** 111, 162; **19.** 61, 119; **23.** 65 (Va.); **25.** 65, 112; **26.** 96, 208; **28.** 151; **30.** 77, 90; *Si.* **4.** 12.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 15, 17, 42, 64; *Ci.* **5.** 8; **16.** 42; **37.** 12, 37, 39; *Ka.* **5.** 75; *U.* **10.** 12; **17.** 20; **23.** 4; **24.** 36; **26.** 22; **39.** 191; **52.** 13.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 13, 26, 30; *Ci.* **1.** 62; **3.** 162; **5.** 44; **6.** 52; **8.** 151; **9.** 59, 108; **12.** 7; *Ka.* **4.** 63; *U.* **9.** 34; **11.** 8; **22.** 21, 36, 85, 92; **25.** 52, 59; **27.** 24; **34.** 47, 51.

Somavalka–**सोमवल्क** and *Kumbhī*–**कुम्भी** are sometimes considered synonyms for *Kaṭphala.* But they appear to be different substances and might have been used as substitutes of *Kaṭphala. Careya arborea* Roxb., known as *Kumbhī*–**कुम्भी** has been found to be used in place of *Kaṭphala* in some parts of India.

कट्वङ्ग KAṬVAṄGA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 31; **25.** 39; *Vi.* **8.** 151; *Ci.* **10.** 31; **11.** 34; **30.** 93; *Si.* **8.** 38.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 45; *Ci.* **11.** 9; *U.* **12.** 20; **40.** 80; **61.** 23.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 33, 38 (**कट्वङ्गफल**); *Ci.* **8.** 114; **9.** 65, 81; *U.* **3.** 45; **34.** 47.

It is clear from the comments of Ḍalhaṇa that *Kaṭvaṅga* is a synonym for *Aralu*–**अरलु** which is different from *Śyonāka*–**श्योनाक.** In A. H. *Ci.* **9.** 79 the bark of *Dīrghavṛnta*–**दीर्घवृन्त** and in **9.** 81 *Kaṭvaṅga*–**कट्वङ्ग** have been used in diarrhoea (**अतिसार**) after slight difference in preparation. This may provide some support to the view that *Kaṭvaṅga* is different from *Dīrghavṛntā* which is definitely *Śyonāka.* From a comparison of the *Vatsakādi Gaṇa* of A. H. and *Pippalyādi Gaṇa* of S. S., it appears that *Kaṭvaṅga phala* of the former has been mentioned as *Mahānimba phala*–**महानिम्बफल.** *Ailanthus* has been given the name of *Mahānimba* in some places. For further light, see discussion on **महानिम्ब** and **अरलु.**

कट्वी KAṬVĪ

S. S. *Su.* **44.** 26; *Ci.* **37.** 37; *Ka.* **7.** 39.

A. H. *Su.* **14.** 25; *Ci.* **6.** 45; **16.** 13; *U.* **37.** 74.

See synonym–**कटुका.**

कठिञ्जर KAṬHIÑJARA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 96.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 274.

Here changes in version have been suggested according to which *Kurañjara*–**कुरञ्जर** or *Kurahañjana*–**कुरहञ्जन** take its place and which according to Ḍalhaṇa and others are *Āraṇyavāstuka*–**आरण्यवास्तुक** or *Kolmuā*–**कोलमुआ.** They appear to suggest *Digera muricata* (Linn.) Mart., called *Lahasuvā*–**लहसुवा** H. Another alternative version has also been suggested where *Kunāḍikā*–**कुनाडिका** or *Gonāḍikā*–**गोनाडिका** have been substituted in its place.

कठिल्ल KAṬHILLA,
कठिल्लक KAṬHILLAKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 94; *Vi.* **8.** 150; *Ci.* **3.** 189; **4.** 38.

S. S. *U.* **39.** 150.

A. H. *Su.* **7**. 76.

See synonym–पुनर्नवा.

कणकणिका KAṆAKAṆIKĀ,

कणकण्डक KAṆAKAṆḌAKA

C. S. *Sa.* **8**. 59, 76 (Va.).

There are several variants in the texts and hence the meaning is not clear. Both may mean grains of *Kaṇā*–कणा (*Pippali*).

कणा KAṆĀ

S. S. *U*. **39**. 223; **40**. 77; **41**. 40; **51**. 27, 33 (मागधिकाकणा), 40, 41; **52**. 17.

A. H. *Su*. **7**. 35; **15**. 1; **18**. 23; *Sa*. **1**. 89; *Ci*. **1**. 110; **2**. 31; **3**. 16 (कणरेणुका), 36, 43, 52, 54, 95, 115; **4**. 33, 35, 40, 42, 51; **5**. 45, 59; **6**. 13, 16, 51, 52; **9**. 108, 119; **14**. 34, 37, 82, 94; **15**. 44, 87 (2), 127; **16**. 29; **17**. 18, 32; **19**. 3, 8, 33, 42; **20**. 20, 22; **21**. 48, 59; *Ka*. **2**. 15; **4**. 8, 46; *U*. **1**. 42, 49; **2**. 10, 50, 66; **9**. 23; **13**. 25, 29, 68, 77; **20**. 18, 21, 24; **22**. 15, 53, 64; **28**. 35, 37; **30**. 1; **35**. 57; **36**. 70; **37**. 83; **39**. 38.

See synonym–पिप्पली.

कणाद्वय KAṆĀDVAYA

A. H. *Ci*. **19**. 8.

See–पिप्पली and गजपिप्पली.

कणामूल KAṆĀMŪLA

A. H. *U*. **37**. 83.

See–पिप्पलीमूल.

कण्टकारिका KAṆṬAKĀRIKĀ,

कण्टकारी KAṆṬAKĀRĪ

Solanum xanthocarpum Schrad & Wendle.; *Choṭīkaṭeri*–छोटीकटेरी, *Bhaṭakaṭaiyā*–भटकटैया H.

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 21; **4**. 9, 30, 36, 38, 42, 44; *Vi*. **8**. 146, 158 (कण्टकारिका); *Ci*. **1**–4. 15; **2**–1. 24; **2**–3. 7; **3**. 181, 267; **14**. 129; **15**. 171; **18**. 34, 105, 124–127, 184; **19**. 24, 28, 55; **24**. 164; *Ka*. **10**. 9; *Si*. **9**. 13; **12**. 28, 29, 30, 55.

S. S. *Su*. **36**. 19; **38**. 31; **46**. 267; *Ci*. **4**. 32; **7**. 5; **9**. 32; **19**. 63; **20**. 22; **25**. 32; **40**. 4; *U*. **9**. 12; **21**. 13; **40**. 114; **42**. 112, 128; **55**. 51; **59**. 17.

A. H. *Ci*. **1**. 66; **3**. 3, 24, 59, 176; **8**. 86, 116, 145; **10**. 64; **12**. 42; **19**. 19; *U*. **40**. 13.

Some of the synonyms such as *Dhāvanī*, *Vyāghrī* and even *Vṛhatī* have been used for both kinds of *Kaṇṭakārī*, indication of which is available in the dual number (*Dvivacanānta*) use of these names in the texts. Although more than one variety or species of both erect and creeping kinds are available, usually one of each is accepted. Ḍalhaṇa, however, in case of *Vṛhatī Ḍvaya* (वृहती द्वय) appears to suggest the use of two species of *Vṛhatī* kind only.

See synonyms–क्षुद्र वृहती, क्षुद्रा, धावनी, निदिग्धिका, वृहती, व्याघ्री and सिंही.

कण्टकी KAṆṬAKĪ

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 6.

Ḍalhaṇa has identified it with *Vikaṅkata* which according to him, is called *Kaṇṭakārikā*–कण्टकारिका and is popularly known as *Kākaī*–काकई. *Vikaṅkata* is known as *Kakaiyā*–ककैया in M. P. forests (Amarkantak). This has been replaced by *Sruvavṛkṣa*–स्रुववृक्ष in the identical *Gaṇa* of A. H.

See–विकङ्कत.

कण्डीर KAṆḌĪRA

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 266.

See–गण्डीर.

कण्डूकरी KAṆḌŪKARĪ

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 9.

See synonym–स्वयंगुप्ता.

कतक KATAKA

Strychnos potatorum Linn. f.; *Nirmali*–निर्मली H.

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 16; *Vi*. **8**. 146; *Sa*. **8**. 59; *Ci*. **26**. 73, 250.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 42; **42**. 18 (2); **45**. 17; *Ci*. **1**. 98; **7**. 7, 17; *U*. **12**. 23, 31, 34; **18**. 36.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 13; *Ci*. **11**. 19, 27; *U*. **9**. 33; **11**. 44; **13**. 41.

It is to be especially noted that although mentioned in *Viṣaghna Daśaka* of Caraca it has not been used as such in these texts.

कत्तृण KATTṚṆA

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 12; **4.** 17; *Ci.* **8.** 79; **11.** 43; **13.** 109; **18.** 111; **23.** 213; *Si.* **7.** 16; **8.** 35; **11.** 24.

S. S. *U.* **52.** 13.

A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 62; **3.** 102.

It is a kind of *Gandhatṛna*-गन्धतृण allied to *Uśīra*-उशीर. It may be identified with *Cymbopogon citratus* (DC.) Stapf.; *Haricāya*-हरी चाय H.

Synonym-कट्तृण.

कदम्ब KADAMBA

Anthocephalus indicus A. Rich.; *Kadama*-कदम H.

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 20, 47; **27.** 111; *Vi.* **8.** 151; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **6.** 26; **18.** 153; **25.** 86, 94; **29.** 98; *Si.* **6.** 65; **12.** 54.

S. S. *Su.* **6.** 33; **38.** 13, 47; *Ci.* **7.** 18; **25.** 17; *Ka.* **8.** 108; *U.* **51.** 39.

A. H. *Su.* **10.** 32; **15.** 41; **29.** 72; *Ci.* **3.** 155; **11.** 29; **19.** 81; *U.* **3.** 46; **18.** 44; **27.** 14.

See-कुत्सिताम्बु, नीप and प्रियक.

कदम्बपुष्पी KADAMBAPUṢPĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **19.** 63; *U.* **44.** 19.

According to Ḍalhaṇa it is (1) *Alambuṣā*, popularly known as *Muṇḍikā*-मुण्डिका, and (2) *Bhūmikadamba*-भूमिकदम्ब.[1] It may indicate that *Muṇḍī*-मुण्डी and *Alambuṣā*-अलम्बुषा may be two different drugs.

See-अलम्बुषा and श्रावणी.

कदर KADARA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 43; **25.** 49; *Ci.* **3.** 257; *Ka.* **1.** 7.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 12; *Ci.* **11.** 8 (Va.).

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 19.

According to Ḍalhaṇa it is like *Khadira* with yellow wood (आपीतसारः खदिराकारः), but it is usually said to be *Śveta Khadira*-श्वेत खदिर which may be other species of *Acacia* such as *A. suma* Buch.-Ham.

See-सोमवल्क.

कदली KADALĪ

Musa paradisiaca Linn.; *Kelā*-केला H.

1. कदम्बपुष्पी अलम्बुषा मुण्डतिकेतिलोके; कदम्बपुष्पी भूमिकदम्बः, अलम्बुषामपरे।

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 257; **4.** 106; **7.** 88, 167; **13.** 169; **14.** 218; **21.** 72; **26.** 54, 226; *Ka.* **1.** 8.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 7; **20.** 12; **38.** 13; *Ci.* **1.** 106; **4.** 32; **7.** 22; **37.** 40; *U.* **18.** 35; **21.** 17; **51.** 37.

A. H. *Su.* **3.** 35; **7.** 35; **15.** 26; **30.** 8; *Ci.* **11.** 31; **15.** 46, 95; **18.** 12; *U.* **18.** 12, 28.

See-मोच and रम्भा.

कनक KANAKA

C. S. *Ci.* **1-1.** 47; **7.** 74; **23.** 78.

A. H. *U.* **32.** 31; **39.** 18 (कनकत्वचा).

It is used as a synonym of धुत्तूर and नागकेशर.

कनकक्षीरी KANAKAKṢĪRĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 110.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 13.

A. H. *Su.* **30.** 21.

See synonym-स्वर्णक्षीरी.

कनकपुष्पी KANAKAPUṢPĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 167.

See synonyms-हिरण्यपुष्पी and लाङ्गलकी.

कनकप्रभ KANAKAPRABHA

S. S. *Ci.* **29.** 5.

One of the *Soma varieties*.

See-सोम.

कनकाह्व KANAKĀHVA

S. S. *Su.* **44.** 49.

It is either *Nāgakeśara*-नागकेशर or *Kaṅkuṣṭha*-कङ्कुष्ठ, probably the latter.

See-स्वर्णक्षीरी.

कनीयान KANĪYĀNA

S. S. *Ci.* **29.** 5.

One of the *Soma varieties*.

See-सोम.

कन्दली KANDALĪ

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 7.

It has been described by Ḍalhaṇa as a white, smooth and many layered bulb known as *Sarpacchatrakaṁ* in common usage (श्वेतश्लक्ष्णबहुपुटकन्दविशेषः सर्पच्छत्रकमिति लोके). Again in his

comments on *Mūrvā*–मूर्वा he compares it with *Kandali* (कन्दली सदृश स्वल्पविटप 'हघोड़' इति लोके). Here he appears to point out towards *Sansevieria* which has been used as a substitute for *Mūrvā*. Somewhat similar to this is a bulbiferous aquatic *Crinum* species which is popularly known as *Kandarī*–कंदरी and *Visakandarā*–विसकंदरा. Rājanighaṇṭu has described the same plant as *Viṣṇukanda*–विष्णुकन्द. This does deserve a place in *Pittasaṁśamana* group (पित्तसंशमन वर्ग) of Suśruta and also has the morphological features described by Ḍalhaṇa. Thus from all available data it has been identified here with *Crinum defixum* Ker-Gawl..

कन्या KANYĀ

S. S. *Ci.* **30.** 5, 16.

One of the *Soma* like powerful drugs.

कपिकच्छु KAPIKACCHU

C. S. *Ci.* **9.** 86; **11.** 62; **28.** 124, 159.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 122; **7.** 111; *Ka.* **1.** 36; *U.* **6.** 33.

See synonym–स्वयंगुप्ता.

कपित्थ KAPITTHA

Feronia limonia (Linn.) Swingle; *Kaitha*–कैथ H.

Synonyms : दधित्थ and दधिनाम.

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 12; **25.** 39, 49; **26.** 72, 112; **27.** 133; *Ci.* **6.** 34; **7.** 92; **8.** 126; **12.** 69; **14.** 139; **15.** 112, 114; **17.** 134; **19.** 117, 119; **20.** 35, 38; **23.** 69, 95, 183, 185, 215; **26.** 75; **29.** 147; **30.** 96; *Ka.* **7.** 30; *Si.* **11.** 25.

S. S. *Su.* **42.** 18; **46.** 139, 147, 148; *Ci.* **1.** 96; **5.** 10; **6.** 15; **9.** 13; **11.** 7, 8, 9, 10; **17.** 27; **20.** 36; **31.** 5; *Sa.* **10.** 13, 63; *Ka.* **1.** 54, 71; **5.** 77, 78, 83; **6.** 3; **7.** 29, 38, 40; *U.* **9.** 18; **11.** 5, 11; **17.** 7; **21.** 25, 42, 46, 47, 48; **30.** 3; **34.** 3; **35.** 3; **40.** 113; **47.** 31, 39, 41,; **49.** 30; **50.** 25.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 126; **10.** 26, 32; *Sa.* **2.** 58; *Ci.* **1.** 134; **4.** 40, 41; **6.** 20, 21; **7.** 45; **8.** 35, 65; **9.** 24, 27, 37, 107, 112, 115, 116; **12.** 12, 16; *U.* **3.** 46, 59; **5.** 15; **18.** 14, 21; **36.** 62; **38.** 25, 26, 30.

कपीतन KAPĪTANA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 33; **25.** 49; *Vi.* **8.** 151; *Ci.* **3.** 257.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 47; *Ka.* **6.** 3; *U.* **48.** 26 (क्षीरि कपीतन).

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 41; *Ci.* **10.** 42.

Kapītana stands for at least two plants. In S. S. *U.* **48.** 26 *Kṣīri kapītana* has been mentioned. It thus appears that there is *Akṣiri Kapītana*–अक्षीरिकपीतन as well. There is also mention of two varieties of *Pārśvapippala*–पार्श्वपिप्पल i.e. *Prarohī*–प्ररोही and *Aprarohī*–अप्ररोही. *Prarohī* and *Kṣīri Kapītana* is some *Ficus* species. Wherever it is referred in the texts it is often mentioned with other *Ficus* species, and there *Kṣīri Kapītana* is intended. *Akṣiri* and *Aprarohī Kapītana* may be any one of *Albizzia procera*, *Thespesia* or *Spondias* species.

कपोतवङ्का KAPOTAVAṄKĀ

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 10; *Ci.* **7.** 6, 25; **31.** 5; *U.* **32.** 3.

A. H. *Ci.* **11.** 18, 32.

This is identified with either *Suvarcalā*–सुवर्चला or another small plant having leaves like those of *Śirīṣa*–शिरीष or *Kaṭabhī*–कटभी. This occurs in *Vīratarvaādi Gaṇa* and thus has *Vātaghna*–वातघ्न and diuretic (मूत्रल) properties. According to Ḍalhaṇa it is popularly called *Kavaḍabandhā*–कवड़बन्धा in Madhya Desha. A name similar to this is *Kavaḍenna*–कवड़ेन्ना which is given to *Śaṅkhapuṣpī*–शंखपुष्पी (*Convolvulus* sp.) or *Śveta Vunhā* (*Ipomoea* sp.) neither of which can be called *Śirīṣapatra*. There is, however, a plant known as *Gaurakha*–गौरख or *Maurakha*–मौरख which has been traditionally used in Arthritis. This is a *Dalbergia* species (*D. lanceolaria* Linn. f. or *D. volubilis* Roxb.). This has been clinically tried and found useful at least in certain forms of Arthritis. This may be examined as the source plant or substitute of *Kapotavaṅkā*.

कपोतवल्ली KAPOTAVALLĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146.

Identified with *Elā*–एला but not without doubt.

कमठ KAMAṬHA

C. S. *Vi.* **7.** 17.

Said to be *Tūṇīvṛkṣa*–तूणीवृक्ष but may be *Gaṇḍira*.

See–गण्डीर.

कमल KAMALA

Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn.; *Kavala*–कवल and *Puraina*–पुरइन H.

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 23; **5.** 19; *Ci.* **4.** 73, 100, 101; **19.** 59; **22.** 36; **26.** 51; *Si.* **3.** 45, 48.

S. S. *U.* **64.** 14, 40.

A. H. *Su.* **3.** 35, 41; **15.** 38; **20.** 38; **21.** 16; *Sa.* **2.** 3; *Ci.* **2.** 16; **8.** 128; **9.** 63; *Ka.* **4.** 11; *U.* **5.** 31; **28.** 35; **32.** 31.

Names given to its parts such as *Bisa*–बिस etc. are dealt with in their proper places.

See synonyms–अब्ज, अम्बुरुह, अम्भोज, अम्भोरुह, अरविन्द, कोकनद, नलिन, नीरज, पङ्कज, पद्म, पुण्डरीक, पुष्कर, वारिज, शतपत्र, श्वेतपत्र, सरोज and सरोरुह.

कम्पिल्लक KAMPILLAKA

Mallotus philippinensis Muel-Arg.; *Kamīlā*–कमीला, *Rorī*–रोरी H.

Synonyms : रजनक and वर्णक.

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 82; **2.** 8; **3.** 9; **26.** 122; *Vi.* **8.** 144; *Ci.* **5.** 104, 130; **6.** 34; **7.** 102, 113, 119; **13.** 119; **21.** 136; **25.** 89, 90; **26.** 12, 63; *Ka.* **9.** 9; *Si.* **10.** 25.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 29; **39.** 3 (फलरज); **44.** 83; **45.** 115, 124; *Ci.* **4.** 27; **9.** 61; **11.** 7; **12.** 5; **31.** 5; *U.* **42.** 94; **55.** 52.

A. H. *Su.* **7.** 38; **15.** 2; *Ci.* **12.** 16, 22; **14.** 54, 61; **15.** 10; **18.** 35; **19.** 67, 71, 77, 81.

करघाट KARAGHĀṬA

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5.

A. H. *U.* **37.** 84.

It has been mentioned by Suśruta as one of the plant poison of the group of plants whose root, bark, heartwood and resin (मूल त्वक् सार निर्यास) are poisonous. It has also been used by Vāgabhaṭa as a component of an antidote for spider poisoning.

See–करहाट.

करञ्ज KARAÑJA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 2, 12, 13, 14; **5.** 70; **13.** 9; **14.** 30, 42; **27.** 158; *Ni.* **2.** 2; *Vi.* **7.** 17, 26; **8.** 149; *Ci.* **3.** 266; **7.** 47, 55, 90, 92, 93, 110, 118, 151, 157; **9.** 75; **10.** 42; **12.** 66; **14.** 58, 102; **15.** 179 (करञ्ज द्वय); **21.** 136 (Va.); **23.** 68, 69, 78, 208, 215, 244; **26.** 56, 153, 185; **27.** 32, 47, 55; *Ka.* **11.** 10, 12.

S. S. *Su.* **36.** 32; **38.** 5, 15, 28; **39.** 2, 5; **45.** 115; **46.** 197; *Ci.* **1.** 120; **5.** 37; **9.** 37, 53, 54, 55, 57, 62; **11.** 8; **17.** 24; **18.** 13, 20, 41; **24.** 7; **25.** 22; **31.** 5; *Ka.* **5.** 79; **7.** 28; **8.** 106; *U.* **11.** 8; **12.** 26; **15.** 14; **23.** 4; **24.** 37; **41.** 46; **45.** 25, 26, 35; **49.** 29; **56.** 18; **57.** 9; **61.** 32.

A. H. *Su.* **2.** 2; **15.** 1, 17, 21, 45; **17.** 7; **29.** 76; *Ci.* **8.** 26, 54, 159; **11.** 12; **12.** 20; **14.** 121; **19.** 18, 59, 62, 70, 79; **21.** 52; *U.* **3.** 46; **5.** 15, 20; **11.** 21, 36; **16.** 50; **18.** 49; **20.** 21; **30.** 19; **36.** 84; **37.** 36, 44.

Three plant species have been accepted under the names of *Karañja* and its several synonyms mentioned below. Seeds, seed oil, bark and leaves are the parts which have been recommended for use. But there seems to be much confusion regarding actual plant species which should be accepted under particular synonyms mentioned below. The three plant species are (1) *Pongamia pinnata* (Linn.) Merr., *Ḍahara Karañja*–डहरकरञ्ज B., *Ḍiṭhohari*–डिठोहरी H., (2) *Caesalpinia crista* Linn., *Nāṭākarañja*–नाटाकरञ्ज B., *Kāṅṭā* (or *Latā*) *Karañja*–काँटा (लता) करञ्ज H., and (3) *Holoptelea integrifolia* Planch., *Pāprī*–पाप्री, *Cilbil*–चिल्बिल् H. In *Su.* **1.** 81 and 114 Caraca has mentioned the first two species under the names of *Udakīrya*–उदकीर्य and *Prakīrya*–प्रकीर्य among the purgative fruit drugs (*Virecaka Phalinīs*–विरेचक फलिनी) and *Pūtika*–पूतिक as purgative (*Virecaka*) tree bark. Moreover, no where in the three texts the fruit or seed of *Pūtika*, *Pūtikarañja* or *Cirabilva* has been used. Inspite of these clear indications it is surprising that *Pūtika* or *Pūtikarañja* has been identified with *Kāṅṭā Karañja* which in none of its parts appears to have any smell as the name appears to indicate. It is, therefore, suggested that *Cirabilva* (*H. integrifolia*) may be accepted under the name of *Pūtika* etc. and the first two may be accepted under *Karañja Dvaya*, while *Karañjikā* and *Naktamāla* may be equated with *Pongamia*. It might be noted that *Karañja* has been mentioned in the pungent group (*Kaṭu skandha*) and *Naktamāla* in the bitter group (*Tikta skandha*).

It might be further pointed out that a plant known as *Toddalia asiatica* Lam., *Kañcana*–कञ्चन or *Kañja*–कञ्ज appears to share some of the properties of *Kāṅṭā Karañja*. The habit, habitat and morphology of this plant (spiny climber growing

near water courses) together with its reported use as an anti-periodic and in skin diseases forcibly invite attention to the *Karañjas* of the ancients.

See synonyms–उद्कीर्य, करञ्जिका, चिरबिल्व, नक्तमाल, नक्ताह्व, पूति, पूतिक, पूतिकरञ्ज, पूतिका, पूती, पूतीकरञ्ज and प्रकीर्य.

करञ्जिका KARAÑJIKĀ

S. S. *Ci*. **2**. 74, 91; **9**. 10. *Ka*. **6**. 3.

A. H. *U*. **13**. 85.

According to Ḍalhaṇa, *Vṛkṣa Karañja* or *Naktamāla* has been given this name.

See–करञ्ज.

करमर्द KARAMARDA,

करमर्दक KARAMARDAKA

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 10; **26**. 112; **27**. 158; *Vi*. **8**. 147.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 73; **42**. 18; **46**. 139, 156; *U*. **47**. 41.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 135, 136; **10**. 26; *Ci*. **7**. 39.

Karamarda is known as *Carissa carandas* Linn., *Karaundā*-करौंदा H. and its wild kind called *Karamardikā*–करमर्दिका (Rāja-nighaṇṭu) is *C. spinarum* Linn., *Karaundī*–करौंदी H.

करम्भ KARAMBHA

S. S. *Ka*. **2**. 5.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 24.

Suśruta has innumerated *Karambha* and *Mahākarambha* among the poisonous plants whose leaves, fruits, flowers etc. are toxic and Vāgabhaṭa places *Karambha* in the *Vīratarvādi Gaṇa*. It appears that *Indīvara*–इन्दीवर of Suśruta occuring in its *Vīrtarvādi Gaṇa* has been replaced by its synonym *Karambha* in A. H. There is also an indication that *Karambhā* and *Indīvarī* are synonyms for the same source plant and its tuberous roots (*Kanda*) are *Indīvara* and *Karambha*. *Droṇa*–द्रोण is another name given to *Karambhā* and *Indīvarī*–इन्दीवरी. All these indications may be synthesized into a suggestion that *Indīvarī* and *Karambhā* may be a plant belonging to Araceae where the inflorescence is a spadix comparable to *Droṇa* in shape.

करवी KARAVĪ

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 230.

This has been mentioned together with two varieties of of *Jīraka*–जीरक, *Kāravī*–कारवी and *Upakuñcikā*–उपकुञ्चिका and thus its meaning is not clear.

करवीर KARAVĪRA

Nerium indicum Mill.; *Kanera*–कनेर H.

Synonyms : अश्वघ्न, अश्वमारक, अश्वहन and हयमारक.

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 2, 9, 14; **4**. 13; **5**. 70; *Vi*. **8**. 150; *Sa*. **8**. 54; *Ci*. **7**. 56, 93, 102, 104 (श्वेत करवीर), 105, (श्वेत करवीर), 114, 128, 157; **21**. 87; **23**. 68; **25**. 86; **26**. 264; *Si*. **4**. 18.

S. S. *Su*. **36**. 11; **39**. 5; **42**. 18; *Ci*. **7**. 23; **9**. 54; **18**. 22, 39; **20**. 26; *U*. **47**. 31, 61.

A. H. *Ci*. **15**. 78; **17**. 25; **18**. 14; **19**. 61, 62 (श्वेत), 67; *U*. **24**. 29, 38; **28**. 34; **30**. 21; **36**. 70.

The two colour forms (white & red flower) found in this species may have differences in respect of their pharmacology, chemical constituents and clincal effects which are indicated by the fact that in some *Yogas* only *Śveta* (white) form has been used. A comparative study of the two may prove fruitful.

करवीरक विष KARAVĪRAKA VIṢA

C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 10.

Karavīraka–करवीरक roots have been ennumerated as one of the vegetable root poisons.

See synonym–करवीर.

करवीर सोम KARAVĪRA SOMA

S. S. *Ci*. **29**. 5, 13, 20, 26, 31.

One of the 24 *Soma* varieties.

See–सोम.

करहाट KARAHĀṬA,

करहाटक KARAHĀṬAKA

C. S. *Ci*. **26**. 14.

S. S. *Ci*. **18**. 45; *Ka*. **6**. 3.

A. H. *U*. **22**. 67; **37**. 84 (करघाट).

Although *Karahāṭa* has been accepted as a synonym for *Madana*, another plant (*Gardenia turgida* Roxb.) belonging to the same family, more or less of similar appearance (except the fruit) and popularly known as *Kharahāra*–खरहार, or

Thanailā-थनैला in U. P. is likely to have more or less similar medicinal properties. A preparation of root bark has also been reported very useful in pneumonic conditions by tribal people of Raigarh (M. P.). It has been used externally for *Thanaili* (breast abscess) and hence its name. The *Karaghāṭa*-करघाट in A. H. *U.* **37.** 84 may actually be *Karahāṭa* or alternatively the *Karaghāṭa Viṣa*-करघाट विष mentioned by Suśruta and may have this plant as its source. Ḍalhaṇa has described it as (1) a synonym of *Madanaphala* (करहाटं मदनफलम्) and (2) prickly fruit known as *Bhadrākhya* (कण्टकीफलो भद्राख्यः) by which he may be referring to *Jimūta*-जीमूत. The fact that *Karahāṭa* has been used as a synonym for *Madana* is clear after comparison of the more or less identical *Yoga* in C. S. *Ci.* **26.** 14 and S. S. *U.* **55.** 51, 52.

See-करघाट and मदन.

करीर KARĪRA

Capparis decidua Edgew.; *Karila*-करील H.; *Gūḍhapatra*-गूढ़पत्र Ḍalhaṇa.

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 139; *Ci.* **30.** 82; *Si.* **7.** 30; **11.** 25.

S. S. *Su.* **8.** 15; **20.** 7; **42.** 18; **46.** 194, 283 (Va.), 289; *U.* **17.** 51; **47.** 40; **57.** 9.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 77, 82; *Ci.* **7.** 39.

This word has also been used in many places for young shoots or tops as in cases of *Vaṁśa karīra* and *Vetra Karīra* etc. and thus care should be taken in interpreting it correctly wherever it occurs.

करेणु KAREṆU

S. S. *Ci.* **30.** 5, 16.

One of the *Soma* like drugs which has been described as a plant with copius latex, having the root like an elephant and the two leaves resembling the leaves of *Hastikarṇapalāśa*.[1]

See-सोमसमवीर्या औषधि.

कर्कट KARKAṬA,

कर्कटक KARKAṬAKA

C. S. *Ci.* **14.** 90; **23.** 10 (कर्कट विष).

1. करेणुः सुबहुक्षीरा कन्देन गजरूपिणी।
हस्तिकर्णपलाशस्य तुल्यप(व)र्णा द्विपर्णिनी ॥

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5, 17; *U.* **58.** 42 (श्वेत कर्कटक).

Both in C. S. and S. S., *Karkaṭa* or *Karkaṭaka Viṣa* (poison) of vegetable origin has been mentioned. *Karkaṭa* is the name of the *Pistacia* tree producing *Śṛṅgī*-शृङ्गी (galls). It is reported that this tree is considered dreadful by the people. But Suśruta has classified *Karkaṭaka Viṣa* as a root poison (*Kanda viṣa*) and *Karkaṭaka* is also the name of *Trapuṣa* (see *śveta karkaṭaka* in S. S. *U.* **58.** 42). *Karkaṭaka*, in C. S. *Ci.* **14.** 90 has, also been interpreted to be some small variety of *Āmalālaka*. With all the above facts and especially the toxic symptoms of this poison (*Viṣa*) mentioned in S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 17 correct identification cannot be hazarded.

कर्कटकी KARKAṬAKĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **18.** 50, 152.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 14, 154.

See synonym-कर्कटाह्वय.

कर्कटशृङ्गी KARKAṬAŚṚṄGĪ,

कर्कटकशृङ्गी KARKAṬAKAŚṚṄGĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **17.** 100 (Va.); **18.** 49, 114, 158; **20.** 37.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 35; *Ci.* **40.** 4.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 14, 160.

See synonym-कर्कटाह्वय.

कर्कटाख्य KARKAṬĀKHYA,

कर्कटाख्या KARKAṬĀKHYĀ,

कर्कटाह्वा KARKAṬĀHVĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **17.** 93; **18.** 117, 172, 176; **28.** 159; *Si.* **4.** 9.

S. S. *Ci.* **2.** 39; *U.* **51.** 32, 39.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 49; **4.** 44; **16.** 25; *Ka.* **4.** 60.

See synonym-कर्कटाह्वय.

कर्कटाह्वय KARKAṬĀHVAYA

C. S. *Ci.* **17.** 100 (Va.); *Ka.* **7.** 17.

A. H. *U.* **24.** 51.

All drug names from *Karkaṭakī* to *Karhaṭāhvaya* listed above and also mentioned below are generally accepted as synonyms for *Karkaṭaśṛṅgi*-कर्कटशृङ्गी which is a more commonly used name. Confusion arises, however, when it is

found that *Karkaṭaśṛṅgī* or *Śṛṅgī* is also included in the *Kākolyādi* or *Padmakādi Gaṇas* of Suśruta and Vāgabhaṭa respectively and *Madhuraskandha*-मधुरस्कन्ध of Caraka where the drugs are considered to increase *Kapha* (कफकर) and are aphrodisiac (वृष्य). A similar confusion is created by the comments of Ḍalhaṇa on *Meṣaśṛṅgī*-मेषश्रृङ्गी etc. when he equates it with *Karkaṭaśṛṅgī*. These facts may lead to the irresistible conclusion that *Śṛṅgī*-श्रृङ्गी and all other allied names may also have been used for some plants of the Asclepiadaceae family which are comparable to *Jīvantī* in properties (*Madhura*-मधुर, aphrodisiac and nourishing). This idea will further be supported if the etymology of the word is considered. It indicates its similarity to the *Śṛṅga* or paired head appendages or feelers of crab (कर्कट) which are slender and straight, or to its flesh which is aphordisiac and roborant (बृंहण). The bent horn like galls of *Pistacia integerrima* Stew. ex Brandis, which are predominantly astringent (कषाय) in *Rasa* do not match with the supposed etymology of the name.

See synonyms-कुलीर, कुलीरश्रृङ्गी, विषाणिका, श्रृङ्गी and also कर्कटकी to कर्कटाह्वा.

कर्कटिका KARKAṬIKĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **19**. 111 (**बिल्व कर्कटिका**).

S. S. *Ka.* **5**. 69 (**मृगादनी कर्कटिका**).

A. H. *Ci.* **8**. 110.

In all these cases *Karkaṭikā* is preceded by a fruit drug and hence the unripe fruit pieces (*Śalāṭukhaṇḍa*-शलाटुखण्ड) seem to be intended. But some commentators in some cases have wrongly treated it as a synonym for *Karkaṭaśṛṅgī*.

See-**कर्कटाह्वय**.

कर्कन्धु KARKANDHU

Zizyphus nummularia W. & H; *Jhaḍabera*-झड़बेर H.

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 24; 25. 49; **27**. 129; Vi. **8**. 144; *Ci.* **13**. 123; **26**. 192; *Ka.* **11**. 6; *Si.* **11**. 25.

S. S. *Su.* **46**. 139, 145.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 137; **19**. 14; *Ci.* **15**. 13.

कर्कश KARKAŚA

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 95; *Vi.* **8**. 150.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 76.

It is included in the group of bitter fruit-vegetables (तिक्त फलशाक) and is mentioned side by side with the well known Cucurbitaceous fruit-vegetables such as *Karkoṭaka*-कर्कोटक, *Kāravellaka*-कारवेल्लक, *Kulaka*-कुलक, *Paṭola*-पटोल, and *Suṣavī*-सुषवी. It is not yet identified correctly.

कर्कारुक KARKĀRUKA

C. S. *Ci.* **19**. 35.

S. S. *Su.* **9**. 3; **42**. 18; **45**. 120; **46**. 217, 219; *Ci.* **18**. 29; **31**. 5.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 87; *Ci.* **9**. 21.

According to Ḍalhaṇa it is one of the *Karkaṭī*-कर्कटी or *Trapuṣa*-त्रपुष varieties. It might be noted that *Cucurbita pepo* DC. (not of F. I.) is said to be known as *Karkāru*-कर्कारु among the Kols of Bihar while *C. pepo* Linn. or *Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn. (Syn. *B. cerifera* Savi) is the real *Kūṣmāṇḍa*-कूष्माण्ड of Ayurveda called *Peṭhā*-पेठा or *Rakasā Kumḍā*-रकसा कुम्डा H. Thus *Karkāru* seems to be nearer to or a variety of *Kūṣmāṇḍa* rather than a variety of *Trapuṣa* or *Karkaṭī* as Ḍalhaṇa seems to have suggested.

कर्कोट KARKOṬA,

कर्कोटक KARKOṬAKA

Momordica dioica Roxb.; *Kakoḍā*-ककोड़ा, *Khekasā*-खेखसा H.

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 93; *Vi.* **8**. 150; *Ci.* **3**. 190.

S. S. *Su.* **42**. 18; **46**. 262, 269; *U.* **17**. 51; **39**. 150.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 76; **29**. 35; *Ci.* **1**. 7, 75.

कर्कोटक विष KARKOṬAKA VIṢA

S. S. *Ka.* **2**. 5.

It has been mentioned among the fruit poisons by Suśruta.

कर्कोटकी KARKOṬAKĪ,

कर्कोटी KARKOṬĪ

C. S. *Ka.* **4**. 2

A. H. *U.* **30**. 18.

It may be another name for *Dhāmārgava*-धामार्गव or a kind of *Karkoṭaka*. The male plant of this is commonly known as *Vandhyākarkoṭī*-वन्ध्याकर्कोटी. The fruit of certain

species of both *Momordica* (*M. cochinchinensis* Spreng) and *Luffa* are more or less similar in appearance so much so that confusion with regard to the correct identification of *Karkaśa*-कर्कश and *Karkoṭi* etc. has arisen and is likely to persist.

कर्चूर KARCŪRA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 153.

S. S. *Su.* 39. 6 (Va.).

What is known at present as *Karcūra* (*Curcuma zedoaria* Rosc.) is a rhizome and not a fruit. Its inclusion in the group of fruits (फल वर्ग) is not understandable.

कर्णिकार KARṆIKĀRA

C. S. *Ka.* **8.** 1.

See synonym-आरग्वध.

कर्त्तरीय KARTTARĪYA

S. S. *Ka.* 2. 5.

A vegetable poison of the group of plants whose bark, heartwood and resin (त्वक् सार निर्यास) are poisonous.

कर्दमक विष KARDAMAKA VIṢA

S. S. *Ka.* 2. 5.

A vegetable poison of the tuber group (कन्दवर्ग).

कर्दमक धान्य KARDAMAKA DHĀNYA

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 4; **46.** 3.

A variety of *Śāli*-शालि.

कर्पूर KARPŪRA

C. S. *Su.* **5.** 74; *Ci.* **26.** 210; **28.** 152.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 202, 484; *U.* **26.** 33; **64.** 19.

A. H. *Su.* **3.** 20, 32, 40, 53; **13.** 6; *Ci.* **5.** 49; **21.** 78; *U.* **13.** 65, 66; **22.** 94.

Camphor was previously obtained from either (1) *Cinnamomum camphora* Nees. & Eberm or (2) *Dryobalanops aromatica* Gaertn. f.

कर्बुदार KARBUDĀRA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 23; **27.** 97, 102; *Vi.* **8.** 143; *Ci.* **14.** 203; *Ka.* **1.** 15; *Si.* **7.** 59; **10.** 33.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 3; **45.** 120; **46.** 249; *U.* **47.** 46.

A. H. *Ka.* **1.** 7.

There is some confusion with regard to its identification. Ḍalhaṇa has treated it variously as *Kāñcanāra*-काञ्चनार, a variety of it or *Śleṣmātaka*-श्लेष्मातक. It has been often mentioned side by side and used as a separate drug with *Kovidāra*-कोविदार and once (S. S. *Su.* **46.** 249) with *Śelu*-शेलु which is usually considered to be another name for *Śleṣmātaka*. It has to be remembered that both the genera *Bauhinia* and *Cordia* have more than one species popularly known by one or other of the above names i.e. *Kacanāra*-कचनार, *Koilāra*-कोइलार (*Kovidāra*-कोविदार), *Bahu*-बहु, *Bahubāra*-बहुबार, *Lasorā*-लसोरा or *Śelu*. Again the properties especially of the flowers or flower buds of all known in the texts as *Śleṣmātaka*, *Śelu*, *Kovidāra* and *Karbudāra* are said to be similar. The confusion regarding the identification of *Karbudāra* is therefore natural and it may be one of the species of either of the two genera preferably *Bauhinia variegata* Linn. But there is also another possibility. It may be an entirely different plant from any one of the above two genera. It has been pointed out that in the *Vedas* there is mention of *Rajjudāra*-रज्जुदार which has been identified by the commentators with *Karbudāra* and described as possessing a fruit resembling penis (शिश्न) in appearance. This plant, in my opinion is one known as *Olax scandens* Roxb.

See-कोविदार, शेलु and श्लेष्मातक.

कलम KALAMA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 7, 10; *Ci.* **14.** 95.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 5; **46.** 4.

A variety of *Śāli* (*Oryza sativa* Linn.) known as *Kalambi*-कलम्बी (Ḍalhaṇa) or *Karami*-करमी H.

कलम्ब KALAMBA

Ipomoea reptans (Linn.) Poir.; *Karemū*-करेमू or *Nāḍi Śāka*-नाडी शाक.

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 98.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 93.

See-नाड़ीकलाय and नालिका.

कलशी KALAŚĪ

C. S. **3.** 187, 224.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 27; *Ci.* **37.** 24; **39.** 219.
A. H. *Su.* **15.** 35; *Ci.* **1.** 32.
See synonym–**पृश्निपर्णी.**

कलाय KALĀYA

Lathyrus sativus Linn.; *Khesārī*–**खेसारी** H.
C. S. *Su.* **27.** 28; *Ci.* **20.** 36; **25.** 61.
S. S. *Su.* **19.** 16; **20.** 5; **21.** 19; **46.** 27, 221, 248, 277.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 18; **19.** 14; *Ci.* **1.** 71; *U.* **25.** 40.

Kalāya has been confused with *Satīna*–**सतीन**, *Tripuṭā*–**त्रिपुटा** and *Hareṇu*–**हरेणु**. It appears that *Kalāya* has been used as a generic name for all the above in so much so that near about Varanasi the name *Kerāva*–**केराव** (*Kalāya*) is given to *Satīna* (*Maṭara*–**मटर**) as well. It may be also noted that *Kalāya* has also been used in the sense of young shoots (*Karīra*) as in C. S. *Su.* **27.** 94 (**नाडी कलाय**) and *Ci.* **30.** 255 (**वंशवेत्र कलायाश्च**).

See–**खण्डिका** and **त्रिपुटक.**

कलाय वल्ली KALĀYA VALLĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **6.** 8.

Being useful as a vegetable in piles, it is likely to be *Kalamba*–**कलम्ब** or *Nāḍī Kalāya*–**नाडी कलाय** and not *Kalāya śāka* which increases *Vāta* (**वातवर्धक**) and is *Rūkṣa*–**रूक्ष** in property.

कलि KALI

A. H. *Ci.* **18.** 25; *U.* **28.** 38.
See synonym–**बिभीतक.**

कलिङ्ग KALIṄGA,

कलिङ्गक KALIṄGAKA,

कलिङ्ग यव KALIṄGA YAVA

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 200, 219, 227; **6.** 41; **7.** 45, 67, 90; **12.** 42; **14.** 236; **15.** 100; **16.** 59, 93; **26.** 199; *Si* **3.** 57, 61.
S. S. *U.* **40.** 35; **56.** 14.
A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 6, 48; **8.** 34, 160, 161; **10.** 11; **12.** 6, 25; **16.** 10; **19.** 4, 34, 59; *Ka.* **4.** 40; *U.* **2.** 19; **22.** 55; **28.** 39.

These are other names for *Indrayava* or *Kuṭaja-bīja*, seeds of *Holarrhena antidysenterica* Wall.

See synonyms mentioned under **इन्द्रयव** and **कुटज.**

कलोड्य KALOḌYA

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 92.
See–**गिलोड्य.**

कल्हार KALHĀRA

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 8; *U.* **26.** 14; **47.** 57.
A. H. *Su.* **3.** 35; **22.** 20.

According to Ḍalhaṇa it is one of the varieties of *Utpala* (*Saugandhikotpala* or *Raktotpala*).

See–**कुमुद.**

कवक KAVAKA

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 6.

It is some mushroom variety (*Chatrakabheda*–**छत्रकभेद**) called, according to Ḍalhaṇa, *Sukhanḍaka*–**सुखण्डक.** There is also a mention of *Kṣavaka*–**क्षवक** as one among the group of *Udbhija Śākas* (S. S. *Su.* **46.** 290). This may also be the same as *Kavaka* wrongly written as *Kṣavaka.*

कशेरु KAŚERU,

कशेरुक KAŚERUKA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 20; **27.** 114; *Vi.* **8.** 146, 151; *Sa.* **8.** 34; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **8.** 83; **14.** 10; **17.** 125; **21.** 83; **26.** 49, 72, 93, 168; **29.** 57, 98; *Si.* **3.** 47; **10.** 27.
S. S. *Su.* **21.** 22; **42.** 18; **46.** 298, 304; *Ci.* **5.** 7, 12; **11.** 8, 9; **17.** 6; **22.** 40; **37.** 30; **38.** 57; *Sa.* **10.** 30, 57, 62; *U.* **12.** 10; **48.** 23; **54.** 4; **58.** 58.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 92; *Sa.* **2.** 4, 57; *Ci.* **3.** 123; **6.** 47; **11.** 6; *Ka.* **4.** 13; *U.* **16.** 14; **22.** 25; **24.** 53; **27.** 40.

Two species i.e. *Scirpus kysoor* Roxb. and *S. grossus* Linn. f. are used and named similarly.

See–**राजकशेरुक.**

काकजङ्घा KĀKAJAṄGHĀ

S. S. *Ci.* **19.** 63.
A. H. *Su.* **30.** 10; *U.* **3.** 46.

It has not been identified. In practice, howeve, two plant species i.e. *Peristrophe bicalyculata* Nees., *Masī*–**मसी** H. and *Leea aequata* Linn. are generally used under this name.

See synonyms–**प्रा(प्र)चीबला** and **वायसजंघा.**

काकणन्तिका KĀKAṆANTIKĀ,
काकणन्ती KĀKAṆANTĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **14.** 11; *Ni.* **5.** 15.
S. S. *Ci.* **18.** 13; *U.* **40.** 14.
See synonym–गुञ्जा.

काकतिक्ता KĀKATIKTĀ

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 17.
See–काकादनी and शार्ङ्गेष्टा.

काकनासा KĀKANĀSĀ,
काकनासिका KĀKANĀSIKĀ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci* **1–1.** 62; **7.** 122; **10.** 35; **18.** 39; **30.** 49, 51; *Si.* **4.** 4, 8; **10.** 35.
S. S. *Ci.* **37.** 20, 23.
A. H. *Ka.* **4.** 55, 60; *U.* **34.** 42; **39.** 34.

Kākanāsā like other drugs which have been named after *Kāka* (crow) i.e. काकजङ्घा, काकतिक्ता, काकमाची and काकादनी etc. have not been satisfactorily identified and the commentators very widely differ. *Nighanṭus* like Dhanvantari, Rāja nighanṭu and Bhāvaprakāśa differ in their conception about this drug regarding its *Rasa* and *Vīrya.* On a perusal of the contexts in which it has been used in the texts it appears to match with the description of Dhanvantari who calls it *Madhura, Śiśira, Pittahāriṇi,* and *Rasāyanī* like the *Jīvanīya Dravyas* comparable to *Jīvantī.* The descriptive names such as *Kākatuṇḍaphalā*–काकतुण्डफला and *Taskara Snāyu*–तस्करस्नायु indicate it to be a fibre-yielding plant of the Asclepiadaceae, more or less similar to *Jīvantī* (*Leptadenia reticulata* W. & A.). *Pentatropis microphylla* W. & A. has been suggested and it may have the poteniality to answer the tests for this drug. It may however be pointed out that a number of plants have been suggested as its source such as *Trichosanthes cucumerina* Linn., *Clitoria ternatea* Linn. and *Martynia annua* Linn. on the basis of regional names such as *Kauāṭonṭī*–कौआटोंटी and *Kauvāroṭī*–कौवारोटी etc. resembling the Sanskrit name *Kākanāsā*–काकनासा but out of these only *Martynia* may serve as a substitute.

काकमाची KĀKAMĀCĪ

Solanum nigrum Linn.; *Makoya*–मकोय H.

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 16; **26.** 120, 122; **27.** 87; *Ni.* **5.** 7; *Vi.* **8.** 150; *Ci.* **7.** 95; **12.** 71; **14.** 124; **16.** 79, 83; **26.** 267; **29.** 51.
S. S. *Su.* **20.** 13(2), 14; **38.** 17, 18; **46.** 266; *Ci.* **1.** 114; **9.** 35 (वायसी and काकमाची both); *Ka.* **6.** 12; **7.** 31; *U.* **39.** 224; **44.** 19.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 74; **7.** 35; **15.** 30; *Ci.* **19.** 63; *U.* **22.** 2; **39.** 141.
See synonyms–काकाह्वा, कामात्ता and वायसी.

काकमालिका KĀKAMĀLIKĀ

A. H. *U.* **35.** 55.
Unspecified but said to be a dark (*Kṛṣṇa*–कृष्ण) form of *Tulasī* (*Ocimum sanctum* Linn.) called *Kṛṣṇa Tulasī*–कृष्ण तुलसी.

काकलक KĀKALAKA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 7.
A variety of *Kṛṣṇa Ṣaṣṭika*–कृष्ण षष्टिक.

काकाण्ड KĀKĀṆḌA,
काकाण्डक KĀKĀṆḌAKA,
काकाण्डफल KĀKĀṆḌAPHALA

C S. *Ci.* **3.** 266; **23.** 49, 51, 52, 216.
S. S. *Su.* **46.** 36 (काकाण्डफल).
A. H. *Ci.* **5.** 20.

Kākāṇḍa phala of Suśruta has been described by Ḍalhaṇa as a legume called *Śūkara Śimbī*–शूकरशिम्बी resembling *Ātmaguptā*–आत्मगुप्ता and similar in properties to *Māṣa*–माष. Caraka has described the same under the name of *Kākāṇḍolā*–काकाण्डोला. The *Kākāṇḍa* of Caraka is a drug used entirely as an antidote to poisoning and is probably itself poisonous. It has been identified variously with *Kākatinduka*–काकतिन्दुक and *Mahānimba*–महानिम्ब etc. *Kākatinduka* is either *Diospyros montana* Roxb. known as *Viṣatendū*–विषतेन्दू or Nux vomica (*Strychnos nux-vomica* Linn.) also known as *Kākapīlu*–काकपीलु, *Vāyasapīlu*–वायसपीलु or *Kupīlu*–कुपीलु.

See–काकाण्डोला and वायसपीलु.

काकाण्डकी KĀKĀṆḌAKĪ

A. H. *U.* **24.** 35.
See–काकाण्डोला.
It may be the same as *Kākāṇḍolā.*
See–काकाण्डोला.

काकाण्डफल KĀKĀṆḌAPHALA

See–काकाण्ड.

काकाण्डोला KĀKĀṆḌOLĀ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 33.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 22.

It is an edible and cultivated variety of *Ātmaguptā*-आत्मगुप्ता. A comparative study of *Kākāṇḍolā*, *Kākāṇḍaki* and *Kākāṇḍaphala* leads one to believe that all these refer to one plant. The repeated mention of *Kākāṇḍa*-काकाण्ड as an antidote to poison (विषघ्न) and similarity in the name with *Kākāṇḍolā* may also suggest that, it is something allied to *Ātmaguptā* or *Kākāṇḍolā*. *Canavalia ensiformis* (Linn.) DC. and *C. virosa* (Roxb.) W. & A., having some what poisonous properties may also be considered as a possible source or a substitute for *Kākāṇḍa*. Lastly, the view, that by *Kākāṇḍa* the egg of *Kāka* (crow) may have been intended, should also be examined.

काकादनी KĀKĀDANĪ

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 9; *Ci.* **14.** 8; **18.** 13, 36; **19.** 63; *Ka.* **7.** 31; *U.* **28.** 6; **32.** 8; **34.** 7; **44.** 19; **51.** 24.

A. H. *Ci.* **15.** 78; **17.** 27 (स्थूलकाकादनी); *U.* **30.** 18.

This drug name does not occur in Caraka. If the version *Sthūlakākādanī*–स्थूलकाकादनी is correct, two kinds of *Kākādanī* were recognised by Vāgbhaṭa. Ḍalhaṇa has identified it with *Hiṁsrā*–हिंस्रा, *Vāyasatinduka*–वायसतिन्दुक, *Kṛṣṇa Śrīphalikā*–कृष्ण श्रीफलिका etc. and others with a variety of *Kākamācī*–काकमाची (*Physalis minima* Linn.), *Kākamārī*–काकमारी (*Anamirta cocculus* Wi. & Arn.) and *Guñjā*–गुञ्जा. *Cardiospermum halicacabum* Linn. (*Latāphaṭakī*-लताफटकी or *Jyotiṣmatī*–ज्योतिष्मती of the Ayurvedists of Bengal) also has a chance to be considered as *Kākādanī*. It might be noted that roots have often been recommended for use and not fruits and there is also a possibility that the roots are more or less poisonous in effect. According to Suśruta, *Avaguttha*–अवगुत्थ and *Veganāma*–वेगनाम are synonyms of *Kākādanī*.

See–काकतिक्ता, वायसी and शार्ङ्गेष्टा.

काकाह्वा KĀKĀHVĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **21.** 89.

A. H. *Ci.* **18.** 17.

See synonym–काकमाची.

काकोदु(डु)म्बरिका KĀKODU(ḌU)MBARIKĀ,
काकोदुम्बरी KĀKODUMBARĪ,
काकाह्वयोदुम्बरिका KĀKĀHVAYODUMBARIKĀ,
काकाह्वानोदुम्बरी KĀKĀHVĀNODUMBARĪ

Ficus hispida Linn. f.; *Kaṭhagūlara*–कठगूलर H.

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 150; *Ci.* **7.** 169.

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 10, 25; **19.** 64; **22.** 19; *U.* **47.** 37.

A. H. *Ci.* **19.** 36.

Phalgu–फल्गु and *Malapū*–मलपू are said to be two varieties of it. *Ficus cunia* Ham. ex. Roxb., may be one of the two.

See–उदुम्बरी भद्रसंज्ञा, फल्गु and मलपू.

काकोली KĀKOLĪ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 1, 2, 19, 21, 44; *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Sa.* **8.** 34; *Ci.* **1–1.** 62, 74; **2–2.** 5; **4.** 95; **9.** 49; **10.** 35; **11.** 34; **18.** 98, 100; **25.** 91; **26.** 92, 159, 169; **28.** 158; **29.** 55, 57, 71, 92, 113; *Ka.* **4.** 12; **7.** 18; *Si.* **3.** 47; **10.** 27; **12.** 56.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 35; *Ci.* **5.** 7; **17.** 10; **37.** 11, 16, 23; **38.** 27, 55; *U.* **62.** 28.

A. H. **15.** 8; *Sa.* **2.** 5, 48; *Ci.* **2.** 28; **3.** 35, 38, 123; **6.** 46; **21.** 66; **22.** 43; *Ka.* **1.** 37; **4.** 13; *U.* **2.** 48, 52; **6.** 33; **11.** 31, 49; **13.** 3, 4, 12, 58; **18.** 8; **24.** 54; **34.** 64; **39.** 34; **40.** 13, 17.

Kākolī is one of the *Aṣṭavarga* group of rare drugs which have not been identified. At present, tuberous roots of *Roscoea procera* Wall., are being used under this name by many. Its acceptance as *Kākolī* or its suitable substitute, must be preceded by a thorough study of its action.

काङ्गुक KĀṄGUKA

Setaria italica Beauv.; *Kāguna*–कागुन H.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 5; **46.** 8.

It has been used for the *Ṣaṣṭika Dhānya*–षष्टिक धान्य known as *Priyaṅgu Dhānya*–प्रियङ्गु धान्य or *Kaṅgu*.

See–कङ्गु and प्रियङ्गु.

काञ्चन KĀÑCANA,

काञ्चनक KĀÑCANAKA

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 6 (Va.); **46.** 4.

It is another name for *Dhustūraka*–धुस्तूरक or a variety of *rice* called *Svarṇaśāli*–स्वर्णशालि by Ḍalhaṇa. In S. S. *Su.* **39.** 6, according to another version, there is *Karcūra*–कर्चूर instead of *Kāñcanaka*.

काञ्चनक्षीरी KĀÑCANAKṢĪRĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **13.** 132; **10.** 11.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 13; *Ci.* **8.** 40.

A. H. *Ci.* **15.** 22.

See synonym–स्वर्णक्षीरी.

काण KĀṆA

S. S. *U.* **60.** 48.

A. H. *U.* **5.** 3.

Kāṇa and *Vikāṇikā*–विकाणिका occur only once both in S. S. and A. H. in an identical *Yoga*. They have been identified with *Kākolī Dvaya*–काकोली द्वय or through a change of version they have been replaced by *Tiktā*–तिक्ता and *Viṣāṇikā*–विषाणिका. It is just possible that whatever be the names, they are entirely different drugs which are useful in mental troubles but which have now been forgotten.

See–विकाणिका.

काण्ड KĀṆḌA

A. H. *U.* **38.** 16.

It has been used for the stem of *Śara*–शर.

काण्डीर KĀṆḌĪRA

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 266; *Ka.* **1.** 28.

See–गण्डीर.

काण्डेक्षु KĀṆḌEKṢU

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 20; **25.** 49; *Vi.* **8.** 143; *Ci.* **2–1.** 24; *Si.* **10.** 32.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 75; **45.** 150, 154.

A variety of cane sugar (इक्षु) called *Kāṭhagannā*-काठगन्ना or *Kāṣṭhekṣu*–काष्ठेक्षु.

कादम्ब KĀDAMBA

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5.

A kind of flower poison (पुष्प विष).

कान्ता KĀNTĀ

A. H. *Sa.* **2.** 4; *U.* **22.** 12; **37.** 86 (कान्तापुष्प).

See–प्रियङ्गु.

कान्तार KĀNTĀRA

S. S. *Su.* **45.** 150, 154.

A. H. *Su.* **5.** 46.

A variety of cane sugar (इक्षु) known as *Ketārā*–केतारा or *Tetārā*–तेतारा.

कामात्ता KĀMĀTTĀ

A. H. *Su.* **7.** 35, 36.

See synonym–काकमाची.

काम्बोजिका KĀMBOJIKĀ,

काम्बोजी KĀMBOJĪ

S. S. *Si.* **19.** 42.

A. H. *U.* **34.** 2 (श्वेत).

Kāmboji, is considered a synonym of *Māṣaparṇī*–माषपर्णी, so at both places either *Śvetā*–श्वेता and *Kāmboji*–काम्बोजी are considered two separate substances or according to some *Śveta-kāmboji*–श्वेतकाम्बोजी is taken to be a single drug called *Kūvikā*–कूविका (Ḍalhaṇa), *Śitapāki*–शीतपाकी (*Guñjā*–गुञ्जा) or *Śikhaṇḍikā*–शिखण्डिका (*Yuthikā*–यूथिका).

कायस्था KĀYASTHĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **9.** 52, 63; **10.** 44, 46; **17.** 140; 26. 82.

A. H. *Ci.* **4.** 51; **6.** 28; *U.* **2.** 53; **6.** 36.

Kāyasthā and *Vayasthā*–वयस्था usually are used together and appear to be useful in insanity (उन्माद), epilepsy (अपस्मार), dyspnea (श्वास) and hiccough (हिक्का). *Kāyasthā* has been considered to be one or other out of *Harītaki*–हरीतकी, *Āmalaka*–आमलक, *Elā*–एला, *Tulasi*–तुलसी or *Sinduvāra*–सिन्दुवार.

कारवी KĀRAVĪ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 302; *Ci.* **12.** 58; **13.** 124; **14.** 73, 90, 103; **24.** 180; **26.** 217.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 230.

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 46, 50; **14.** 18; **15.** 14; **17.** 20.

It is usually considered to be *Carum carvi* Linn. or *C. bulbocastanum* Kock., but it appears that it has been used as a name for other Umbelliferous aromatic fruits such as *Yavānī*–

यवानी, *Ajmodā*–अजमोदा and *Śatapuṣpā*–शतपुष्पा etc. as well. *Kāravī* in C. S. *Ci*. **24**. 180 has been taken to be a type of grape (द्राक्षा विशेष), *Gostanikā*–गोस्तनिका. Here *Kārāvī Rāga* may be a preparation of *Karavī*–करवी.

See–करवी.

कारवेल्ल KĀRAVELLA,

कारवेल्लक KĀRAVELLAKA

S. S. *Su*. **19**. 33; **42**. 18; **46**. 269; *Ci*. **5**. 12; *U*. **17**. 51.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 76, 80; **29**. 35; *Ci*. **1**. 75, 96.

See synonym–कारवेल्लिका.

कारवेल्लिका KĀRAVELLIKĀ

Momordica charantia Linn.; *Karelā*–करेला or *Karelī*–करेली H.

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 150.

S. S. *Su*. **39**. 5; **44**. 4.

Both *Kāravellaka* and *Kāravellikā* are the same but they may be its different varieties.

See–सुषवी.

कार्पास KĀRPĀSA

Gossypium barbadens Linn. (or *G. herbaceum* Linn.); *Kapāsa*–कपास, *Manavāṅ*–मनवाँ H.

C. S. *Su*. **15**. 6; *Ci*. **18**. 74 (अस्थि); **19**. 99; **26**. 68 (मूल); **28**. 134 (अस्थि).

S. S. *U*. **47**. 34 (Va.) (कार्पासिनी or कार्पासमूल); **48**. 27.

A. H. *Su*. **25**. 34; **29**. 58; *U*. **3**. 56; **5**. 18 (मूल).

कार्पासिनी KĀRPĀSINĪ

S. S. *U*. **47**. 34.

See–कार्पासी.

कार्पासी KĀRPĀSĪ

C. S. *Ci*. **7**. 95 (पुष्प).

S. S. *Su*. **39**. 6; *U*. **21**. 43.

A. H. *Ci*. **9**. 24; **19**. 63; *U*. **2**. 42.

Kārpāsī or *Kārpāsinī* have been described by Ḍalhaṇa as one resembling cotton plant and known as *Vanakapāsa*–वनकपास. Two plant species i.e. (1) *Thespesia lampas* Dalz. & Gibs and (2) *Hibiscus cancellatus* Roxb., are popularly called *Vanakapāsa*. The root and seed of the former are reported to be useful in gonorrhoea and syphilis and the latter is called, by

tribal people in Bihar, *Pisakā kāndā*–पिसका कान्दा or *Bheḍavā Kāndā*–भेडवा कान्दा and in Mirjapur (U. P.) it is called *Balarāja*–बलराज. It has a soft fleshy root considered useful in cough and is a reputed tonic. It has the possibility of being the *Bhāradvājī*–भारद्वाजी, *Tuṇḍikerī*–तुण्डिकेरी or *Picuka*–पिचुक of the texts.

कार्मुका KĀRMUKĀ

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 30.

It is mentioned in *Surasādi Gaṇa* of Vāgbhaṭa. *Viṣamuṣṭi*–विषमुष्टि may be the corresponding name in the nearly identical *Gaṇa* of Suśruta. Both the names are, however, said to be used for several drugs.

कालक KĀLAKA

S. S. *Su*. **20**. 4.

Some variety of an unidentified food grain.

कालकूट KĀLAKŪṬA

C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 10.

S. S. *Ka*. **2**. 5.

One of the vegetable poisons.

कालङ्कतक KĀLAṄKATAKA

C. S. *Ka*. **1**. 28; *Si*. **10**. 32.

See–कालङ्कृत.

कालङ्कृत KĀLAṄKṚTA

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 143.

Kālaṅkataka and this appear to be the same. They are usually identified with *Kāsamarda*–कासमर्द (*Cassia* sp.), but they are mentioned side by side with the group of grass drugs (तृणवर्ग) and also separately with *Kāsamarda* (C. S. *Ka*. **1**. 28). It is probable that both the names apply to some plant of the grass family.

कालमालक KĀLAMĀLAKA,

कालमल्लिका KĀLAMALLIKĀ

C. S. *Ni*. **2**. 2; *Vi*. **7**. 17, 22; **8**. 149, 158; *Ci*. **3**. 266; *Ka*. **1**. 28.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 18; **46**. 221.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 30; *U*. **35**. 25 (कालमालिका or काकमालिका).

Ḍalhaṇa has identified it with *Kṛṣṇamallikā*–कृष्णमल्लिका or *Barbarikā*–बर्बरिका. It is one of the several aromatic plants

usually mentioned together and belonging to the *Surasādi Gaṇa*-सुरसादि गण.

कालमुष्कक KĀLAMUṢKAKA

A. H. *Su*. **30**. 8.

See-मुष्कक (मोक्षक).

कालशाक KĀLAŚĀKA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 89; *Ci*. **13**. 180.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 272; *Sa*. **10**. 30.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 97; *Ci*. **15**. 82.

It is possibly some *Corchorus* species (*C. capsularis* Linn.).

See-चञ्चु.

कालस्कन्ध KĀLASKANDHA

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 12.

It is mentioned in *Sālasārādi Gaṇa* of Suśruta and may be any one of विद्खदिर, तिन्दुक भेद or तमाल.

काला KĀLĀ

S. S. *Ci*. **3**. 257; **28**. 159.

S. S. *Su*. **36**. 6; *Ci*. **8**. 30; **17**. 14; **18**. 13, 45; *U*. **58**. 58.

A. H. *Ci*. **14**. 13; **17**. 37; *U*. **22**. 67; **25**. **61**.

It may be a name given to several drugs. Ḍalhaṇa has identified it mostly with *Hiṁsrā*-हिंस्रा (*Capparis* sp.). In some places *Kṛṣṇa Sārivā*-कृष्ण सारिवा may be more appropriate.

कालागुरु KĀLĀGURU

S. S. *U*. **39**. 270.

See-अगुरु.

कालानुसारिणी KĀLĀNUSĀRIṆĪ,

कालानुसारिवा KĀLĀNUSĀRIVĀ,

कालानुसारी KĀLĀNUSĀRĪ,

कालानुसार्य KĀLĀNUSĀRYA

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 257; **4**. 102; **26**. 241.

S. S. *Su*. **36**. 27; *Ci*. **2**. 68; **3**. 60; **15**. 31; **17**. 15; **20**. 54; **22**. 69; *Ka*. **5**. 65; **6**. 17; *U*. **17**. 17, 18; **18**. 91, 101; **58**. 62.

A. H. *Sa*. **2**. 49; *U*. **13**. 87; **26**. 26; **27**. 40; **39**. 155.

This like *Kālā*-काला has been accepted as a synonym of several drugs such as *Tagara*-तगर, *Kṛṣṇa sārivā*-कृष्ण सारिवा and *Śaileya*-शैलेय etc. It is just a possibility that as the name, *Kṛṣṇa sārivā* has not been mentioned in the *Yogas*, the same may have been used by these names except *Kālānusārya* which is probably a synonym of *Tagara*.

कालिका KĀLIKĀ

S. S. *U*. **51**. 23.

See synonym-कालेयक.

कालिङ्ग KĀLIṄGA

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 87, 89; **15**. 19.

See-कालिन्द.

कालिन्द KĀLINDA,

कालिन्दक KĀLINDAKA

S. S. *Su*. **9**. 4; **42**. 18; **46**. 211, 214.

Kālinda and *Kāliṅga* refer to *Citrulls vulgaris* Schrad; *Tarabūja*-तरबूज H.; Water melon E.

कालीय KĀLĪYA,

कालीयक KĀLĪYAKA,

कालीयाख्य KĀLĪYĀKHYA,

कालेयक KĀLEYAKA

Coscinium fenestratum (Gaertn.) Colebr.; *Maramañjalū*-मरमञ्जलु (South).

Synonym : पीतचन्दन.

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 25; *Vi*. **6**. 16; *Ci*. **3**. 257; **4**. 72; **6**. 30; **16**. 53; **21**. 73; **24**. 158; **25**. 115; **26**. 232; **29**. 110; **30**. 88.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 12; **39**. 9; *Ci*. **20**. 35; **25**. 39; **37**. 36; *Ka*. **1**. 54; **6**. 15; *U*. **12**. 7; **44**. 31; **45**. 39.

A. H. *Su*. **22**. 20; *Ci*. **12**. 8; *U*. **16**. 4; **25**. 61; **32**. 23, 27, 31; **37**. 86.

Kālīya and the other allied names refer to this South Indian plant with constituents and properties more or less similar to the *Berberis* (*Dāruharidrā*-दारुहरिद्रा) of North so much so that it has since long been accepted as a substitute for it. The drug was formerly exported from Ceylon and known in the world market as Ceylon Calumba and used as a substitute of true foreign Calumba. The name *Kalambaka*-कलम्बक found in some Nighaṇṭus has, it seems its origin in the above fact. Ḍalhaṇa has described it as similar to *Berberis* (दारुहरिद्रानुकारी द्रव्य) or to *Pitacandana*-पीतचन्दन.

काश KĀŚA

Saccharum spontaneum Linn.; *Kāsa*-कास H.

C. S. *Su.* 3. 26; **4.** 17, 35; *Vi*; **8.** 146, 151; *Sa.* **8.** 41, 48; *Ci.* 1-1. 42; **3.** 257; **4.** 102; **10.** 28; **14.** 215, 225; **22.** 43; **26.** 49, 72; *Si.* **7.** 29; **9.** 13.

S. S. *Su.* **6.** 37; **38.** 10, 75; **39.** 4; *Ci.* **7.** 9.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 171; **15.** 24; **22.** 11; *Ci.* **6.** 71; **8.** 125; **11.** 22; **13.** 42; *U.* **7.** 28; **40.** 12.

काशकृत KĀŚAKṚTA

Synonym : कोशकार.

S. S. *Su.* **45.** 150, 152.

It is one of the varieties of cane sugar (इक्षु).

काश्मरी KĀŚMARĪ,

काश्मर्य KĀŚMARYA,

काश्मर्यफल KĀŚMARYAPHALA

Gmelina arborea Linn.; *Gamhāra*-गम्हार, *Khamhāra*-खम्हार, and *Kāsamara*-कासमर H.

Synonyms : सदाभद्रा and श्रीपर्णी.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 10, 13; **4.** 24, 38, 41; **13.** 65; **15.** 6; **25.** 39, 49; **27.** 132; *Vi.* **8.** 144, 146; *Sa.* **8.** 41; *Ci.* **1-1.** 42, 60; **3.** 205; 252, 257, 266; **4.** 38 (पुष्प); **10.** 27; **11.** 43; **12.** 31, 65; **14.** 202; **16.** 55; **18.** 38, 82, 162; **19.** 81; **23.** 195; **26.** 166, 270 (पुष्प); **28.** 94, 120; **29.** 58, 63, 75, 84, 96, 97, 104, 115, 120; **30.** 51, 99; *Ka.* **7.** 19; *Si.* **3.** 51; **6.** 82; **7.** 12, 27; **10.** 18, 37, 40; **12.** 30, 36.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 38, 68; **42.** 18; **43.** 6; **44.** 20; **45.** 121; **46.** 182, 184; *Ci.* **1.** 112; **5.** 8, 12; **11.** 8; **25.** 32; **27.** 8; **34.** 13; **37.** 27; **38.** 54; *Ka.* **6.** 18; *Sa.* **10.** 61; *U.* **10.** 12; **17.** 15; **18.** 35; 39. 171; 177, 181, 196; **40.** 82; **42.** 71; **45.** 15; **46.** 15; **47.** 34.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 119, 122, 167; **10.** 24; **15.** 11; *Sa.* **2.** 56; *Ci.* **1.** 55, 68; **3.** 26, 102, 122, 162; **5.** 4; **7.** 101; **9.** 85; **16.** 6; **21.** 22; *Ka.* **2.** 8; **3.** 37; *U.* **7.** 26; **24.** 51; **34.** 28.

It may be noted that the name *Kāsamara*-कासमर prevalent among the tribal people of Bihar is only the distorted form of *Kāśmarya* and the name *Gambhārī*-गम्भारी now most widely used by Vaidyas and found even in later literature is only an improved form of the tribal name *Kāsamara*. Here is an example of how hereditary names popular among the tribal people can help in the identification of old text names and the plant species for which they were used by the ancients. It is funny to find that some of the recent writers and commentators have attemted to associate *Kāśmarī* or *Kāśmarya* with *Kāśmīra* and suggested the use of grapes in place of *Kāśmarya* (fruit), not because of their similarity in their medicinal properties but because of the wrong etymological relation.

काश्मीरज KĀŚMĪRAJA

A. H. *U.* **37.** 44.

See synonym–कुङ्कुम.

काष्ठगोधा KĀṢṬHAGODHĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **1-4.** 6.

It is one of the Divine drugs used as *Droṇī Prāveśika Rasāyana* and has been described as similar to *Godhā* (a lizard) (काष्ठगोधा नामौषधिर्गोधाकारा). It may be the same as *Godhāpadī*-गोधापदी mentioned in commentaries. Some identify *Godhāpadī* with *Cayratia pedata* (Wall.) Gagnep. A search for it among the ferns may also be made.

काष्ठालुक KĀṢṬHĀLUKA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 298.

It is one of the *Āluka Kandas* which have been identified with different kinds of Dioscorea tubers.

कासघ्न KĀSAGHNA

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 23, 49; **4.** 20.

See synonym–कासमर्द.

कासमर्द KĀSAMARDA

Cassia occidentalis Linn.; *Kasaundi*-कसौंदी H.

Synonym : कासघ्न.

C. S. *Ci.* **17.** 98; **18.** 116, 160, 162; **30.** 51; *Ka.* **1.** 28; **4.** 16.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 18; **46.** 221, 236; *Ci.* **1.** 7; **40.** 4; *U.* **53.** 10.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 100; **15.** 30; *Ci.* **3.** 43, 58, 162; **5.** 36; *Ka.* **1.** 39; *U.* **34.** 28.

किंशुक KIMŚUKA

C. S. *Ci.* **1-3.** 15, 33; **6.** 31; **26.** 256; **29.** 110; *Si.* **10.** 30.

S. S. *Su.* **6.** 28; **29.** 64; **46.** 197, 288; *Ka.* **7.** 13; *U.* **10.** 9.
A. H. *Ci.* **17.** 25; *U.* **11.** 22; **22.** 35; **25.** 8; **39.** 97.
See synonym–पलाश.

किणिही KIṆIHĪ

Albizzia procera (Roxb.) Benth.; *Sapheda* (*Śveta*) *Sirīsa*–सफेद (श्वेत) सिरीस H., *Kinai*–किनई M.
C. S. *Su.* **4.** 15; **25.** 49; *Vi.* **7.** 22.
S. S. *Su.* **39.** 5, 7; *Ci.* **5.** 7; **22.** 54; *Ka.* **2.** 45; **5.** 69, 75; **8.** 108; *U.* **17.** 42; **24.** 33; **54.** 24; **61.** 23.
A. H. *Ci.* **20.** 26; *U.* **5.** 16; **35.** 21; **36.** 60.

Kiṇihī has long been confused with such drug plants as *Apāmārga*–अपामार्ग, *Śvetasyandā*–श्वेतस्यन्दा and *Kaṭabhī*–कटभी. But the local name *Kiṇihī* prevalent in some parts of India for *Albizzia procera* helped to attract notice as possible source of *Kiṇihī* and now it has been accepted as such. *Kaṭabhī*–कटभी was suggested by Ḍalhaṇa to be its synonym but *Kaṭabhī* too was not identified. It is true that *Apāmārga* etc. could serve at least as partial substitute for *Kiṇihī*, but such herbaceous plants could surely be not included in the *Sārasavayoni*–सारासवयोनि plants of Caraka whose heartwoods are used in the preparations. Moreover, the alexipharmic (विषघ्न) and anthelmintic (कृमिघ्न) properties of both *Śirīṣa*–शिरीष and *Kiṇihī* and simultaneous use of both in some preparations suggested close phylogenetic affinity between *Śirīṣa, Kiṇihī* and *Kaṭabhī*. Simultaneous use of *Kiṇihī* with *Mayūraka*–मयूरक (*Apāmārga*) and *Girikarṇikā*–गिरिकर्णिका (*Śvetasyandā*) as separate entities in certain contexts (S. S. *Ci.* **5.** 7 and S. S. *Su.* **39.** 7) overrule its identity with either of these two.
See–कटभी.

किरात KIRĀTA,
किराततिक्त KIRĀTATIKTA,
किराततिक्तक KIRĀTATIKTAKA

Swertia chirata Buch.–Ham.; *Cirāyatā*–चिरायता H.
Synonyms : तिक्तक and भूनिम्ब.
C. S. *Su.* **4.** 18, 29; *Vi.* **7.** 22; **8.** 150; *Sa.* **8.** 87; *Ci.* **3.** 198, 201, 211 (किरात), 342; **4.** 37, 44, 73; **6.** 40; **7.** 140, 145; **8.** 107; **14.** 186, 196; **15.** 127, 137; **19.** 54, 59; **21.** 54; **30.** 259, 264.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 5; **45.** 120; **46.** 262, 270; *Ci.* **9.** 9; **31.** 5; *U.* **11.** 15; **39.** 197, 242; **44.** 25.
A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 50; **8.** 102; **9.** 62; **10.** 44; **19.** 9; *U.* **22.** 81.

The substitution of this by other species of *Swertia* and by *Andrographis paniculata* Nees. (*Kālamegha*–कालमेघ) is generally practiced to such an extent that they are being passed on in the drug market under the names of *Cirāyatā* and *Bhūnimba.*

किलिम KILIMA

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 149; *Sa.* **8.** 59, 70; *Ka.* **7.** 14.
See synonym : देवदारु.

कीटशत्रु KĪṬAŚATRU

S. S. *U.* **12.** 44.
See synonym : विडङ्ग.

कीटारि KĪṬĀRI

S. S. *Ci.* **2.** 91.
See synonym : विडङ्ग.

कुक्कुटा KUKKUṬĀ,
कुक्कुटी KUKKUṬĪ

S. S. *U.* **29.** 7; **33.** 7; **60.** 48.
A. H. *U.* **5.** 3.

This has limited but especialized uses as *Rakṣoghna*–रक्षोघ्न, alexipharmic (विषघ्न) and in mental complaints. It has been also described in Aṣṭāṅga Saṁgraha *U.* **49.** 142–150. The description given by Ḍalhaṇa [1] and that given in A. Saṁgraha [2] bring out the following morphological hints :— (1) The plant has a tuber slightly bitter, mucilaginous, egg like in appearance and composed of different parts. (2) The flowers have different shades of colour and are irregularly shaped like the body of hen. (3) The leaves are like those of *Kharjūra*–खर्जूर. A plant combining all these characters may be looked for in the vast plant kingdom but it is also possible

1. (क) कुक्कुटीशरीरवत् कुसुमचित्रा वल्लीः स्फटिकरचितकुक्कुटाण्डसदृशकन्दा, or (ख) कुक्कुटा कुक्कुटशिम्बी, or (ग) कुक्कुटसदृशकन्दा महौषधिः।
2. कुक्कुटाण्डनिभैः कन्दैः किंचित् कटुक पिच्छिलैः।
स्निग्धैः मरकतच्छायैः खर्जूर सदृशच्छदैः॥

that the characters of different plants conceived by different authors might have been combined later on in the above descriptions. If so, traditional names resembling *Kukkuṭī* and still prevalent among the common folk and agreeing only partly with the description may not be left out of consideration. Thus, *Khukhuḍī*–खुखुडी of Kedarnath, a *Polygonum* species (*P. affine* Don.) and *Noniyābhūtakeśa*–नोनियाभूतकेश (*Fritillaria roylei* Hook.) deserve consideration.

कुक्कुटाण्डक KUKKUṬĀṆḌAKA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 12.

A variety of rice maturing in rainy season (*Vrīhi*–व्रीहि)

कुङ्कुम KUṄKUMA

Crocus sativus Linn.; *Kesara*–केसर H.

Synonyms : काश्मीरज, बाह्लीक, रुधिर and संकोच.

C. S. *Ci.* **23.** 53, 77, 189; **26.** 51; **28.** 151, 160; **29.** 112.

S. S. *Su.* **28.** 13; **38.** 24; **46.** 287; *Ci.* **4.** 24; *Ka.* **6.** 22; **7.** 33. **8.** 49; *U.* **12.** 13; **39.** 244, 274; **55.** 25; **58.** 31.

A. H. *Su.* **3.** 11, 15, 20; **15.** 43; **21.** 15; *Ci.* **1.** 137; **7.** 18; **11.** 7; **21.** 77; *U.* **5.** 19; **11.** 12; **13.** 23, 82; **22.** 84; **24.** 7; **27.** 38; **32.** 27, 29, 31; **35.** 25; **37.** 74; **38.** 18.

Besides this which may be called *Tṛṇa* (*grass*) *Kuṅkuma*–तृणकुङ्कुम, there is also a *Vṛkṣa* (tree) *Kuṅkuma*–वृक्षकुङ्कुम in which the basal part of the stem is covered by a layer of saffron-coloured part which is entirely a fungal tissue. This small tree identified as *Euonymus tingens* Wall., is widely known by the name of *Kuṅkuma* or other similar names. It appears that as regards the uses of real *Kuṅkuma* in eye diseases, this can serve as a substitute. Suśruta has also used it under the name of *Bimbiloṭa*–बिम्बिलोट or *Bhilloṭa*–भिल्लोट.

See–भिल्लोट.

कुचन्दन KUCANDANA

C. S. *Ci.* **4.** 103.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 12, 33, 39, 45; **39.** 7; *U.* **48.** 24.

A. H. *Ci.* **2.** 16; **8.** 102; **21.** 65; *U.* **13.** 45.

Three kinds of *Candana*–चन्दन are accepted under this name i.e. (1) *Rakta Candana*–रक्तचन्दन, (2) *Pattaṅga*–पत्तङ्ग and

(3) *Pīta Candana*–पीतचन्दन. In C. S. *Ci.* **4.** 103 *Lohitacandana*–लोहित चन्दन and *Kucandana* have been treated as separate and again in S. S. *Ci.* **25.** 38–40 *Pattaṅga, Kālīya (Pītacandana), Raktacandana* and *Śvetacandana* have been mentioned as separate entities. It is therefore clear that *Kucandana* is not *Rakta candana* but it is one of the two, *Pattaṅga* or *Kālīyaka* and any one of the two can be accepted as *Kucandana.*

See–कालीयक and पत्तङ्ग.

कुचेला KUCELĀ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 93.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 77.

It is considered to be a variety of *Paṭhā*–पाठा.

See–पाठा.

कुञ्चिका KUÑCIKĀ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 302; *Ci.* **14.** 73; **15.** 107; **30.** 53, 55.

This may be the same as *Upakuñcikā*–उपकुञ्चिका or *Kṛṣṇajīraka* or *Methī*. *Methī*, (seeds of *Trigonella foenum graecum* Linn.) is usually used with *Upakuñcikā* (*Kalaunjī*–कलौंजी) as one of the important spices and the plant as pot herb (शाक).

कुटज KUṬAJA

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 82–83 (फल); **2.** 6; **3.** 13 (बीज), 14 (त्वक्); **4.** 12, 14; **25.** 39 (त्वक्); *Vi.* **7.** 17, 22; **8.** 143 (फल), 150; *Sa.* **8.** 54, 70; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **6.** 34; **7.** 42, 46, 55, 93, 101, 108, 112, 128, 152, 157; **8.** 107, 110; **10.** 17; **14.** 185, 187, 188, 197; **15.** 105, 138; **16.** 86, 122; **19.** 86, 87, 115; **23.** 187, 205; **25.** 86; **26.** 56; **30.** 99; *Ka.* **1.** 5; **2.** 8; **5.** 3–12; **7.** 54; *Si.* **3.** 54; **11.** 7, 11; **12.** 27, 39, 53.

S. S. *Su.* **6.** 33; **11.** 11; **38.** 5, 27, 31, 64; **39.** 3; **43.** 5; **46.** 284; *Ci.* **4.** 32; **6.** 13; **9.** 10, 35, 58, 59; **11.** 7, 8; **12.** 9; **14.** 11; **22.** 74; **23.** 15; **25.** 22; **31.** 5; **38.** 93; *Ka.* **6.** 3; **8.** 108; *U.* **39.** 186; **40.** 39, 41, 61, 62, 64, 90, 93, 153; **42.** 129.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 1, 3, 35; *Ci.* **3.** 134; **5.** 16; **8.** 33, 102, 103, 104, 108, 110, 114, 117, 128; **9.** 57, 77; **10.** 13, 34, 40; **11.** 12; **12.** 42; **13.** 35; **16.** 23; **19.** 37, 61, 62, 91; *Ka.* **1.** 44, 45; **2.** 24; **4.** 17; *U.* **7.** 19; **13.** 8; **18.** 49; **22.** 68; **37.** 36; **40.** 49.

Two kinds of *Kuṭaja,* male and female have been recognised and the synonyms mentioned here include those for both the source plants and their seeds (*Phala* or *Bīja*). Ḍalhaṇa has differentiated between the two kinds as follows.[1] The male variety is that which has larger fruits, white flowers and smooth leaves and the female variety has small fruit-stalk and the flowers are blackish brownish.

Holarrhena antidysenterica Wall., and *Wrightia tinctoria* R. Br. (or *W. tomentosa* Roem. & Schult.) are taken to be the two kinds referred to above. The bark of the former and seeds of both are generally collected for the market. The seeds known as *Indrayava*-**इन्द्रयव** from the two are differentiated as bitter (*Kaḍavā*-**कड़वा**) *Indrayava* and sweet (*Mīṭhā*) *Indrayava.* On the basis of the general appearance of foliage etc. of the species they may also be called black (*Kṛṣṇa*) and white (*Śveta*) varieties. On a comparison of the shape of the fruits of *W. tomentosa* (two follicles subcylindrical and connate through out), *W. tinctoria* (two follicles cohering at their tips only) and *H. antidysenterica* (two follicles distinct), the first two species may also be called male and female varieties of *Śveta Kuṭaja.*

See synonyms-**इन्द्रबीज, इन्द्रयव, इन्द्रवृक्ष, इन्द्राह्व, इन्द्राह्वय, कलिङ्ग, कलिङ्गयव, शक्र** and **शक्राह्व.**

कुटन्नट KUṬANNAṬA

C. S. *Ci.* **15.** 125; **18.** 72; **24.** 158; *Si.* **10.** 22.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 14; *Ci.* **20.** 24; **22.** 53; *Ka.* **5.** 66; **6.** 17; *U.* **11.** 5; **36.** 4.

A. H. *Ci.* **10.** 41; *U.* **2.** 42; **22.** 49; **35.** 39.

Kuṭannaṭa according to the commentators appears to be a synonym for (i) *Plava*-**प्लव,** (ii) *Tagara*-**तगर,** or (iii) *Śyonāka*-**श्योनाक.** The last two especially *Tagara* may have been used as substitutes but *Plava* called *Kevaṭī mothā*-**केवटीमोथा** (*Kaivartī musta*-**कैवर्ती मुस्त**) as described in the *Nighaṇṭus* agrees more with it in uses.

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1. **द्विविधो हि कुटजः, बृहत्फलश्वेतपुष्पः स्निग्धपत्रः पुमान्, अणुफलवृन्ता श्यावारुणपुष्पा स्त्री ।** (S. S. *Su.* **11.** 11)

See-**प्लव** and **वन्य.**

कुटरणा KUṬARAṆĀ

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 45.

See synonym-**त्रिवृता.**

कुटिल KUṬILA

A. H. *U.* **24.** 8.

See synonym-**तगर.**

कुटिञ्जर KUṬIÑJARA

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 93.

See-**कठिञ्जर.**

कुठेर KUṬHERA,

कुठेरक KUṬHERAKA

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 3; **27.** 99; *Ni.* **2.** 2; *Vi.* **7.** 17, 22; **8.** 149, 158; *Ci.* **3.** 266; **27.** 52; *Ka.* **1.** 28.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 18; **46.** 221.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 106; **10.** 31; *U.* **22.** 74.

This is one of the drugs mentioned in *Surasādi Gaṇa,* 8 or 9 of which are usually called *Tulasī*-**तुलसी** varieties. They appear to be different species of the family Labiatae and are mentioned and used for the same purpose and in the same contexts usually. It seems difficult to specify them individually. Ḍalhaṇa has identified *Kuṭheraka* with *Barbarikā*-**बर्बरिका** which is an *Ocimum* species. Similar to this but smaller in size is *Arjaka*-**अर्जक** which may be identified with *Orthosiphon* species (*O. pallidus* Royle) and which may have been called *Śveta Kuṭheraka*-**श्वेत कुठेरक.** *Surasādi Gaṇa* has also been called *Kuṭherādi Gaṇa* by Vāgbhaṭa.

See synonym-**अर्जक.**

कुणञ्जर KUṆAÑJARA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 96.

Kaṭhiñjara, Kuṭiñjara, or *Kuṇañjara* all refer to the same plant *Digera muricata* (Linn.) Mart.

See-**कठिञ्जर.**

कुतुम्बक KUTUMBAKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 96.

S. S. *Su.* **46**. 274 (Va. कुरुवक).
A. H. *Su.* **6**. 93.

Kutumbaka has been identified with *Droṇapuṣpi*–द्रोणपुष्पी which is supposed to be *Leucas* species called *Gumā*–गुमा. In all the three texts it has been mentioned as *Śitavirya* and *Madhura Rasa* and included in the group of vegetables which are given as soups. *Leucas* may better be classed among the *Kaṭu Rasa* and *Uṣṇa Virya* drugs of the *Surasādi Gaṇa*. It is thus felt that real *Droṇapuṣpi* may belong to some plant of the family *Araceae* where the inflorescence is of spadix type comparable to the shape of a *Droṇa* or *Droṇi* (an oval vessel used for holding water).

कुत्सिताम्ब KUTSITĀMBA
A. H. *Su.* **15**. 26.
See synonym–कदम्ब.

कुन्तलिका KUNTALIKĀ
S. S. *Su.* **46**. 274, 276.
See synonym–कुन्तली.

कुन्तली KUNTALĪ
A. H. *Su.* **6**. 76.

It may be the same as *Kuntalikā* of Suśruta which according to Ḍalhaṇa is similar to *Cuccū* with large fruits (चुच्चू सदृशा दीर्घफला) and may be a *Corchorus* species. Another alternative version has also been suggested where *Kunāḍikā*–कुनाडिका or *Gonāḍikā*–गोनाडिका have been substituted in place of *Kuntalikā* and which has been said to be found in the Northern Himalayan region.

Though this change of version has also been mentioned by us for *Kaṭhiñjara*–कठिञ्जर it appears that this refers only to *Kuntalikā* and not to *Kaṭhiñjara*. The confusion was due to a printing mistake in the Ḍalhaṇa's commentary and the correct form should be as given in the foot note. [1]

1. कठिञ्जरः कुरहञ्जनः 'कोलमुआ' इति लोके, कुन्तलिका चुच्चूसदृशा दीर्घफला, कुनाडिकेति क्वचित्, तत्र कुनाडिका गोनाडिकः; कुरुण्टिका अम्लानसदृशपत्रकुसुमा हरितपुष्पा, अन्ये कुनालिकाकुरण्टिके उत्तरापथजे इत्याहुः,—Ḍalhaṇa on S. S. *Su.* **46**. 274.

कुन्द KUNDA
Jasminum multiflorum Andr.; *Kunda*–कुन्द H.
S. S. *U.* **7**. 30; **51**. 37; **60**. 35.
A. H. *Su.* **3**. 30; **19**. 72; *U.* **12**. 17, 20.

कुन्दुरु KUNDURU,
कुन्दुरुक KUNDURUKA

The gum of *Boswellia serrata* Roxb., (शल्लकी चोपः– Ḍalhaṇa).
C. S. *Ci.* **26**. 64; **28**. 151.
S. S. *Su.* **38**. 23.
A. H. *Su.* **21**. 15; *Ci.* **21**. 73.

In A. H. *Su.* **21**. 15 both *Śallaki*–शल्लकी and *Kunduruka* have been mentioned. It may mean that both bark and gum of *Śallaki* or both indigenous and foreign (imported) varieties of gum are intended.

See–खपुर and शल्लकी.

कुबेराक्षी KUBERĀKṢĪ
S. S. *Su.* **39**. 6; *U.* **35**. 3.

It is considered to be a synonym for (1) *Śvetamokṣaka*–श्वेतमोक्षक (*Schrebera swietenioides* Roxb.) or (2) *Latākarañja*–लताकरञ्ज (*Caesalpinia crista* Linn.).
See–करञ्ज and मोक्षक.

कुब्जक KUBJAKA
S. S. *Ci.* **7**. 6; *U.* **17**. 8.
A species of Rose called *Rosa moschata* Herrm., *Kūjā*–कूजा H.

कुमारजीव KUMĀRAJĪVA
C. S. *Su.* **27**. 98.
Used as a vegetable but not identified.

कुमुद KUMUDA
Nymphaea alba Linn.; *Koṅi*–कोंइ H.
C. S. *Su.* **4**. 34; **15**. 13; **25**. 39, 49; **27**. 115; *Vi.* **6**. 16; *Sa.* **8**. 34; *Ci.***3**. 257; **24**. 156; **29**. 127.
S. S. *Su.* **6**. 34; **13**. 13; **38**. 51; **39**. 7; **46**. 285, 308; *Sa.* **3**. 34; *Ci.* **17**. 10; *Ka.* **6**. 20 (Va.); *U.* **12**. 13; **18**. 35; **40**. 121.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 91; **22.** 20; *Sa.* 2. 3; *U.* **12.** 17, 20.

White flowered variety of *Nymphaea* (*Śvetotpala*-श्वेतोत्पल) should be called *Kumuda.*

See-उत्पल.

कुमुदघ्नी KUMUDAGHNĪ

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5.

One of the latex poisons (क्षीरविष).

कुमुद्वती KUMUDVATĪ

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5.

One of the fruit poisons (फलविष).

कुम्भ KUMBHA

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 2; *Ci.* **8.** 151; **13.** 6; **14.** 18, 36; **15.** 10, 105; **16.** 43; **17.** 3; **19.** 19, 31; *Ka.* 2. 48; *U.* **7.** 21; **13.** 69; **20.** 24, **28.** 34.

'*Kumbha*' has been used only by *Vāgbhaṭa* and usually with another drug *Nikumbha*-निकुम्भ. *Kumbha* has often been accepted as *Dantī*-दन्ती and sometimes as *Trivṛt*-त्रिवृत्. In C. S. *Si.* **11.** 31–32 *Nikumbha* and *Trivṛt* have been used but in the identical *Yoga* in Aṣṭāṅga Saṁgraha, *Trivṛt* has been replaced by *Kumbha.* In A. H. *Su.* **15.** 2 main purgative drugs have been mentioned where *Trivṛt* has been apparently left out, but *Kumbha* and *Nikumbha* are included. Here also *Kumbha* appears to indicate *Trivṛt.*

See-त्रिवृत् and दन्ती.

कुम्भयोनि KUMBHAYONI

A. H. *U.* **13.** 90.

See synonym-अगस्त्य.

कुम्भि KUMBHI,

कुम्भिका KUMBHIKĀ,

कुम्भी KUMBHĪ,

कुम्भीक KUMBHĪKA

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 151.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 45; *Ci.* **17.** 27; *U.* **32.** 7; **40.** 154; **59.** 17.

A. H. *U.* **8.** 6.

Kumbhī is the popular name of a tree identified as *Careya arborea* Roxb. Ḍalhaṇa in his comments on *Kumbhīka* in S. S. *U.* **32.** 7 has named it as *Vāriparṇī*-वारिपर्णी which is commonly known as *Jalakumbhī*-जलकुम्भी (*Pistia stratiotes* Linn.) but in other places he has described *Kumbhī* as a tree, the bark of which is curved and suitable (used) as cloth. [1]

In S. S. *Ci.* **17.** 27, its young fruits (*Śalātu*-शलाटु) have been used. It is interesting to know that the bark of *Kumbhī* is used by a sect of saints (Sādhus) to cover their bodies and on account of this the sect is known as *Kumbhapaṭiā*-कुम्भपटिआ. *Kumbhī* has, it seems, also been used as a substitute for *Pāṭalā*-पाटला and *Kaṭphala*-कट्फल and therefore others have confused it with them also. It therefore appears that the names *Kumbhī*-कुम्भी and *Kumbhīka*-कुम्भीक refer only to *Careya arborea* Roxb., and *Kumbhikā*-कुम्भिका and *Kumbhīkā*-कुम्भीका to *Jalakumbhī*-जलकुम्भी.

कुरण्टक KURAṆṬAKA,

कुरुण्टक KURUṆṬAKA

C. S. *Ci.* **21.** 87;

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 6; **46.** 288.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 92; **15.** 24 (कुरण्ट, Va. कुरूटक); *Ci.* **11.** 23; **18.** 15; *U.* **11.** 22; **24.** 35.

See-कुरण्टिका and सहचर.

कुरण्टिका KURAṆṬIKĀ,

कुरुण्टिका KURUṆṬIKĀ

Celosia argentea Linn.; *Siriyārī*-सिरियारी H.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 10; **46.** 274; *Ci.* **7.** 10.

Out of the two descriptions given by Ḍalhaṇa[2], the first one clearly refers to *Celosia* although the second one refers to a different plant. It should be noted that Vāgbhaṭa has used the names *Kuraṇṭaka*-कुरण्टक or *Kuraṇṭa*-कुरण्ट in the same

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1. (क) कुम्भी स्थलकुम्भी यस्यास्त्वग्वक्राभवति, (ख) कुम्भीकः श्लक्ष्णत्वक्को-रोमशः कुम्भीनामावृत्तो यस्य त्वग्वस्त्राकारा भवति ।

2. (क) कृष्णसूक्ष्मफला 'सिरिवालिका' इति लोके, (ख) अम्लानसदृश-पत्रकुसुमा हरितपुष्पा, अन्ये कुनाडिकाकुरण्टिके उत्तरापथजे इत्याहुः ।

contexts where Suśruta has used *Kuranṭikā*-कुरण्टिका, and *Kuranṭaka*-कुरण्टक and *Dāsī-kuranṭaka*-दासी कुरण्टक of Suśruta have been identified by him with *Sahacara Dvaya*-सहचर द्वय. The popular name of *Celosia* in Mahārāṣṭra is *Kuranḍa*-कुरण्ड and the inclusion of all the three in the *Vīratarvādi Gaṇa* of Suśruta and Vāgbhaṭa with similar properties and names have created this confusion.

See-कोरण्ट and शितिवार.

कुरवक KURAVAKA,

कुरुवक KURUVAKA

S. S. *Su*. **42**. 18; **46**. 8, 274 (Va.); *Ka*. **5**. 86.

Kuruvaka is one of the varieties of rice (*Ṣaṣṭikadhānya*-षष्टिक धान्य, *Su*. **46**. 8) but it is also considered to be one of the four varieties of *Saireyaka*-सैरेयक. Ḍalhaṇa calls it *Kaṇṭaselayākaḥ*-कण्टसेलयाकः or describes it as 'a smooth leaved and white flowered plant (स्निग्धपत्रः सितकुसुमः स्वनामप्रसिद्धः)'.

Kuravaka, on the other hand, has a very important place in the Sanskrit literature as one of the *Vṛkṣa Dohadas* of the poets which is believed to blossom by embrace by a fair sex. The question of the identification of *Saireyaka, Sahacara*-सहचर, and all its varieties has been discussed under *Saireyaka*.

See-सैरेयक.

कुरुविन्द KURUVINDA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 13.

S. S. *Su*. **37**. 32; **46**. 21; *U*. **15**. 26.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 10.

It is either the name of a variety of rice (*Ṣaṣṭika Dhānya*-षष्टिक धान्य) or a kind of precious stone (रत्न).

कुरूटक KURŪṬAKA

See synonym-कुरण्टक.

कुलक KULAKA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 95; *Vi*. **8**. 150; *Ci*. **3**. 190; **17**. 96; **23**. 224; **26**. 155; **27**. 26, 32; **30**. 73, 258.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 76; *Ci*. **4**. 21.

Kulaka, treated as an important salutary vegetable (पथ्य शाक) by Caraka, is usually identified with *Paṭola* or a variety of it. Some consider it to be *Kāravellaka*-कारवेल्लक but it is found to be mentioned side by side with these fruit-vegetables of the Cucurbitaceae family. The name *Paṭola* is given to at least three species of *Trichosanthes* i.e. (1) *T. anguina* Linn., (2) *T. cucumerina* Linn., and (3) *T. dioca* Linn., and *Kulaka* may be any one of these.

कुलत्थ KULATTHA

Dolichos biflorus Linn.; *Kulathī*-कुलथी H.

C. S. *Su*. **2**.11–13; **3**. 17; **4**. 22; **13**. 84, 94; **14**. 24; **15**. 6; **17**. 97; **21**. 24; **24**. 5; **25**. 39; **26**. 112; **27**. 25; *Ni*. **2**. 2 (2); **5**. 7; *Sa*. **8**. 59, 70, 86; *Ci*. **1**–3. 61; **3**. 188, 267; **5**. 165; **8**. 66, 67, 70; **12**. 60, 68; **13**. 116, 141; **14**. 41, 93; **15**. 82, 144; **16**. 79, 83, 128; **17**. 92, 93; **18**. 42, 108, 115, 128, 157; **20**. 22; **21**. 18, 127; **24**. 169; **26**. 45, 81, 95, 155; **28**. 109, 118, 121, 134, 139, 174; **29**. 5, 103; **30**. 87, 255, 261; *Ka*. **8**. 13; *Si*. **3**. 54, 64; **4**. 4, 28, 38; **7**. 10, 37, 50; **10**. 19; **11**. 33; **12**. 31.

S. S. *Su*. **19**. 16; **20**. 8; **21**. 21; **29**. 38; **39**. 7; **46**. 37, 366, 372, 375; *Sa*. **2**. 22; **10**. 16; *Ci*. **2**. 53; **5**. 18; **6**. 16; **7**. 7; **8**. 38; **9**. 4; **11**. 5; **12**. 5; **13**. 19; **14**. 7; **15**. 29; **16**. 36; **17**. 23; **18**. 37; **31**. 42; **33**. 10; **37**. 21; **38**. 59, 67, 104; **40**. 5; *Ka*. **5**. 18, 53; **6**. 31; *U*. **1**. 27; **26**. 4, 23; **31**. 6; **39**. 149; **41**. 47; **42**. 34, 44, 54, 93; **43**. 13; **51**. 31, 45; **54**. 22, 39; **61**. 27.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 19, 33; **7**. 32; **14**. 21; **15**. 3; *Sa*. **1**. 87; **2**. 47; *Ci*. **1**. 71, 74, 140; **3**. 7, 43, 55, 159; **4**. 19, 22, 25; **5**. 10; **6**. 27, 50, 51; **7**. 36; **11**. 2, 19; **12**. 21; **13**. 23; **14**. 15, 109; **15**. 8, 35, 68; **16**. 49; **17**. 18, 36; **18**. 28; **21**. 28; *Ka*. **4**. 17, 22, 56; **5**. 5, 18, 32, 42; *U*. **16**. 6; **20**. 4; **24**. 2; **26**. 39; **36**. 55, 87; **89**. 83, 141.

कुलत्थिका KULATTHIKĀ

S. S. *Ci*. **16**. 26; **20**. 50.

A. H. *Ci*. **13**. 6; *U*. **32**. 9.

It is another name for *Cakṣuṣyā*-चक्षुष्या in the *Nighanṭus* which is *Cassia absus* Linn., *Cākasū*-चाकसू H. It has sometimes been identified with *Trivṛt*-त्रिवृत् or *Śyāmā*-श्यामा (त्रिवृत्) but it has been mentioned side by side with them in S. S. *Ci*. **16**. 26.

Kulatthikā, at the most, may be a wild type of *Kulattha* (वन्यकुलत्थ) or another allied species such as *Dolichos falcatus* Linn.

कुलहल KULAHALA,
कुलाहल KULĀHALA

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 17; **46**. 221.
A. H. *Su*. **15**. 30.

Ḍalhaṇa has identified it with *Muṇḍikā*-मुण्डिका (*Sphaeranthus* species) but others call it *Kukurasuṅgā*-कुकुरसुङ्गा which appears to be a name for *Kukaraundhā*-कुकरौंधा (*Blumea* species) in Bengal and according to Desai the same is called *Kalahāḍa*-कलहाड in Gujrat and thus *Blumea* species such as *B. balsmifera* DC. or or *B. lacera* DC. may have been called by this name.

कुलिङ्ग KULIṄGA,
कुलिङ्गा KULIṄGĀ

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 19; *Vi*. **8**. 146 (Va.).
See synonym-उच्चटा.

कुलिङ्गाक्षि KULIṄGĀKṢI

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 146 (Va.).

According to Cakra's view there is *Kuliṅgākṣi* which is *Peṭikā*-पेटिका which may indicate *Atibalā*-अतिबला and not *Kuliṅga* which is another name for *Uccaṭā*-उच्चटा.

See-उच्चटा and कुलिङ्ग.

कुलीर KULĪRA

S. S. *U*. **21**. 45.
See synonym-कर्कटशृङ्गी.

कुलीरशृङ्गी KULĪRA ŚṚṄGĪ

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 30.
A. H. *Ci*. **4**. 24; **8**. 23; *U*. **40**. 29.
See synonym-कर्कटशृङ्गी.

कुलेचर KULECARA

S. S. *Su*. **26**. 290.
Some mushroom variety called *Khukhuṇḍaka*-खुखुण्डक by Ḍalhaṇa.

कुवल KUVALA

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 10, 24; **25**. 49; *Ni*. **2**. 2; *Vi*. **8**. 144, 147.

It is one of the purgative acid fruits considered to be a large variety of *Badara*-बदर. *Kuvala* like *Siñcitikā*-सिञ्चितिका, may not be any variety of *Zizyphus* fruits. It is likely that it is the fruit of *Garcinia cowa* Roxb., called *Cova*-कोवा or *Kusuma*-कुसुम in Bihar. It has also been mentioned together with *Vṛkṣāmla*-वृक्षाम्ल, *Amlavetasa*-अम्लवेतस and other allied fruits in the same contexts.

कुवलय KUVALAYA

S. S. *Su*. **13**. 13; **38**. 51; **46**. 285.

It is some variety of *Utpala*-उत्पल (red or with bluish tinge).

See synonyms-उत्पल and कुमुद.

कुश KUŚA

Desmostachya bipinnata Stapf.; *Kusa*-कुस H.

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 25; **3**. 26; **4**. 17, 35; **8**. 30; **18**. 16; *Vi*. **8**. 9, 146; *Sa*. **8**. 13, 41; *Ci*. **3**. 257; **4**. 102; **5**. 137; **10**. 28; **14**. 215, 225; **19**. 71; **22**. 43; **25**. 83; **26**. 49; *Si*. **7**. 29; **8**. 13.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 9, 75; **39**. 4; **43**. 3; **44**. 46; *Sa*. **5**. 49; *Ci*. **5**. 48; **7**. 9; **16**. 18; **29**. 12; **38**. 50; *U*. **17**. 36; **40**. 140.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 24; *Ci*. **6**. 71; **8**. 125; **9**. 73; **11**. 22; *Ka*. **1**. 3; **6**. 2; *U*. **7**. 28; **40**. 12.

See-दर्भ.

कुशपुष्पक KUŚAPUṢPAKA

C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 11.
One of the vegetable poisons.

कुशिम्बिवल्ली KUŚIMBIVALLĪ

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 46.
See synonym-स्वयंगुप्ता.

KUṢKUṆḌA कुष्कुण्ड

C. S. *Sa*. **6**. 10.
This may be some mushroom variety.

कुष्ठ KUṢṬHA

Saussurea lappa C. B. Clarke.; *Kūṭha*–कूठ H.

Synonyms : आमय, गद, पाकल, वाप्य and रुक्.

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 19, 22, 23, 27; **4.** 3, 20, 25; **14.** 35, 51; **23.** 14; **25.** 39; *Vi.* **7.** 17; **8.** 149, 158; *Sa.* **8.** 59, 65, 70 (2), 76; *In.* **2.** 13; *Ci.* **3.** 267, 306; **6.** 27, 41; **7.** 83, 92, 101, 105, 112, 116, 121, 125, 168; **8.** 76, 175; **9.** 43, 70; **10.** 23, 33, 37, 43, 62; **12.** 62, 71; **13.** 103, 108, 126, 158; **14.** 45, 54, 132, 160; **15.** 182, 188; **16.** 59, 93, 108; **17.** 140; **18.** 51; **19.** 112, 125, 127; **21.** 22; **23.** 51, 61, 69, 77, 98, 101, 193, 196, 200, 201, 212, 244; 25. 50; **26.** 19, 20, 21, 100, 152, 181, 190, 214, 222, 225; **27.** 28, 34, 35, 41, 52; **28.** 111, 152, 157, 166; **29.** 106, 141, 148, 149; **30.** 57, 71, 105, 108; *Ka.* **1.** 26; *Si.* **3.** 13, 55 65; **4.** 12, 19; **7.** 18, 22; **8.** 18; **10.** 14, 29; **11.** 22; **12.** 31.

S. S. *Su.* **14.** 36; **38.** 24, 54; **39.** 7, 9; **42.** 18; **44.** 64, 74; *Sa.* **10.** 21, 45, 68; *Ci.* **3.** 58; **4.** 24; **5.** 7, 12; **6.** 12; **7.** 14; **8.** 16, 39, 42, 43; **9.** 7, 10, 12, 19, 27, 59; **11.** 8; **14.** 10; **15.** 31; **17.** 4; **18.** 45, 48; **19.** 28; **20.** 6, 37; **22.** 53; **25.** 38; **37.** 8, 11, 34, 39; **38.** 25, 47, 60; **40.** 4; *Ka.* **1.** 35, 53; **2.** 47; **3.** 17; **5.** 66, 69, 78, 82, 84; **6.** 3, 9, 14; **7.** 13, 33, 36; **8.** 44, 47, 48, 52, 54, 104, 106, 110, 112, 131; *U.* **11.** 6, 8; **17.** 90, 92; **18.** 94; **21.** 20; **23.** 4; **26.** 7, 22, 35; **31.** 4; **32.** 45; **33.** 3; **34.** 4; **35.** 6; **36.** 7; **39.** 129, 169, 187, 188, 226, 257; **40.** 39, 48; **42.** 42, 45, 46, 128; **47.** 24; **51.** 27; **55.** 44, 45, 48, 49; **57.** 10; **61.** 31; **62.** 23, 27.

A. H. *Su.* **7.** 20; **15.** 3, 5, 40, 43; **21.** 17; *Sa.* **1.** 86, 87, 88, 89; **2.** 49; *Ci.* **1.** 137, 162; **4.** 52; **5.** 67, 79; **6.** 56; **8.** 8, 15, 23, 24, 90, 154; **9.** 51, 119; **10.** 57; **11.** 25; **12.** 25; **14.** 99, 104; **15.** 15, 49, 71, 128; **16.** 10; **17.** 22, 36; **18.** 11; **19.** 12, 59, 64, 65, 67, 70, 71, 73, 83, 85; **20.** 16; **21.** 59, 65, 68, 71, 78; **22.** 36; *Ka.* **4.** 2, 18, 62; **5.** 16; *U.* **1.** 42, 47, 49; **2.** 10, 55, 61, 66 (Va.), 68; **3.** 48, 53; **5.** 16; **6.** 27; **7.** 24, 34; **13.** 58; **14.** 27; **18.** 5, 27; **20.** 18; **22.** 21, 31, 34, 49, 98, 102; **24.** 8, 23, 26, 41; **25.** 35; **27.** 38; **32.** 2, 17, 20, 23; **34.** 34, 63; **35.** 24, 39; **36.** 67, 73; **37.** 44, 73, 79, 84; **38.** 22.

कुष्ठघ्न KUṢṬHAGHNA

C. S. *Ci.* **23.** 53.

See–खदिर and प्रपुन्नाड.

कुसुमाण्डक KUSUMĀṆḌAKA

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 2.

A variety of rice (*Śāli*).

कुसुम्भ KUSUMBHA

Carthamus tinctorius Linn.; *Barre*–बर्रे.

Synonym : लट्वा.

C. S. *Su.* **13.** 9; **25.** 38; **27.** 98, 107, 288; *Ni.* **5.** 7; *Vi.* **7.** 11, 17; *Ci.* **23.** 202; **26.** 51.

S. S. *Su.* **45.** 115, 119; **46.** 48, 272; *Sa.* **8.** 12; *Ci.* **13.** 22; **31.** 5; *Ka.* **8.** 73, 138.

A. H. *Su.* **5.** 61; **6.** 24, 101; **7.** 33; **19.** 84; **27.** 38; *U.* **37.** 78.

कुस्तुम्बरी KUSTUMBARĪ,

कुस्तुम्बुरु KUSTUMBURU

C. S. *Vi.* **7.** 17; **8.** 143, 149, 158; *Ci.* **7.** 122; **14.** 107; *Ka.* **1.** 26.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 50; **46.** 231 (आर्द्रा कुस्तुम्बरी); *Sa.* **10.** 22; *Ci.* **17.** 4; **20.** 37; *Ka.* **6.** 19; *U.* **39.** 170; **49.** 30.

A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 62; *U.* **32.** 3.

See synonym–धान्यक.

कूटरणा KŪṬARAṆĀ

C. S. *Ka.* **7.** 2.

See synonym–त्रिवृता.

कूष्माण्ड KŪṢMĀṆḌA

Cucurbita pepo F. I., Syn. *Benincasa cerifera* Savi.; *Rakasākohaḍā*–रकसाकोहड़ा H.

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 99, 110.

S. S. *Su.* **42.** 18; **45.** 120; **46.** 213, 432; *Sa.* **2.** 50; *Ci.* **31.** 5.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 85, 87; *Ci.* **3.** 114; **8.** 21; *U.* **7.** 28.

कृतमाल KṚTAMĀLA,

कृतमालक KṚTAMĀLAKA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 14; *Vi.* **8.** 150; *Ci.* **7.** 45, 79, 152; *Ka.* **8.** 2; *Si.* **11.** 33.

S. S. *Ci.* **31.** 5.

See synonym–आरग्वध.

कृतवेधन KṚTAVEDHANA

Luffa acutangula (Linn.) Roxb. *var. amara* Clarke; *Kaḍavī Turaī*–कड़वी तुरई H.

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 81, 83; **2.** 6; **4.** 13(4); **30.** 61; *Vi.* **8.** 143; *Sa.* **8.** 70; *Ka.* **1.** 5; **3.** 16; **6.** (full chapter); *Si.* **11.** 8, 12.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 3; **42.** 18; **43.** 6, 9; **45.** 115; *Sa.* **10.** 21; *Ci.* **6.** 12; **31.** 5; *U.* **55.** 53.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 3; *Ci.* **30.** 18.

Kṛtavedhana has sometimes been identified with *Mūlakāṅgani*-**मालकाँगनी** by which the commentator evidently indicates the use of *Cardiospermum* species supposing it to be *Mālakāṅgani*. All the synonyms, i.e. *Kṣveḍa* (*Viṣa*)-**क्ष्वेड (विष)**, *Mṛdaṅgaphala*-**मृदङ्गफल**, *Kośātakī*-**कोशातकी** etc. may, to some extent, be applicable to this plant, both morphologically and medicinally. It might have been used by some in place of *Kṛtavedhana.*

See synonyms-**कोशातकी, क्ष्वेड** and **मृदङ्गफल** etc.

कृमिघाती KṚMĪGHĀTĪ

S. S. *U.* **42.** 42.

See synonym-**विडङ्ग.**

कृमिघ्न KṚMIGHNA

C. S. *Su.* **23.** 17; *Ci.* **7.** 126; **26.** 13.

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 59; *U.* **10.** 8; **21.** 52; **26.** 29; **40.** 40; **52.** 28.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 1; *Ci.* **19.** 49; *Ka.* **2.** 21; *U.* **5.** 20; **39.** 149; **40.** 49.

See synonym-**विडङ्ग.**

कृमिजा KṚMIJĀ

A. H. *U.* **40.** 48.

It is a synonym of Lac (*Lākṣā*-**लाक्षा**).

कृमिजित् KṚMIJIT

A. H. *Su.* **10.** 30; *Ci.* **5.** 37, 50; **6.** 56; **9.** 7; **19.** 13, 91; **20.** 20; *U.* **2.** 59; **13.** 75; **20.** 15; **24.** 17.

See synonym-**विडङ्ग.**

कृमिरिपु KṚMIRIPU

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 154.

See synonym-**विडङ्ग.**

कृमिशत्रु KṚMIŚATRU

S. S. *U.* **61.** 36.

See synonym-**विडङ्ग.**

कृमिहर KṚMIHARA

C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 153.

A. H. *Su.* **20.** 38; *U.* **6.** 24.

See synonym-**विडङ्ग.**

कृमिहृत् KṚMIHṚT

A. H. *Ci.* **12.** 7.

See synonym-**विडङ्ग.**

कृष्ण कापोती KṚṢṆA KĀPOTĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **30.** 5, 13.

One of the 18 *Soma*-like powerful drugs. It is described as a sweet, latex bearing, soft and hairy plant. [1]

कृष्णगन्धा KṚṢṆAGANDHĀ

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 114, 115; **3.** 3; **25.** 49; **26.** 109; *Ci.* **8.** 79, 129; **14.** 43; **28.** 129.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 432; *Ci.* **4.** 32; **17.** 4; **18.** 5.

A. H. *Ci.* **5.** 68; **8.** 17; **18.** 11, 25.

Some identify this with *Śamī*-**शमी** as well.

See synonym-**शिग्रु.**

कृष्ण चित्रक KṚṢṆA CITRAKA

C. S. *Ci.* **26.** 269 (Va.).

See-**चित्रक.**

कृष्ण तिल KṚṢṆA TILA

See-**तिल.**

कृष्णपाटली KṚṢṆAPĀṬALĪ

A. H. *U.* **5.** 42.

See-**मुष्कक** and **मोक्षक.**

कृष्णपिण्डीत KṚṢṆAPIṆḌĪTA

C. S. *Ci.* **26.** 269 (Va.).

See-**मदन.**

कृष्ण व्रीहि KṚṢṆA VRĪHI

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 11, 13.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 8.

A variety of *Vrīhi*-**व्रीहि.**

1. सक्षीरां रोमशां मृद्वीं रसेनेक्षुरसोपमाम् ।
एवंरूपरसांश्चापि कृष्णकापोतिमादिशेत् ॥

कृष्ण शाण KRṢṆA ŚAṆA

C. S. *Ci.* **26**. 266.

See–**शाण.**

कृष्ण शैरेयक KRṢṆA ŚAIREYAKA

C. S. *Ci.* **26**. 266.

See–**शै(सै)रेयक.**

कृष्ण षष्टिक KRṢṆA ṢAṢṬIKA

See–**षष्टिक.**

कृष्ण सारिवा KRṢṆA SĀRIVĀ

S. S. *Su.* **38**. 4.

See–**असित सारिवा** and **सारिवा.**

कृष्णा KRṢṆĀ,

कृष्णाह्वा KRṢṆĀHVĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **4**. 78; **12**. 40, 69; **16**. 48, 111; **17**. 140; **20**. 31; **23**. 96; **26**. 15, 97; *Ka.* **9**. 6; *Si.* **3**. 36, 60; **4**. 8, 12, 20; **7**. 22, 28; **8**. 10.

S. S. *Su.* **44**. 23, 24; *Ci.* **14**. 10; **15**. 19; **37**. 8, 23, 34, 41; **38**. 47; *U.* **9**. 15; **12**. 44; **15**. 31; **17**. 6, 9, 16, 17; **40**. 129; **42**. 72 (**कृष्णामूलक**); **46**. 17; **47**. 35, 45, 46; **50**. 27; **51**. 39; **52**. 15, 38; **55**. 48; **56**. 17; **57**. 7; **60**. 43; **61**. 30.

A. H. *Su.* **10**. 35; *Ci.* **1**. 120, 161; **2**. 27; **3**. 15, 16; **4**. 34, 40, 44; **5**. 16, 50, 54; **6**. 17, 20; **7**. 105; **8**. 22, 65, 71, 159, 160; **9**. 15, 111; **10**. 16; **13**. 43; **14**. 121; **15**. 129; **17**. 35; **19**. 35; **20**. 25; *Ka.* **4**. 6, 26, 60; **6**. 6; *U.* **9**. 25, 26, 29; **13**. 12, 69, 82, 86; **16**. 34, 54; **22**. 68, 75; **34**. 30, 32, 42; **37**. 38; **39**. 146; **40**. 27.

See synonym–**पिप्पली.**

कृष्णागुरु KRṢṆĀGURU

C. S. *Ci.* **26**. 268.

S. S. *U.* **39**. 270 (Va.).

See–**अगुरु.**

केतक KETAKA,

केतकि KETAKI

S. S. *Su.* **6**. 33; *U.* **42**. 45.

Pandanus tectorius Soland ex Parkinson; *Kevarā*–**केवरा** H.

See–**तृणशून्य** and **मल्लिका.**

केदार KEDĀRA

S. S. *Su.* **46**. 8.

A variety of rice (*Ṣaṣṭika dhānya*–**षष्टिक धान्य**).

केन्द्रका KENDRAKĀ

S. S. *U.* **21**. 15.

According to some the word is *Kendukā*–**केन्दुका**, a name for *Tinduka*–**तिन्दुक**. *Tinduka* is, no doubt, also called *Kenda*–**केंद** in the tribal areas.

See–**तिन्दुक.**

केबुक KEBUKA,

केम्बुक KEMBUKA,

केवुक KEVUKA

Costus speciosus (Koem) Sm.; *Kevu*–**केवु**, *Penū*–**पेंऊ**, *Kariyāri*–**करियारी**. H.

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 15; **23**. 19; **27**. 94; *Vi.* **8**. 150; *Ci.* **26**. 56.

S. S. *Su.* **46**. 262; *Ci.* **10**. 12; **19**. 62 (**केवुक कन्द**); *U.* **54**. 25.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 78 (**केम्बुक**); **14**. 26; *Ci.* **11**. 12; **20**. 26.

All the above names appear to be used for the same plant. *Kevuka* or *Kebuka* have been used in Caraka and Suśruta and *Kembuka* in *Vāgbhaṭa*. Suśruta has used *Kevuka Kanda*. Ḍalhaṇa has given *Kesūra*–**केसूर** as its popular name and thus he might be confusing this with *Commelina* species. *Kembuka* is also supposed to be a synonym of *Pūga*–**पूग**. It appears more likely that the above names refer to *Costus speciosus*. It might be pointed out that this plant has also been used as a substitute of *Lāṅgalī*–**लाङ्गली.**

See–**लाङ्गली.**

केलूट KELŪṬA

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 111.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 92.

It is a tuber-bearing plant not yet identified.

केशर KEŚARA,

केशराह्वय KEŚARĀHVAYA,

केसर KESARA

C. S. *Su.* **5**. 17; *Vi.* **8**. 151; *Ci.* **1-1**. 67; **2-1**. 30; **4**. 94; **5**. 157; **6**. 30, 41; **7**. 129; **8**. 77, 82, 83 (Va.); **9**. 42; **11**. 18 (Va.);

14. 164, 197, 199, 210 (अम्भोज केसर in Vāgbhaṭa); **15.** 164; **16.** 120; **21.** 96; **23.** 95, 192; **27.** 42; **29.** 106, 111; *Ka.* **7.** 31, 73; *Si.* **3.** 48; **12.** 54 (Va.).

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 13, 32; **11.** 9; **37.** 30; **38.** 51 (इभकेसर); *Ka.* **6.** 8; *U.* **39.** 227, 230 (Va.); **40.** 74; **47.** 46, 61; **62.** 23.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 160; *Sa.* **2.** 3; *Ci.* **1.** 56, 99; **3.** 76, 98; **5.** 71; **8** 115, 117, 128; **16.** 38; **19.** 88; *Ka.* **2.** 62; *U.* **28.** 35; **32.** 31; **35.** 23, 24; **36.** 83; **37.** 71, 83; **40.** 20.

Kesara has, in most cases, been treated as a synonym of *Nāgakesara*, and where preceded by *Padma* or its synonyms, as only *Padmakesara* or as *Padma* and *Kesara* both. Ḍalhaṇa, has, however, interpreted it also as another name for *Bakula*-बकुल. It appears that *Kesara* has never been used in the texts as a synonym of *Kāśmīraja Kesara*.

कैटर्य KAIṬARYA,

कैडर्य KAIḌARYA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 9, 48; *Vi.* **7.** 17; *Ci.* **10.** 25, 35; **26.** 54.

S. S. *Ci.* **18.** 22; *Sa.* **10.** 69; *U.* **28.** 4.

A. H. *U.* **1.** 48.

This has been variously interpreted to be *Mahānimba*-महानिम्ब (*Parvatanimba*), *Kaṭphala*-कट्फल, or *Pūtikarañja*-पूतिकरञ्ज. *Kaṭphala* may be a suitable substitute but it can not be classed among the *Nimba* varieties. *Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb. or *Murraya koenigii* Spreng. can be the only possibilities. The *Nimba bheda* called *Dreka*-द्रेक or *Bakāina*-बकाइन has been described as different by the *Nighaṇṭus*.

See-अरलु and कट्वङ्ग.

कोकनद KOKANADA

C. S. *Vi.* **6.** 16.

A variety of lotus.

See synonym-कमल.

कोकिलाक्षक KOKILĀKṢAKA

S. S. *U.* **58.** 44.

A. H. *Ci.* **22.** 18.

Its seeds and leaves as vegetable have been used. As commonly believed, it is *Astercantha longifolia* Nees.; *Tālamakhānā*-तालमखाना H.

See synonym-इक्षुरक.

कोठफल KOṬHAPHALA

C. S. *Ka.* **4.** 2 (Va.); *Si.* **11.** 11 (Va.).

See-कोशफल.

कोद्रव KODRAVA

Paspalum scrobiculatum Linn.; *Kodoṅ*-कोदों H.

Synonym : कोरदूष.

C. S. *Su.* **21.** 24; *Sa.* **3.** 8; *Ci.* **14.** 205; **18.** 95; **27.** 25.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 5; **46.** 23; *Ci.* **5.** 37; **11.** 5; **17.** 37; **20.** 30; *Ka.* **8.** 73 (तृण); *U.* **64.** 33.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 11; **13.** 26; **16.** 34; *Ni.* **7.** 76; *Ci.* **1.** 145; **3.** 32; **6.** 63; **15.** 119; **19.** 23; **21.** 46; *U.* **16.** 62; **22.** 70; **24.** 43.

Kodrava sometimes develops narcotic properties and may then be called *Madana kodrava*-मदन कोद्रव (S. S. *Ci.* **17.** 37).

कोपना KOPANĀ

A. H. *Ci.* **21.** 68.

It may be *Caṇḍā*-चण्डा (*Corakabheda*-चोरकभेद).

कोरण्ट KORAṆṬA

A. H. *U.* **24.** 35.

See synonym-कुरण्टिका.

कोरदूष KORADŪṢA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 15; *Ni.* **2.** 2; **5.** 7; *Sa.* **3.** 8; *Ci.* **4.** 36; **13.** 191; **22.** 27; **23.** 223; **30.** 254.

S. S. *Su.* **15.** 34; **21.** 19; **46.** 21; *Ci.* **9.** 5; **31.** 54.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 13; *Ci.* **19.** 25; *U.* **24.** 27 (तृणधारवारि).

See synonym-कोद्रव.

कोल KOLA

Zizyphus jujuba Lam.; *Bera*-बेर H.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 11, 13; **3.** 17; **13.** 84, 94; **27.** 274; *Ni.* **5.** 7; *Vi.* **8.** 147; *Sa.* **8.** 54; *Ci.* **3.** 186; **5.** 71, 76, 88; **9.** 59; **11.** 33; **13.** 83, 116, 124; **14.** 200; **15.** 82, 88; **17.** 107, 135; **18.** 157; **19.** 38, 46, 118; **20.** 22, 28; **23.** 94, 96; **24.** 120, 150; **25.** 83 (कोलक); **26.** 45, 81; **28.** 113, 118, 131, 139, 174; **29.** 103; *Ka.* **7.** 29; **8.** 8; **10.** 10; **11.** 6; **12.** 7; *Si.* **4.** 4, 28, 38; **7.** 10, 37, 50; **10.** 19; **11.** 25.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 7; **42.** 18; **44.** 20; **45.** 120; **46.** 139, 145, 206, 375, 390, 432; *Ni.* **16.** 45; *Ci.* **2.** 53; **5.** 18; **7.** 7; **12.** 5; **15.** 29; **16.** 36; **20.** 58; **31.** 42; **35.** 9; **37.** 21; **38.** 66, 104; **40.** 5; *Sa.* **10.** 16, 38; *U.* **3.** 27; **12.** 21, 31, 42; **39.** 213, 279; **40.** 55, 134; **44.** 37;

46. 17; **47.** 39, 41; **49.** 33; **50.** 27; **51.** 38; **52.** 24; **54.** 22; **58.** 57; **61.** 27.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 125, 137, 139; **22.** 19; **25.** 37; *Sa.* **1.** 65; **2.** 47; *Ci.* **1.** 32, 157; **3.** 159; **4.** 42; **5.** 65; **6.** 16, 27, 77; **7.** 12, 31, 106; **8.** 149; **9.** 29, 49, 116; **10.** 15, 28; **11.** 2, 19; **12.** 21; **13.** 23; **14.** 12, 15, 29; **15.** 8, 13, 43, 93; **21.** 28; *Ka.* **2.** 40; **4.** 56; **5.** 5, 18, 32, 42; *U.* **2.** 34; **11.** 44; **25.** 35; **26.** 39; **32.** 20.

See-**बदर.**

कोलवल्ली KOLAVALLĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 207.

See-**गजपिप्पली.**

कोला KOLĀ

S. S. *U.* **51.** 33.

See-**चव्य.**

कोली KOLĪ

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 41.

See-**बदर** and **बदरी.**

कोविदार KOVIDĀRA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 23; **27.** 97, 102; *Vi.* **8.** 143; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **4.** 38, 69; **14.** 204; **23.** 243; *Ka.* **1.** 15, 18; **5.** 7; **6.** 8; *Si.* **10.** 34.

S. S. *Su.* **29.** 65; **39.** 3; **42.** 18; **43.** 3; **46.** 249, 281; *Ka.* **5.** 18. *U.* **45.** 19, 34.

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 31; **9.** 96; *Ka.* **1.** 7, 11.

This is, no doubt, a species of *Bauhinia* probably the one known popularly as *Koilāra*-कोइलार. In the three texts there is no mention of *Kāñcanāra*-काञ्चनार, and *Kovidāra* and *Karbudāra*-कर्बुदार have usually been interpreted to be two varieties of what is now known as *Kacanāra*-कचनार, but there is some confusion as regards the identity of *Karbudāra.* It is,therefore, suggested that any of the two species i.e. *B. purpurea* Linn. and *B. variegata* Linn. (preferably the former) may be used for *Kovidāra* and the other one for *Karbudāra.*

कोशकार KOŚAKĀRA

S. S. *Su.* **45.** 156; *U.* **40.** 126.

A variety of cane sugar (इक्षु) also known as *Kośakṛta.*

कोशकृत KOŚAKṚTA

S. S. *Su.* **45.** 150.

See synonym-**कोशकार.**

कोशफल KOŚAPHALA

C. S. *Ci.* **11.** 11.

This or *Koṭhaphala*-कोठफल is a synonym of *Dhāmārgava.*

See synonym-**धामार्गव.**

कोशवती KOŚAVATĪ

S. S.*Ci.* **18.** 20; *Ka.* **7.** 34; *U.* **56.** 17.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 1.

See synonym-**कोशातकी.**

कोशातक KOŚĀTAKA

C. S. *Ka.* **6.** 8; *Si.* **3.** 54.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 76, 82; *Ka.* **4.** 17; *U.* **18.** 57.

See synonym-**कोशातकी.**

कोशातकी KOŚĀTAKĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **7.** 26; *Ci* **7.** 118; **18.** 129; *Ka.* **6.** 2, 10.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 11 (Four varieties-चतस्रः कोशातकी); **36.** 18; **39.** 5; **46.** 262; *Ci.* **10.** 8; **17.** 37; **38.** 59; *Ka.* **1.** 41; **2.** 45.

A. H. *Su.* **30.** 11 (Four varieties); *Vi.* **17** 26; *Ka.* **1.** 23, 42, 43; *U.* **5.** 20; **35.** 21; **38.** 21.

Kośātakī appears to be used in a general way for all the fruit drugs of the family Cucurbitaceae which have a net-like structure of fibres in the pulp. It thus includes nearly all *Luffa* species i.e. (1) *L. acutangula* Roxb., *Turaī*-तुरई H., (2) *L. acutangula* (Linn.) Roxb. *Var. amara* Clarke, *Kaḍavī Turaī*-कड़वी तुरई H., (3) *L. cylindrica* (Linn.) M. Roem., *Nenuā*-नेनुआ, *Ghiyā Taroī*-घियातरोई H. and (4) *L. echinata* Roxb., *Devadālī*-देवदाली, *Bandāla*-बन्दाल H.

See-**कृतवेधन, कोठफल, कोशफल, कोशवती, देवदाली** and **धामार्गव.**

कोशाम्र KOŚĀMRA

Schleichera oleosa (Lour.) Merr.; *Kusuma*-कुसुम H.

C. S. *Su.* **26.** 112; *Vi.* **8.** 147; *Ci.* **30.** 81.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 48; **42.** 18; **45.** 124; **46.** 139, 160, 207; *Ci.* **9.** 53; **19.** 5; **31.** 5; *Ka.* **6.** 3.

A. H. *Ci.* **13.** 30.

Kusuma is also the popular name of another tree species i.e. *Garcinia cowa* Roxb. in Bihar which has been identified here with *Kuvala*-कुवल. It might be noted that *Kośāmra*, being one of the constituents of *Nyagrodhādi Gaṇa*, should be astringent (संग्राही) and it might be presumed that the tree bark may have this property while the fruits and seeds have purgative action.

कौन्ती KAUNTĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **9.** 42; **12.** 63; **23.** 55; *Si.* **8.** 12.

A. H. *Su.* **21.** 14; *U.* **2.** 55; **13.** 86.

See synonym-हरेणु.

क्रमुक KRAMUKA

C. S. *Su.* 25. 49; *Ci.* **4.** 74; **6.** 41; **7.** 80; **14.** 159, 164; **15.** 165; **16.** 107; *Si.* **7.** 36.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 12, 29; *Ci.* **11.** 8; *Ka.* 5 . 70 (Va.)

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 19, 45; *Ci.* **12.** 25.

Kramuka has been identified with *Pūgaphala*-पूगफल, *Paṭṭikā Lodhra*-पट्टिकालोध्र or *Tūda*-तूद by the *Nighaṇṭukāras* and commentators. Its inclusion in the *Sālasārādi* and *Śyāmādi Gaṇas* indicates that it is a tree species whose bark and wood have been or can be used and that it has purgative (रेचक) properties. *Lodhra* is astringent (*Saṁgrāhī*-संग्राही) and *Śita Vīrya*-शीतवीर्य while *Kramuka* appears to be *Uṣṇa*-उष्ण and purgative. *Tūda* bark and *Pūga* fruit may serve as substitutes and *Lodhra* bark may be used in the preparation of the alcoholic preparations (*Āsava*-आसव). The popular name '*Kimū*-कीमू' of *Tūda* tree in sub-himalayan tracts lends support to the view that *Kramuka* of Āyurveda was originally this *Tūda* tree. The reported anthelmintic and purgative properties of its bark also support this view. In fact one feels tempted to believe that during the copying of the manuscripts *Tūda* might have been read as *Pūga*. The word *Pūga*, wherever it occurs in the texts, invariably indicates the use of fruit while the use of bark in case of *Kramuka* has been emphasized and there is very little chance of the two being the names of the same drug.

क्रिमि KRIMI

See words with the prefix *Kṛmi*-कृमि.

क्रौञ्चविष KRAUÑCAVIṢA

C. S. *Ci.* **23.** 10.

One of the poisonous drugs of vegetable origin.

See-क्रौञ्चादन.

क्रौञ्चादन KRAUÑCĀDANA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 114; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **14.** 10.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 93.

It is some water plant upon the fruits or tubers of which the water birds curlew (क्रौंच पक्षी) feed. It may be some *Scirpus* (*S. articulatus* Linn. or *S. corymbosus* Heyne) or *Cyperus* (*C. articulatus* Linn. or *C. esculentus* Linn.). Any one of these with poisonous effects may be *Krauñca Viṣa* and the non poisonous and nutritious one may be *Krauñcādana*-क्रौंचादन.

क्लीतक KLĪTAKA

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 80; *Vi.* **8.** 144.

S. S. *Ci.* **18.** 34; *Ka.* **2.** 5.

This and the other name words *Klītanaka*-क्लीतनक, *Klītakā*-क्लीतका etc. on the basis of their two possible root derivations (व्युत्पत्ति) indicate that the materials so named are either (1) obtained through purchase of foreign imports or (2) possess good aphrodisiac quality useful for impotent persons. *Madhuka*-मधुक (Liquorice) and *Nīlī*-नीली (Indigo) plants are called by these names but none of them and especially *Nīlī* or any of their parts does deserve a name only on account of their striking aphrodisiac property. Therefore, the first interpretation of the names may be preferred.

Klītaka in C. S. *Su.* **1.** 80 has been included among the purgative fruit drugs and has been described as possessing two varieties i.e. terrestrial and aquatic. Liquorice is really a terrestrial plant. Attempt has, therefore, been made to explain the varietal differences of the drug on the basis of the different environmental conditions in which the liquorice plant is reported to grow. The *Sthalaja* or the so called terrestrial variety may be the one obtained from the plants growing in xerophytic or desert-like conditions of the Arabian countries and the *Jalaja* or the so called aquatic variety may have been obtained from plants growing in moist conditions of river valleys

such as Nile valley of Egypt or Volga banks of Russia. One may go further to differentiate the two varieties depending upon the trade routes i.e. land and sea routes through which they may have been obtained by our country. Mention of *Klītaka* in the group of purgative fruit-drugs presents another difficulty as no record is available of the use of Liquorice fruits or seeds in the literature or in actual practice, although they may possess this property. It may, however, be noted that *Nilī* seeds have this property and are used as such and an aquatic variety of *Nilī* called *Khaḍaguli*-खड्गुली or the *Nilī* of the ditches has also been mentioned. It cannot be said whether it is (1) *Astercantha longifolia* Nees, (2) *Sesbania bispinosa* (Jacq.) Faw. and Rend. or (3) anything else unidentified as yet. Lastly, the poisonous root plant called *Klītaka* in S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5 also remains to be identified.

क्षणदा KṢAṆADĀ

S. S. *U.* **17.** 17 (क्षणदे).

Kṣaṇade is equivalent to *Haridre*-हरिद्रे i.e. *Haridrā* and *Dāru Haridrā*.

See synonym-हरिद्रा.

क्षवक KṢAVAKA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 27; *Ni.* **2.** 2; *Vi.* **7.** 17, 22; **8.** 149, 158; *Ci.* **3.** 266; **7.** 112; **26.** 183; *Ka.* **1.** 28.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 18; **46.** 221, 290 (Va.); *U.* **40.** 154; **56.** 17.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 30; *Ci.* **3.** 10.

Different drugs which are pungent (*Kaṭu*-कटु), errhine (*Śirovirecaka*-शिरोविरेचक) and sternutatory (*Chikkājanaka*-छिक्काजनक) are accepted under this name. (1) *Centipeda minima* (Linn.) A. Br. et Aschers, *Nakachikani*-नकछिकनी H., (2) *Brassica juncea* Linn. and *B. nigra* Linn., *Rājikā*-राजिका and *Kṛṣṇarājikā*-कृष्णराजिका S., and (3) some plant of Labiatae similar to *Phaṇijjaka*-फणिज्जक are usually used in its place.

See-राजक्षवक.

क्षीरकाकोली KṢĪRAKĀKOLĪ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 1, 2, 19, 21; *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **1–1.** 74; **11.** 61; **28.** 158; **29.** 54, 55, 64, 92; **30.** 49; *Ka.* **7.** 18; *Si.* **4.** 9; **10.** 27, 37; **12.** 56.

S. S. *Su.* **16.** 39; **38.** 35, 36; *Ci.* **5.** 7; **31.** 11, 23; **38.** 27, 55.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 123; **22.** 6, 43; *Ka.* **4.** 60; *U.* **18.** 24; **34.** 43.

Some of the references mentioned in the above list are for *Kākolidvaya*-काकोलीद्वय and refer to both *Kākolī*-काकोली and *Kṣīrakākolī*. They belong to the unidentified *Aṣṭavarga*-अष्टवर्ग group of drugs. Bhāvamiśra has recommended *Aśvagandhā*-अश्वगन्धा to be used in their places. Many are, at present, using tuberous roots of *Roscoea procera* Wall. Names such as *Vīrā*-वीरा, *Madhurā*-मधुरा, *Payasyā*-पयस्या and *Kṣīraśuklā*-क्षीरशुक्ला etc. are sometimes supposed to be its synonyms but there is no unanimity among the commentators.

See-काकोली and काकोलीद्वय.

क्षीरद्रुम KṢĪRADRUMA

S. S. *U.* **18.** 36.

See synonym-क्षीरि.

क्षीरपलाण्डु KṢĪRAPALĀṆḌU

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 247.

It may not be any variety of onion but some bulbous orchid or a Liliaceae plant.

क्षीरपुष्पी KṢĪRAPUṢPĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **1–4.** 6.

It is one of the divine drugs growing in the Himalayan region and supposed by some to be a form of *Śaṅkhapuṣpī*.

क्षीरमोरट KṢĪRAMORAṬA

S. S. *Su.* **42.** 18; *Ka.* **8.** 132.

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 13.

See synonym-मोरट.

क्षीरवल्ली KṢĪRAVALLĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146 (Va.).

See synonym-क्षीरविदारी.

क्षीरवान् KṢĪRAVĀN,

क्षीरवान् द्रुम KṢĪRAVĀN DRUMA

C. S. *Ci.* **12.** 66, 67; **22.** 45.

See synonym-क्षीरि.

क्षीरविदारी KṢĪRAVIDĀRĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146.

S. S. *Ci.* **5.** 7.

Kṣīravallī-क्षीरवल्ली and *Kṣīraśuklā*-क्षीरशुक्ला have been mentioned in in C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146 together with *Kṣīravidārī*-क्षीरविदारी as different items, although they appear to be synonyms. The version followed here may not be correct.

See-विदारी.

क्षीरवृक्ष KṢĪRAVṚKṢA

S. S. *Su.* **2.** 4; **46.** 163, 165, 253, 432; *Ci.* **1.** 17, 113; **7.** 33, 34, 35; **20.** 15; **24.** 15; **38.** 79; *Sa.* **10.** 13; *U.* **21.** 23; **23.** 6; **29.** 4.

See synonym-क्षीरि.

क्षीरशुक्ला KṢĪRAŚUKLĀ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **1-1.** 74; **23.** 200; *Ka.* **7.** 18.

S. S. *Su.* **16.** 20; *Ci.* **3.** 61; **16.** 15; **24.** 27.

A. H. *Su.* **10.** 24; *Sa.* **2.** 50; *Ci.* **3.** 123; *U.* **27.** 40.

See-क्षीरकाकोली and क्षीरविदारी.

क्षीरि KṢĪRI

S. S. *Su.* **36.** 23; *Ci.* **2.** 65, 83; **19.** 43; **20.** 35; **22.** 15, 17; *Ka.* **5.** 60; **8.** 133; *Sa.* **10.** 61; *U.* **39.** 179; **40.** 104; **47.** 41.

A. H. *Su.* **27.** 49; **29.** 72; *Sa.* **2.** 2, 56; *Ci.* **5.** 40; **6.** 70; **13.** 4; *U.* **1.** 6; **3.** 59; **22.** 13.

Kṣīri and its synonyms are group names of five laticiferous trees of *Ficus* genus., i.e. (1) *F. bengalensis* Linn., *Vaṭa*-वट, (2) *F. religiosa* Linn., *Pippala*-पिप्पल, (3) *F. racemosa* Linn., *Udumbara*-उदुम्बर, (4) *F. lacor* Buch.-Ham., *Plakṣa*-प्लक्ष and (5) another *Ficus* species called *Pāriśa*-पारीश which is sometimes replaced by *Śirīṣa*-शिरीष or *Vetasa*-वेतस. Several parts of these trees such as stem-bark (*Valka*-वल्क collectively known as *Pañcavalka*-पञ्चवल्क), young leaves (*Pallava*-पल्लव), buds (*Śuṅga*-शुङ्ग), aerial roots (*Praroha*-प्ररोह), root-bark, fruits and latex are used in medicine.

See synonyms-क्षीरद्रुम, क्षीरवान्, क्षीरवान् द्रुम, क्षीरवृक्ष, क्षीरिद्रुम, क्षीरिपादप and क्षीरिवृक्ष.

क्षीरिकपीतन KṢĪRIKAPĪTANA

S. S. *U.* **48.** 26.

See-कपीतन.

क्षीरिका KṢĪRIKĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **2-3.** 8.

According to Ḍalhaṇa it is *Mimusops hexandra* Roxb., called *Khirani*-खिरनी H.

See synonyms-राजादन and क्षीरिणी.

क्षीरिणी KṢĪRIṆĪ

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 77; **2.** 8; **4.** 2; *Vi.* **8.** 144; *Ci.* **14.** 202; **19.** 34; *Ka.* **11.** 13; *Si.* **10.** 25.

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 27.

A. H. *Su.* **10.** 24; *Ci.* **9.** 21; **22.** 6.

The names *Kṣīriṇī* and *Dugdhikā* or *Dugdhikā* appear to be used for a wide variety of plants both laticiferous and non-laticiferous, bitter or sweet in taste. *Dugdhikā* and *Dugdhanikā*-दुग्धनीका are synonyms of *Kaṭukālāvu* which is non-laticiferous and of bitter taste. All the others are laticiferous and either bitter or sweet in taste. *Kṣīra Vidārī*, *Kṣīra Kākolī*, *Arkapuṣpī* and *Kṣīrikā* (*Mimusops*) etc. are sweet-मधुररस, and *Svarṇa Kṣīrī*, *Kuṭaja* and some of the *Euphorbia* species are bitter in taste. *Kṣīriṇī* of many places in C. S. may be the *Dugdhikā* of Bhāvamiśra which are identified as *Euphorbia hitra* Linn. and *E. microphylla* Heyne. The two varieties of *Kṣīriṇī* mentioned in A. H. *Su.* **10.** 34 may be any two of the *Madhurarasa* drugs, mentioned above.

क्षीरिद्रुम KṢĪRIDRUMA

C. S. *Sa.* **8.** 34; *Ci.* **23.** 203.

S. S. *Ci.* **25.** 40.

A. H. *Ci.* **9.** 80; *U.* **34.** 3.

See synonym-क्षीरि.

क्षीरिपादप KṢĪRIPĀDAPA

A. H. *U.* **3.** 46.

See synonym-क्षीरि.

क्षीरिवृक्ष KṢĪRIVṚKṢA

C. S. *Ci.* **11.** 55; **23.** 198.

S. S. *U.* **39.** 252.

A. H. *Ci.* **11.** 56, 59; **12.** 39; *U.* **22.** 42; **32.** 15, 32; **37.** 26, 69.

See synonym-क्षीरि.

क्षीरी KṢĪRĪ

A. H. *Ci.* **5.** 33.

See synonym-वंशलोचन.

क्षुद्रवार्ताक KṢUDRAVĀRTĀKA

A. H. *U.* **24.** 30.

See synonyms-**कण्टकारी** and **बृहती.**

क्षुद्रबृहती KṢUDRABṚHATĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **12.** 9.

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 44.

See synonyms-**कण्टकारी** and **बृहती.**

क्षुद्रश्वेता KṢUDRAŚVETĀ

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 15.

See-**श्वेता.**

क्षुद्रसहा KṢUDRASAHĀ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 143, 146; *Ka.* **4.** 15; *Si.* **12.** 55.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 3; *Sa.* **10.** 57; *U.* **42.** 113.

A. H. *U.* **2.** 41; **35.** 21.

See-**मुद्गपर्णी** and **सहा.**

क्षुद्रा KṢUDRĀ

A. H. *U.* **22.** 97.

See synonym-**कण्टकारी.**

क्षुद्रैला KṢUDRAILĀ

S. S. *Ka.* **6.** 17.

See synonyms-**एला, त्रुटि, द्राविडी** and **सूक्ष्मैला.**

क्षुमा KṢUMĀ

See-**क्षौम.**

क्षुरक KṢURAKA

A. H. *Ci.* **15.** 95.

See synonym-**इक्षुरक.**

क्षेमक KṢEMAKA

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 266 (Va.).

See synonym-**चोरक.**

क्षौद्रपर्णी KṢAUDRAPARṆĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 123.

See synonym-**गुडूची.**

क्षौद्रसाह्वया KṢAUDRASĀHVAYĀ

A. H. *U.* **35.** 21.

This seems to be a synonym of *Madhuka.*

See-**मधुक.**

क्षौम KṢAUMA

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 9, 76; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **18.** 71, 72, 144, 147; **22.** 37; **24.** 152; **25.** 95; **26.** 181; **29.** 128; **30.** 102, 111, 117.

S. S. *Su.* **14.** 37; **45.** 116 (तैल-oil); *U.* **10.** 12; **21.** 11.

A. H. *Su.* **27.** 49; **29.** 55, 57; *Ci.* **22.** 34.

Any product of the *Atasī*-**अतसी** plant such as oil, fibre and fabric is specified by this word which is a derivative of *Kṣumā*-**क्षुमा**, a synonym of *Atasī*.

See synonyms-**अतसी** and **उमा.**

क्ष्वेड KṢVEḌA

C. S. *Ka.* **6.** 2, 9, 11 (2); *Si.* **10.** 24.

A. H. *Ka.* **1.** 41, 43.

This is a name for *Viṣa* (poison) in general but here it has been used as a synonym for *Kṛtavedhana*-**कृतवेधन**, which is a variety of *Kośātaki*-**कोशातकी.**

See synonyms-**कृतवेधन** and **कोशातकी.**

ख (KHA)

खडयूष KHAḌAYŪṢA

C. S. *Ni.* **2.** 2.

See-**खरपुष्पा.**

खण्डिका KHAṆḌIKĀ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 27.

See synonym-**कलाय.**

खदिर KHADIRA

Acacia catechu Willd.; *Khaira*-**खैर,** *Katthā*-**कत्था** H.

Synonyms : **कुष्ठघ्न, गायत्री** and **बालपत्र.**

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 2; **4.** 13, 43; **14.** 45; **23.** 11; **25.** 39, 49; *Vi.* **8.** 151; *Sa.* **8.** 58, 76; *Ci.* **1-2.**12; **1-3.** 2; **1-4.** 13; **3.** 257; **4.** 70; **6.** 28; **7.**73, 76, 97, 101, 119, 124, 129, 135, 152, 158, 159, 166; **18.** 64; **21.** 87; **23.** 188; **25.** 82, 89, 108; **26.** 98, 205; **27.** 55; *Ka.* **1.** 7; *Si.* **10.** 29; **11.** 23, 25.

S. S. *Su.* **2.** 4; **38.** 12; **46.** 432; *Ci.* **6.** 19; **9.** 5, 6, 66, 67, 70, 71; **10.** 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14; **11.** 8; **12.**15; **13.** 29, 32; **20.** 15, 58; **22.** 31, 32; **24.** 6; **32.** 4, 8; *Sa.* **2.** 8; *U.* **17.** 22; **18.** 36, 87; **32.** 5; **34.** 5; **39.** 252; **41.** 45.

A. H. *Su.* **2.** 2; **10.** 31; **15.** 19; *Sa.* **1.** 13; *Ci.* **6.** 53; **12.** 31; **18.** 15; **19.** 14, 26, 37 (2), 39, 48, 86, 91; *U.* **2.** 61; **9.** 21, 24; **22.** 41, 82, 84, 88, 90, 96, 106, 107; **28.** 42; **39.** 92, 94, 107, 152; **40.** 50.

खद्योतक KHADYOTAKA

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5.

One of the fruit poisons.

खपुर KHAPURA

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 43; *U.* **40.** 52.

This is a general name for gummy exudations but here in the *Elādi Gaṇa* of Vāgbhaṭa, it appears to have been used in the place of *Kunduruka* of the same *Gaṇa* in Suśruta. In A. H. *U.* **40.** 52, it has been used as a general term where *Guḍamañjaryāḥ Khapuraḥ*-गुडमञ्जर्याः खपुरः means the gummy exudation of *Lannea grandis* (Dennst) Engl. called *Guḍamañjarī*-गुडमञ्जरी.

See-कुन्दुरुक.

खरपुष्प KHARAPUṢPA,

खरपुष्पा KHARAPUṢPĀ

C. S. *Vi.* **7.** 17; **8.** 149.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 18; **46.** 221.

Ḍalhaṇa identifies it with *Marubaka*-मरुबक or as a variety of *Kṣavaka*-क्षवक and others consider it to be *Barbarikā*-बर्बरिका. It is some coarsely hairy and aromatic plant of Labiatae, which has not been satisfactorily identified. *Khaḍayūṣa*-खडयूष or *Kharabusa*-खरबुस appear to be the same as *Kharapuṣpa*.

खरबुस KHARABUSA

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 30.

See-खरपुष्प.

खरमञ्जरी KHARAMAÑJARĪ

S. S.*Ci.* **18.** 23; **25.** 14; **31.** 5; *U.* **12.** 50; **19.** 11.

See synonym-अपामार्ग.

खराश्वा KHARĀŚVĀ,

खराह्वा KHARĀHVĀ

C. S. *Su.* **23.** 14; **27.** 169; *Ci.* **14.** 44; **26.** 59; *Si.* **9.** 13.

It has been identified with *Ajamodā*-अजमोदा, *Yavānī*-यवानी or *Pārasika Yavānī*-पारसीक यवानी (*Hyoscyamus niger* Linn.).

खर्जूर KHARJŪRA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 40; **23.** 37; **25.** 49; **27.** 113, 124, 274; *Vi.* **8.** 144, 146, 151; *Ci.* **1**-2. 12; **1**-3. 2; **1**-4. 13; **2**-1. 28; **2**-2. 6, 14, 18, 21; **3.** 156, 238, 258; **4.** 33, 71; **5.** 123, 134; **8.** 96, 100, 115; **11.** 21, 37, 63, 72; **14.** 10; **15.** 152; **18.** 89; **20.** 28; **21.** 109; **22.** 41, 42; **24.** 136, 140; **26.** 76, 93, 168, 171; **28.** 120; **29.** 66, 96; *Ka.* **11.** 6; *Si.* **12.** 36, 54, 55.

S. S. *Su.* **42.** 18; **45.** 174; **46.** 182, 186, 310, 334, 432; *Ni.* **16.** 9; *Ci.* **8.** 26; **11.** 8; **17.** 27; *U.* **36.** 5; **39.** 183; **42.** 108; **45.** 20; **46.** 15; **47.** 40; **50.** 28; **52.** 33.

A. H. *Su.* **5.** 72; **6.** 119; **10.** 32; *Ci.* **1.** 109; **2.** 14; **3.** 81, 123; **5.** 18; **6.** 46; **7.** 20, 101; **8.** 149; **10.** 52; **13.** 16; **14.** 75; *U.* **24.** 51, 52; **40.** 18.

Kharjūra is the name of the fruit, *Kharjūrī*-खर्जूरी of the source plant, and *Kharjūra Mastaka*-खर्जूर मस्तक, *K. Madhya*-खर्जूर मध्य and *K. Majjā*-खर्जूर मज्जा of the edible growing point of the stem. Different kinds of *Kharjūrī* belong to different species of *Phoenix* i.e. *Phoenix sylvestris* Roxb., *P. dactylifer* Linn. (the true Arabian Date Palm), *P. humilis* Royle and *P. acaulis* Buch.-Ham. which are generally called *Khajūra*, but the fruits of the former two only are used. The edible growing end of the stem especially the pith appears to have been used under the name of *Kharjūra Mastaka* etc. The imported *Kharjūra* belongs to *P. dactylifer* which has been called by some as *Piṇḍa Kharjūra*-पिण्ड खर्जूर but the name can be more suitably used for dwarf varieties especially the *P. acaulis* which has a globose bulb-like stem. It may be interesting to note that some professional people are seen selling small pieces of a decorticated and big reddish tuberous structure which they call *Mūlakanda*-मूलकन्द or *Rāma kanda*-रामकन्द etc. This appears to be the growing pithy top of the stem. The saccharine liquid overflowing from the cut top is also known as *Kharjūrī*.

ग (GA)

गजकणा GAJAKAṆĀ

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 50.

See synonym-गजपिप्पली.

गजकृष्णा GAJAKṚṢṆĀ

A. H. *U.* **22.** 66.

See synonym–**गजपिप्पली.**

गजचिर्भट GAJACIRBHAṬA

A. H. *Ci.* **14.** 38.

It may be some variety of *Cucumis melo* i.e. var. *momordica* Duthie & Fuller or var. *utilissimus* Duthie & Fuller or a purgative fruit used as or as a substitute of *Indravāruṇī*–**इन्द्रवारुणी.**

गजदन्तिका GAJADANTIKĀ

A. H. *U.* **36.** 61 (Va.).

Here, a different version substituting *Gajavṛttika*–**गजवृत्तिक** or *Nagavṛttika*–**नगवृत्तिक** meaning *Śallakī*–**शल्लकी** has been suggested although it may be equated with *Hastīdantī* of Caraka.

See–**हस्तिदन्ती.**

गजपिप्पली GAJAPIPPALĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **12.** 39 (Va.); *Ka.* **7.** 14.

S. S. *Ci.* **12.** 5; *U.* **40.** 38; **60.** 40 (**गजाह्वपिप्पलीमूल**).

A. H. *U.* **37.** 27.

Gajapippalī has long been a drug of controversial origin. According to Bhāvaprakāśa, *Cavikā*–**चविका** or *Cavya*–**चव्य** is also the part of this. *Piper chaba* Hunter and *Scindapsus officinalis* Schott. have usually been considered as probable source plants. It appears difficult to decide between the two. *Piper chaba* may have the properties claimed for *Gajapippali* and *Chavya* and it may be safe to accept it for use under the above names but due to its rare occurrence, easy availability on a large scale is not possible. This apart, *Scindapsus* fruits are being used since long and it is interesting to note that in Garhwal it is called *Hatkola*–**हतकोल** which no doubt means *Gajapippali.* Thus the possibility of this being the real *Gajapippali* of the ancients is not ruled out. For further discussion especially with regards to the source of **चव्य** comments on *Cavya*–**चव्य** may be consulted.

See synonyms–**इभकणा, इभकृष्णा, इभपिप्पली, गजकणा, गजकृष्णा, गजादिनामा, गजाह्वपिप्पलीमूल, गजाह्वापिप्पलीमूल, गजोपकुल्या** and **हस्तिपिप्पली** and also refer to **कोलवल्ली, चविका, चव्य** and **श्रेयसी.**

गजलिण्ड GAJALIṆḌA,

गजलेण्ड GAJALEṆḌA

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 21.

A. H. *Ci.* **20.** 14.

It is either a vegetable drug or elephant's faeces. If the former, it may be taken to mean *Gaja Gaṇḍīra, Jala Gaṇḍīra, Gajapippalī* or *Jalapipppli.*

See–**गण्डीर, गजपिप्पली** and **जलपिप्पली.**

गजादिनामा GAJĀDINĀMĀ

S. S. *Ci.* **18.** 45.

See synonym–**गजपिप्पली.**

गजाशना GAJĀŚANĀ

S. S. *U.* **40.** 154.

See synonym–**शल्लकी.**

गजाह्वा GAJĀHVĀ

S. S. *U.* **60.** 40.

A. H. *U.* **5.** 8.

See synonym–**गजपिप्पली.**

गजोपकुल्या GAJOPAKULYĀ

A. H. *Ci.* **21.** 59.

See synonym–**गजपिप्पली.**

गण्डीर GAṆḌĪRA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 15, 45; **27.** 104, 168; *Ni.* **2.** 2; *Vi.* **7.** 17, 22; **8.** 147 (Va.), 149, 158, 158 (Va.); *Ci.* **3.** 266; **4.** 37; **12.** 28, **14.** 114; **18.** 182.

S. S. *Su.* **45.** 123; **46.** 221, 238; *Ci.* **4.** 32.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 33.

It appears that at least three plant species, widely different botanically, have been mentioned under this name. One of these is a tree species described by Ḍalhaṇa [1] as a timber tree. This appears to be a *Śirīṣa*-like plant which may be *Albizzia julibrissin* Durazz. or *Dalbergia sericea* G. Don. or

1. **गण्डीरः सारप्रधानस्तरुविशेषः। सारस्वन्तर्गतः प्रधानभूतोऽवयवः।** (S. S. *Su.* **45.** 123).

Śirīṣa itself, which are popularly known as *Bhaṇḍīra*-भण्डीर in Garhawal. The Nighaṇṭukārs, too, have, mentioned *Bhaṇḍī*-भण्डी or *Bhaṇḍīra*-भण्डीर as synonyms of *Śirīṣa*. *Bhaṇḍī* in A. H. *Su*. **15**. 19 also appears to be equivalent to *Śirīṣa* of S. S. *Su*. **38**. 12.

The two other plant species mentioned under *Gaṇḍīra* are considered both by Ḍalhaṇa and Cakra to be two kinds -aquatic (जलज) and nonaquatic (स्थलज)-of *Gaṇḍīra* which are further differentiated on the basis of colour, taste, potency (*Vīrya*) and clinical effects. The pungent and *Uṣṇa Vīrya Gaṇḍīra* has been mentioned in the *Harita Varga* and is used as an adjunct to food substances, and the other one is non-pungent and *Śīta Vīrya Gaṇḍīra* which is used as a common pot herb. The latter may be a variety of *Taṇḍulīya*, *Māriṣa* or *Māṭha* of the common people. It may be noted that *Taṇḍulīya* has also been invested with the synonyms *Bhaṇḍī*, *Bhāṇḍīra* and *Kaṇḍeraka* by Bhāvamiśra. Thus the *Harita Varga* plant only remains to be identified. It may be noted that the *Gaṇḍīra* of this group has often been substituted by *Kāṇḍīra* or *Kāṇḍeraka* in suggested changes in the versions of C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 266 and *Ka*. **1**. 28. *Kāṇḍīra* as described in Dhanvantari Nighaṇṭu may be the aquatic *Ranunculus sceleratus* Linn., *Devakāṇdara*-देवकाँडर H., reported to be useful for external application on the glands of plague and also as a preparation like vinegar. Its leaves are *Kaṭu*, *Tīkṣṇa* and errhine and it may not be a misfit in the *Harita Varga*. Alternatively, *Coleus amboinicus* Lour. or a *Mentha* variety may be used in its place.

Lastly, it may be pointed out that a number of other drug plants such as *Snuhī*-स्नुही, *Mañjiṣṭhā*-मञ्जिष्ठा and *Bhiṇḍī*-भिण्डी (Lady's finger) ect. have come to be associated directly or indirectly with *Gaṇḍīra*. It is felt that this is probably due to phonetic nearness or similarity in written forms of the drug names *Kāṇḍīra*, *Kaṇḍīra*, *Bhaṇḍīra* and *Gaṇḍīra* which might have been wrongly deciphered by the copyists of the old manuscripts. The case of *Gaṇḍīra* may by cited as an example where unwise use of synonyms clouds the correct identity of a drug plant, bringing in other unwanted ones.

See-कण्डीर, काण्डीर and भण्डी.

गतशोक GATAŚOKA

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 26.
See synonym-अशोक.

गद् GADA,

गदा GADĀ

A. H. *U*. **5**. 20; **20**. 15; **32**. 31 (गदा).
See synonym-कुष्ठ.

गन्ध GANDHA

See-गन्धौषध.

गन्धन GANDHANA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 14.
A. H. *Su*. **6**. 10.
See synonym-गन्धल.

गन्धनाकुली GANDHANĀKULĪ

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 266.
S. S. *Ka*. **6**. 22; **8**. 117; *U*. **32**. 7.
See-नाकुली and नाकुलीद्वय.

गन्धपलाश GANDHAPALĀŚA

A. H. *Ci*. **10**. 46; **14**. 14; **17**. 24.
It has been described as another variety of *Śaṭhi*-शठी and *Karchūra*-कर्चूर.

गन्धप्रियङ्गु GANDHAPRIYAṄGU

गन्धप्रियङ्गुका GANDHAPRIYAṄGUKĀ

C. S. *Su*. **25**. 39; *Sa*. **8**. 34; *Ci*. **21**. 90.
See synonym-प्रियङ्गु.

गन्धफली GANDHAPHALĪ

C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 56.
See synonym-प्रियङ्गु.

गन्धर्वहस्तक GANDHARVAHASTAKA

S. S. *Ci*. **4**. 30; **33**. 7; **38**. 66; *U*. **35**. 3.
A. H. *Ci*. **11**. 21.
See synonym-एरण्ड.

गन्धल GANDHALA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 14 (Va.).

An inferior variety of rice (*Ṣaṣṭika*).
See–गन्धन and षष्टिक.

गन्धाह्वा GANDHĀHVĀ

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 60.
This indicates *Gandhapriyaṅgu*–गन्धप्रियङ्गु or *Śaṭhī*–शठी.

गन्धौषध GANDHAUṢADHA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 18; **5.** 23 (गन्धाश्चागुरुपत्राद्याः); **14.** 35; *Sa.* **8.** 79 (सर्वगन्धौषधैः); *Ci.* **8.** 117; **12.** 65; **26.** 181 (गन्धैरकुष्ठतगरैः); **27.** 52; **28.** 116, 163 (गन्धैः हैमवतैः).

Gandha–गन्ध, *Sarvagandha*–सर्वगन्ध and *Gandhauṣadha*–गन्धौषध are group names of aromatic drugs usually included in the *Elādi Gaṇa* (S. S. *Su.* 38. 21). Sometimes *Aguru*–अगुरु, *Kakkola*–कक्कोल, *Karpūra*–कर्पूर, *Kuṅkuma*–कुङ्कुम, *Cāturjātaka*–चातुर्जातक and *Lavaṅga*–लवङ्ग only are taken as *Śarvagandha* substances. By गन्धाश्चागुरुपत्राद्याः is meant all aromatic substances from *Aguru* to *Devadāru* except *Kuṣṭha* and *Tagara* mentioned in C. S. *Ci.* 3. 266. The same idea may have been expressed by गन्धैरकुष्ठतगरैः. By 'गन्धैः हैमवतैः' is meant the aromatic drugs of the Himalayan region just as *Kuṣṭha, Tagara* and *Māṁsī* etc.

गरागरी GARĀGARĪ

C. S. *Ka.* **2.** 2; *Si.* **11.** 11.
See synonym–देवदाली.

गरुडाहृत GARUḌĀHṚTA

S. S. *Ci.* **29.** 6, 24.
One of the *Soma*–सोम varieties.
See–सोम.

गर्गरक GARGARAKA

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5.
One of the poisonous root drugs.

गर्मूटी GARMŪṬĪ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 17.
One of the coarse cereal grains.

गलोड्य GALOḌYA

S. S. *Ci.* **5.** 8.
See–गिलोड्य.

गवाक्षी GAVĀKṢĪ

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 76; **2.** 8; *Vi.* **8.** 144, 158; *Ci.* **4.** 56; **7.** 61; **13.** 123; **18.** 113; **23.** 52.
S. S. *Su.* **36.** 13; **38.** 29; **39.** 4; *Ci.* **31.** 5; *Ka.* **6.** 10; *U.* **44.** 30.
A. H. *Su.* **15.** 2, 45; *Ci.* **15.** 13.
See synonym–इन्द्रवारुणी.

गवेधुक GAVEDHUKA,
गवेधुका GAVEDHUKĀ

Coix lachryma-jobi Linn.; *Kasai*–कसई H.
C. S. *Su.* **2.** 24; **25.** 39; **27.** 16; *Ci.* **20.** 30; **26.** 68.
S. S. *Su.* **46.** 21.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 93; *U.* **36.** 66; **40.** 68.

गाङ्गेय GĀṄGEYA

S. S. *U.* **17.** 17; **39.** 109.
See synonym–मुस्त.

गाङ्गेयी GĀṄGEYĪ

A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 54; *Ka.* **4.** 44.
See synonym–मुस्त.

गाङ्गेरुक GĀṄGERUKA,
गाङ्गेरुकी GĀṄGERUKĪ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 139.
S. S. *Su.* **46.** 163, 170.
See synonym–नागबला.

गायत्र्य GĀYATRYA

S. S. *Ci.* **29.** 7, 31.
One of the *Soma*–सोम varieties.
See–सोम.

गायत्री GĀYATRĪ

S. S. *U.* **41.** 50; **45.** 34; **52.** 18.
A. H. *Ci.* **5.** 28; **12.** 7; **19.** 24; *U.* **5.** 38; **30.** 39; **39.** 169.
See synonym–खदिर.

गाल GĀLA

A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 6; **20.** 20.
See synonym–मदन.

गालोड्य GĀLOḌYA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 114 (Va.).

See–गिलोड्य.

गिरि GIRI

See–सितगिरि.

गिरिकदम्ब GIRIKADAMBA

S. S. *Su.* **31.** 4; **32.** 6.

A. H. *U.* **2.** 46.

This is probably a tree species popularly known as *Gurī-Karama*–गुरीकरम among the tribal people of the Vindhya hills in U. P. and Bihar and identified as *Mytragyna parviflora Korth.*

See–कदम्ब and नीप.

गिरिकर्णी GIRIKARṆĪ,

गिरिकर्णिका GIRIKARṆIKĀ

Synonyms : अद्रिकर्णी, गिरि, गिरिह्वा and गिर्याह्वा.

C. S. *Ci.* **23.** 194.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 6; *Ci.* **8.** 39; **11.** 9; *U.* **59.** 17; **61.** 32.

A. H. *U.* **36.** 57, 60.

This has been identified with *Clitoria ternatea* Linn. which may better be recognised as *Śaṅkhinī*–शङ्खिनी. The popular names of this *Clitoria* such as *Gokarṇa*–गोकर्ण or *Garaṇī*–गरणी together with partial similarity in its medicinal properties attributed to *Girikarṇikā* may have been responsible for the above opinion. It may, however, be noted that the errhine (शिरोविरेचक) action of *Girikarṇikā* and purgative (भेदक) one of *Clitoria* (शंखिनी) emphasized in the literature help to differentiate between them. What, then, can be *Girikarṇikā* ? The equivalent popular name *Śvetasyanda*–श्वेतस्यन्द given by Ḍalhaṇa for 'श्वेतागिरिकर्णिका' may also indicate its errhine action. Attention may be drawn to a plant known as *Bādicāṅg*–बादीचाँग्, *Canākhi*–चनाखी and *Ḍāgana*–डागन and used by the tribal people especially as an antidote to snake-poison. It has been identified with *Symphorema polyandrum* Wight. Its small white flowers about half a dozen in number are seated on a flattened torus which is surrounded by pseudo-whorl of grey involucral leaves and which may be likened to *Karṇikā*–कर्णिका of lotus and rose and also be used by ladies to decorate their ears. The leaves are hairy and give a distant appearance of *Śephālikā*–शेफालिका (*Nyctanthes*) leaves. The fruits are nearly similar in shape and size to imported *Reṇukā*–रेणुका fruits wrongly called seeds (बीज) and when blown in powder form into the nostrils cause profuse flow (विस्रावण) of nasal secretion. Discussion about the identities of *Reṇukā* or *Hareṇukā*, *Śvetā* and *Sindhuvāra*, may be consulted for further light on this plant, which may be used as *Girikarṇikā.*

See–श्वेता, सिन्धुवार and हरेणु.

गिरिमल्लिका GIRIMALLIKĀ

C. S. *Ka.* **5.** 3.

See synonym–कुटज.

गिरिह्वा GIRIHVĀ

S. S. *Ci.* **18.** 34; *Ka.* **5.** 75.

See synonym–गिरिकर्णी.

गिर्याह्वा GIRYĀHVĀ

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 45.

See synonym–गिरिकर्णी.

गिलोड्य GILOḌYA

Ceropegia tuberosa Roxb. or *C. hirsuta* W. & A.; *Gilothi*–गिलोठी, *Bhūtumbi*–भूतुम्बी H.

S. S. *Su.* **42.** 18 (Va.); *Ci.* **5.** 8; **11.** 9.

Ḍalhaṇa has identified *Galoḍya* with *Padma Bija*–पद्मबीज and Bhāvamiśra has named it as a synonym of the same. Ḍalhaṇa, on the other hand, has described *Giloḍya* as a rainy season creeper with leaves like *Śaṇa*–शण and possessing a tuberous root-stock like a white spherical stone. The plant is found growing along the *Chambala* (चर्मण्वती) river and is known popularly as *Gugiloṭa*–गुगिलोट.[1] At another place[2] he has given a similar description with a similar popular name *Gilloṭhi*–गिल्लोठी. It might be noted that changes of version (पाठ) in S. S. *Su.* **42.** 18, ie. *Aṅkoloḍya*–अङ्कोलोड्य in place of

1. गिलोड्यकन्दः प्रावृट्जातः शणपत्राकारो वल्लीयुक्तः चर्मण्वतीनदीभवश्चेद् वर्तुलपाषाणसदृशः 'गुगिलोट' इति लोके।

2. प्रावृड्जातः शणपत्रिकाकारः वल्लीयुक्तो 'गिल्लोठीति' लोके।

Gilodya and in C. S. *Su.* **27**. 114 *Gālodya*-गालोड्य in place of अङ्कलोड्य has been suggested and they have been identified as *Ciccodhaka*-चिच्चोढक and *Padmabīja*-पद्मबीज respectively. In both these places *Puṣkarabīja*-पुष्करबीज has been mentioned separately as a different entity, while *Cicchodhaka*-चिञ्चोढक has been supposed to be the smaller variety of *Kaśeruka*-कशेरुक by Bhāvamiśra and *Krauñcādana*-क्रौञ्चादन by us. It may, therefore, be proposed to regard *Aṅkalodya, Galodya, Gālodya* and *Gilodya* as *Gillothi*-गिल्लोठी and *Padmabīja* as a substitute of it.

See-अङ्कलोड्य, गलोड्य and गालोड्य.

गुग्गुलु GUGGULU

Commiphora mukul (Hook. ex Stocks) Engl. and *Balsamodendron stocksiana* Engl. (*Mahisākṣa Guggulu*-महिषाक्ष गुग्गुलु); *Gūgala*-गूगल H.

Synonyms : आमिष, पलङ्कषा, पुर (पुराख्य, पुराह्वया), and महिषाक्ष.

C. S. *Su.* **3**. 3; **5**. 18; *Sa.* **8**. 93; *Ci.* **1**-3. 58; **13**. 151; **17**. 79; **23**. 99, 230; **25**. 52, 99; **26**. 151, 181; **27**. 34; **28**. 239; **29**. 158; **30**. 119; *Ka.* **1**. 26.

S. S. *Su.* **5**. **18**; **15**. 38; **38**. 23; **42**. 18; *Ci.* **5**. 35, 40-45; **7**. 14; **9**. 6; **16**. 32; **22**. 5, 69; **23**. 15; **40**. 4; *Ka.* **5**. 66; **6**. 22; **8**. 137; *U.* **21**. 11, 53; **42**. 63; **51**. 51.

A. H. *Su.* **14**. 23; **15**. 43; **16**. 34, 44; **21**. 13; **29**. 25; *Ci.* **4**. 13, 14; **11**. 25; **13**. 25; **14**. 99; **15**. 41; **17**. 4; **19**. 71, 81; **21**. 49, 50, 60; **22**. 65; *U.* **5**. 34; **22**. 3; **25**. 37; **28**. 38, 39, 40; **40**. 48, 56.

Five varieties of *Guggulu* have been mentioned by Bhāvamiśra. It is an oleo-gum-resin obtained from the bark of the *Guggula* shrubs and is differentiated into different varieties according to its colour, consistency and place of origin etc.

गुञ्जा GUÑJĀ

Abrus precatorius Linn.; *Ratti*-रत्ती and *Ghuṅghaci*-घुँघची.

Synonym : काकणन्ती.

C. S. *Su.* **24**. 21; *Ci.* **7**. 111; **30**. 223.

S. S. *Su.* **11**. 11 (Va.); *Ci.* **6**. 12; **14**. 8; **17**. 15; **18**. 20, 49; **20**. 25; *Ka.* **2**. 5; *U.* **32**. 8; **34**. 7.

A. H. *Ci.* **8**. 20, 22; **15**. 78; **20**. 16; *U.* **22**. 70; **24**. 29.

Abrus seeds are usually scarlet with a black hilum, some times white with a black hilum or uniformly black or white in colour. The roots are reported to be used as a substitute of Glycyrrhiza root and they together with the leaves have been found to contain glycyrrhizin of the Glycyrrhiza roots. Suśruta in *Ka.* **2**. 5 has included *Guñjā* among the poisonous root-plants and has also used it as such in *Ci.* **14**. 8 together with *Karavīra*-करवीर and *Kākādanī*-काकादनी. This is possible to be explained in either of the two ways. Either any variety of *Guñjā* or any other *Abrus* species may contain or may have contained in its evolutionary past history some poisonous principle like abrin in its roots just as the *Guñjā* leaves are reported to do. In this connection another *Abrus* species, *A. pulchellum* Wall., having black or light brown seeds may also be examined. The second possibility of identifying this poisonous rooted *Guñjā* as *Cardiospermum halicacabum* Linn., which is also called *Kṛṣṇa Guñjā*-कृष्ण गुञ्जा by some, may also be examined.

See-काकादनी.

गुड GUḌA

C. S. *Ci.* **7**. 161.

A. H. *Ci.* **20**. 2.

See-स्नुही.

गुडमञ्जरी GUḌAMAÑJARĪ

A. H. *U.* **40**. 52.

See synonym-जिङ्गिणी.

गुडशर्करा GUḌŚARKARĀ

S. S. *U.* **42**. 70.

See-गाङ्गेरुकी and नागबला.

गुडूची GUḌŪCĪ

Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Miers; *Guruca*-गुरुच H.

Synonyms : अमरा, अमृतवल्ली, अमृता, अमृताह्वा, छिन्नपर्णी, छिन्नरुहा, छिन्नोद्भवा and वत्सादनी.

C. S. *Su.* **2**. 11, 13; **3**. 2, 21; **4**. 11, 18, 29, 41; **21**.21; **26**. 71; *Vi.* **8**. 143, 150; *Sa.* **8**. 87; *Ci.* **1**-3. 30; **3**. 198, 202, 211, 221, 246, 251, 266, 298; **6**. 28; **7**. 123, 152; **8**. 71; **12**. 24, 33; **15**. 190; **16**. 62, 133; **17**. 93, 101; **18**. 34, 160; **20**. 30; **21**. 57, 129 (Va.); **24**.

144; **26**. 56; **28**. 147, 156, 168; **29**. 70, 102, 120; **30**. 52, 56, 58, 97; *Ka*. **1**. 25; **2**. 8; *Si*. **3**. 12, 37; **4**. 3; **9**. 13; **12**. 27, 31, 54.

S. S. *Su*. **12**. 26; **25**. 21; **38**. 5, 28, 32, 48, 72; **42**. 18; **44**. 6; **46**. 262, 270; *Ci*. **1**. 114; **2**. 74; **5**. 8, 13; **6**. 13; **9**. 7; **10**. 4; **11**. 8; **15**. 44; **20**. 50; **27**. 7; **37**. 34; **38**. 42, 46; *U*. **19**. 13; **39**. 151, 168, 171, 172, 176, 184, 209, 217, 222, 239, 241; **40**. 49, 51, 61; **44**. 36; **49**. 24.

A. H. *Su*. **10**. 29; **14**. 22; **15**. 15, 16; *Sa*. **2**. 7; *Ci*. **1**. 46, 52, 66, 94, 154; **3**. 3, 164; **6**. 14; **7**. 25; **11**. 12; **12**. 6; **16**. 13, 43, 53; **18**. 6, 30; **19**. 39, 86; **22**. 7, 15; *Ka*. **4**. 1, 55; *U*. **9**. 27; **22**. 6, 68, 78, 97; **34**. 28, 33; **38**. 20; **39**. 44, 104; **40**. 50.

गुण्ठ GUṆṬHA

A. H. *Su*. **15**. **24**; *Ci*. **11**. 19, 22.

On comparison of a preparation in S. S. *Ci*. **7**. 9–12 and A. H. *Ci*. **11**. 22–24 it is found that *Gundrā* has been replaced by *Guṇṭha* and so both of these are either synonyms or indicate different drugs which are similar in properties. The description of *Guṇṭha* in Dhanvantari and Rāja Nighaṇṭu is more or less similar to that of *Gundra*-गुन्द्र in Bhāvaprakāśa Nighaṇṭu and so *Guṇṭha* and *Gundra* too appear to be synonyms. It may also be noted that the names *Guṇṭha*, *Gundrā* and the latter's synonym *Erakā*-एरका only have been used in the texts but not *Gundra*. It can be concluded, therefore, that *Guṇṭha* and *Gundra* are synonyms for one plant while *Gundrā* and *Erakā* have been used for a different one which is *Typha elephantina* Roxb. According to Bhāvamiśra *Gundra* is *Paṭeraka*-पटेरक which should be *Typha angustata* Bory and Chaub., but according to others its other names *Vṛttatṛṇa*-वृत्ततृण, or *Vṛttaguṇa*-वृत्तगुण and *Ibhamūlaka*-इभमूलक may indicate a *Fimbristylis* species which is often seen in circular patches (वृत्तगुण) resembling the foot prints of elephants (*Ibhamūlaka*) and popularly called *Hāthīpāṅva*-हाथीपाँव.

गुन्द्रा GUNDRĀ

Typha elephantina Roxb.; *Goṅdapaṭera*-गोंदपटेर H.; *Hogalā*-होगला B.

Synonym : एरका.

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 17, 35; *Vi*. **8**. 146; *Sa*. **8**. 88; *Ci*. **3**. 257; **4**. 102.
S. S. *Su*. **38**. 9; **39**. 8; *Ci*. **7**. 9; **17**. 6; **19**. **46**; **37**. 31; *U*. **10**. 4.
A. H. *Su*. **15**. 6, 24; **22**. 21.

Gundrā has been accepted as a synonym of *Bhadramustā*-भद्रमुस्ता as well which could be used as a substitute of *Gundrā*.

See-गुण्ठ.

गुप्तफला GUPTAPHALĀ

S. S. *U*. **46**. 23.

See synonym-स्वयंगुप्ता.

गुप्ताफल GUPTĀPHALA

S. S. *Ci*. **26**. 35.

See synonym-स्वयंगुप्ता.

गुहा GUHĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 212.
S. S. *Su*. **19**. 29; *Ka*. **6**. 3; **8**. 51.
A. H. *Su*. **29**. 31.

See-अतिगुहा.

गृञ्ज GṚÑJA,

गृञ्जन GṚÑJANA,

गृञ्जनक GṚÑJANAKA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 171; *Ci*. **12**. 61; **14**. 44, 125, 201, 202; **17**. 130; **19**. 41; **20**. 27 (गृञ्ज); *Ka*. **1**. 28.
S. S. *U*. **56**. 14 (गृञ्ज).
A. H. *Su*. **6**. 113; *Ci*. **4**. 47; **9**. 32.

This is usually considered to be Carrot or Turnip (Bhāvamiśra) but it may well be something allied to Garlic (लशुन) or Onion (पलाण्डु) such as *Gandanā*-गन्दना which is *Allium ascalonicum* Linn. also called one-cloved garlic (एक-पुतिया लहसुन).

गृध्रनखी GṚDHRANAKHĪ

S. S. *U*. **38**. 73.
A. H. *U*. **35**. 46.

It is either *Capparis zeylanica* Linn., *Kareruā*-करेरुआ H. or some species of *Zizyphus* possibly *Z. jujuba* Lam. *Var. fruticosa* Haines known as *Kurita-rāma* which literally means vultures talons or गृद्धनख.

गृष्टिक GRṢṬIKA

Dioscorea bulbifera Linn.; *Genṭhī*-गेंठी H.

S. S. *Ci.* **9**. 9.

The bitter rhizomatous tuber is also supposed to be *Vārāhī Kanda*-वाराही कन्द.

See-वाराही.

गोकण्टक GOKAṆṬAKA

A. H. *Su.* **15**. 24; *Ci.* **1**. 114; **2**. 38; **8**. 12.

See synonym-गोक्षुर.

गोक्षुर GOKṢURA,

गोक्षुरक GOKṢURAKA

Tribulus terrestris Linn.; *Gokharu*-गोखरु H.

Synonyms : गोकण्टक, त्रिकण्टक and श्वदंष्ट्रा.

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 38; **25**. 39; *Ci.* **2-1**. 25; **3**. 266; **4**. 83, 84; **8**. 110, 169; **18**. 126; **26**. 63, 86; **27**. 40; **28**. 159; *Si.* **9**. 13; **12**. 36, 55.

S. S. *Su.* **42**. 18; *Ci.* **26**. 35; **38**.105; *Ka.* **8**. 132; *U.* **39**. 219; **42**. 112; **58**. 33.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 168; **10**. 25; *Ci.* **1**. 28, 119; **2**. 37; **3**. 62; **5**. 16, 24; **10**. 53; **11**. 6, 21, 35, 38; *U.* **26**. 53; **39**. 56; **40**. 55.

The fruits of *Pedalium murex* Linn., having four lateral spines are called *Baḍā Gokharu*-बड़ा गोखरु and are used almost like this. The synonym *Trikaṇṭaka*-त्रिकण्टक is applicable to none of these two kinds as their fruits possess four to six spines on their fruits. Another plant with yellow flowers and three spines on the fruit is *Acanthospermum hispidum* DC. and may have been used as *Gokṣura*.

गोचन्दना GOCANDANĀ

S. S. *Ci.* **28**. 21.

Ḍalhaṇa has identified it with *Priyaṅgu*. It may be interesting to note the following field data collected by us.

(1) *Tylophora fasciculata* Ham. ex Wight is called *Caṅdavā*-चँदवा by the tribal people in Ranchi (Bihar) and is said to be used for subjugation (वशीकरण) by them. It was further reported to be of four varieties called *Gāya Caṅdavā*-गाय चंदवा, *Bhaiṅsa Chaṅdavā*-भैंस चंदवा etc.

(2) It was also reported from the Gorakhapur forest areas that this plant is called *Tulasiā Kapūrī*-तुलसिया कपूरी and has been useful in syphilitic conditions by internal use.

It may be pointed out that *Kapūrī*-कपूरी is the popular name of *Sārivā*-सारिवा, and *Candanā*-चन्दना is also a synonym of *Kṛṣṇa Sārivā*-कृष्ण सारिवा. With these data in hand, readers may themselves form their opinion about the identity of *Gocandanā*. The drug under reference is used in a good fortune making (सौभाग्यकारक) preparation.

गोजिह्वा GOJIHVĀ,

गोजिह्विका GOJIHVIKĀ

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 94; *Ci.* **21**. 84; **23**. 219; **25**. 88.

S. S. *Su.* **46**. 261, 264; *Ci.* **17**. 19; *U.* **39**. 150.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 77; *U.* **38**. 40.

See-गोजी.

गोजी GOJĪ

S. S. *Su.* **8**. 15, 18; *Ci.* **9**. 10; **18**. 5, 32, 33; **19**. 44; **22**. 19; *Ka.* **6**. 3; **7**. 29; *U.* **24**. 28.

Gojī has been mentioned only in S. S. and never used as a *Śāka* or pot-herb. Its leaves have been used either for (i) rubbing the diseased part as in leprosy etc. or (ii) as a constituent of preparations for external application in poisonous bites and ulcers etc. in situations similar to those in which *Gojihvā* preparations have been used. Thus, the two names may be considered synonyms as has been done by Bhāvamiśra, and the *Gāvajavāṅ*-गावजवाँ of the Yunani system of medicine may be accepted for use. It (गावजवाँ) has been identified as *Onosma bracteata* Wall. or *Caccinia glauca* Savi., both belonging to the family *Boraginaceae*. Many other plants of this family possess scabrid leaves due to raised bulbous bases of hairs on them and some of them such as *Trichodesma indicum* R. Br., *Adhopuṣpī*-अधोपुष्पी are reported to be used as substitutes of *Gojihvā*.

Gojī, according to some, is also a synonym for *Śāka* शाक tree. It cannot be said with certainty whether any of the *Boraginaceae* plants can be used as *Gojihvā Śāka*. It

may also be noted that Rājanighaṇṭu has described *Golomika* गोलोमिका and *Dugdhapheni*-दुग्धफेनी with their respective synonyms *Gojā*-गोजा and *Gojāparṇi*-गोजापर्णी. *Dugdhapheni* is *Taraxacum officinale* Weber., which has been called *Gojāparṇi*. Thus, *Gojā* may be a *Launaea* species such as *L. asplenifolia* Hook. f. called *Vanagobhī*-वनगोभी. The latter may be the *Gojihvā Śāka*-गोजिह्वा शाक of the texts.

See-गोजिह्वा.

गोधूम GODHŪMA

Triticum aestivum Linn.; *Gehūn*-गेहूं H.

C. S. *Su.* **3**. 22; **6**. 24, 37, 42; **14**. 10, 34; **21**. 30; **23**. 24; **27**. 3, 20, 256, 266, 267; *Sa.* **8**. 86; *Ci.* **2**-1. 39; **2-2**. 7, 10; **2**-3. 6, 7, 15; **2**-4. 18, 22, 33, 46; **6**. 23; **8**. 69, 120; **11**. 58; **15**. 227, 229; **16**. 43; **17**. 84, 100; **18**. 75, 105, 136; **20**. 35; **21**. 113, 128; **24**. 23, 125, 132, 169, 177; **25**. 60; **26**. 148; **28**. 113; **29**. 50, 159; **30**. 106, 151, 262, 317, 320; *Si.* **10**. 28; **12**. 37.

S. S. *Su.* **14**. 36; **15**. 39; **20**. 4; **21**. 22; **36**. 11; **42**. 18; **46**. 43, 332, 369; *Ci.* **5**. 7, 12; **6**. 8; **8**. 15; **9**. 5; **10**. 5; **11**. 5; **14**. 4; **19**. 29; **23**. 15; **26**. 21, 30; *Sa.* **2**. 44; **10**. 30; *U.* **41**. 34; **52**. 35; **64**. 48.

A H. *Su.* **3**. 12, 20; **4**. 29; **6**. 16; **8**. 42, 47; **9**. 28; **10**. 33; **14**. 36; **29**. 34; *Ci.* **3**. 19, 87; **4**. 25; **5**. 5; **7**. 15, 36, 97; **10**. 88; **12**. 9; **18**. 28; **19**. 25; *U.* **16**. 62; **20**. 3; **25**. 33, 40; **40**. 23.

गोनसी GONASĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **30**. 5, 12, 32, 34.

It is one of the *Soma*-like powerful drugs described by Suśruta as follows :—It is a plant having two leaves, being propagated by root, reddish in colour, marked with black rings, two *Aratni* (about 50 cms) in height and resembles *Gonasa* (a kind of snake) in shape.[1] In Kashmira some *Arisaema* species are actually called *Gunasa*-गुनस or *Mahāgunasa*-महागुनस and may be identified with *Gonasī* and *Sarpā*-सर्पा etc.

See-सर्पा.

1. द्विपर्णिनीं मूलभवामरुणां कृष्णमण्डलाम् ।
द्व्यरत्निमात्रां जानीयाद्गोनसीं गोनसाकृतिम् ॥

गोपकन्या GOPAKANYĀ

A. H. *Ci.* **2**. 28; *U.* **37**. 82.
See-सारिवा.

गोपघोण्टा GOPAGHOṆṬĀ

S. S. *Su.* **38**. 6; *Ci.* **11**. 9; *Ka.* **6**. 3.
See-घोण्टा and घोण्टाफल.

गोपवल्ली GOPAVALLĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8**. 146.
S. S. *U.* **51**. 26.
See-सारिवा.

गोपसुता GOPASUTĀ

A. H. *Su.* **15**. 9.
See-सारिवा.

गोपा GOPĀ

S. S. *Ka.* **1**. 37 (Va.).

According to another version there should be *Indragopa*-इन्द्रगोप instead of *Indragopā*-इन्द्रगोपा, the latter meaning इन्द्रा (*Indravāruṇi*-इन्द्रवारुणी) and गोपा (*Sārivā*-सारिवा) while *Indragopa* indicates cochineal (insect).

See synonym-सारिवा.

गोपाङ्गना GOPĀṄGANĀ

A. H. *Ka.* **4**. 12. (both अनन्ता and गोपाङ्गना).
See-सारिवा.

गोपी GOPĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8**. 143 (2).
A. H. *Su.* **20**. 38.
See-सारिवा.

गोलोमी GOLOMĪ

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 48; *Sa.* **8**. 93.
S. S. *Ci.* **8**. 39; **30**. 5, 23, 33; *U.* **29**. 3; **32**. 4; **36**. 6; **60**. 47.
A. H. *U.* **5**. 2.
See-अजलोमी and synonym ? दूर्वा(श्वेत).

गौर GAURA

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 7, 12.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 2.
A variety of *Śāli*.

गौरसर्षप GAURASARṢAPA

C. S. *Sa.* **8.** 28, 79; *Ci.* **8.** 177; **18.** 182.
S. S. *Su.* **5.** 18; **16.** 20; **43.** 3; *Ni.* **14.** 4; *Ci.* **20.** 17; **22.** 47.
A. H. *Su.* **22.** 19; *Ci.* **5.** 81.
See-सर्षप and synonym सिद्धार्थ.

गौरामलक GAURĀMALAKA

C. S. *Ci.* **18.** 184; **22.** 35.
A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 176.

This is supposed to be either *Gaura* (whitish) variety of of *Āmalaka*-आमलक i.e. *Prācīnāmalaka*-प्राचीनामलक or to indicate two substances i.e. (i) *Gaurasarṣapa*-गौरसर्षप or *Haridrā*-हरिद्रा and (ii) *Āmalaka*-आमलक.

गौरी GAURĪ

C. S. *Si.* **4.** 20.
S. S. *Su.* **16.** 27 (10); *Ci.* **5.** 8; **17.** 10, 13.
See synonyms-हरिद्रा and दारुहरिद्रा.

ग्रन्थि GRANTHI,
ग्रन्थिक GRANTHIKA

C. S. *Ci.* **16.** 72; **23.** 51 (Va.); **27.** 43.
S. S. *Ci.* **37.** 37; *U.* **42.** 25; **52.** 38, 42.
A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 64; **8.** 46, 146; **9.** 43, 58, 105, 114; **12.** 26; **13.** 38; **14.** 17, 48, 121; **16.** 16; *U.* **3.** 52; **5.** 19.

Granthika has been accepted as another name for *Pippalī mūla*, evidently due to its knot-like swollen apearance at intervening places. *Premna herbacea* Roxb. roots bearing some what similar names and appearance may be tried as, at least, a substitute as scarce yield and supply of genuine *Pippalī mūla* have encouraged much adulteration of this important drug. The word *Granthi* has also been used for certain other plant structures such as flower-buds (सुमनाः ग्रन्थयः), rhizomes of *Nelumbium* (बिसग्रन्थि) and fungal formations on *Betula* (भूर्जग्रन्थि), where *Granthi* means a knot-like compact structure formed by plant parts or tissues.

See synonym-पिप्पलीमूल.

घ (GHA)

घन GHANA

C. S. *Ci.* **15.** 165; **16.** 87; **26.** 190, 198, 207; *Si.* **3.** 16, 36; **8.** 18.
S. S. *Ci.* **38.** 47; *U.* **39.** 195, 215, 253; **40.** 42, 65; **55.** 24.
A. H. *Su.* **14.** 22; *Sa.* **2.** 7; *Ci.* **1.** 15, 52, 55, 65; **3.** 54, 64, 174; **9.** 7; **11.** 36; **15.** 71; **16.** 23; **17.** 39; **19.** 81; **21.** 48; *Ka.* **4.** 2, 6, 29; *U.* **2.** 24, 37; **3.** 51; **22.** 12; **30.** 22; **37.** 83.
See synonym-मुस्त.

घुणप्रिया GHUṆAPRIYĀ

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 33; *Ci.* **9.** 57; **16.** 11.
See synonym-अतिविषा.

घुणवल्लभा GHUṆAVALLABHĀ

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 103, 151.
See synonym-अतिविषा.

घुणेष्टा GHUṆEṢṬĀ

A. H. *Ci.* **19.** 40.
See synonym-अतिविषा.

घोण्टा GHOṆṬĀ
घोण्टाफल GHOṆṬĀPHALA

Zizyphus xylopyra Willd.; *Kakora*-ककोर, *Kaṭhabera*-कठबेर, *Gunṭa*-घुण्ट H.
Synonym : गोपघोण्टा.
S. S. *Ci.* **17.** 34.
A. H. *Su.* **15.** 17; *U.* **30.** 38, 39.

This has been identified by Ḍalhaṇa with the popular name *Karkaṭī*-कर्कटी or *Badarī*-बदरी. *Karkaṭa*-कर्कट, *Kakora*-ककोर and *Ghunṭā* are the tribal names prevalent in the forest areas of Mirzapore (U. P.) and Bihar. *Ghoṇṭā* is also a synonym of *Pūga*. The *Pūgaphala*-पूगफल and *Ghoṇṭāphala* are also hard and spherical though the former is much smaller than the latter.

घोषा GHOṢĀ

A. H. *U.* **13.** 55; **16.** 7.
See synonym-शतपुष्पा.

च (CA)

चक्रका CAKRAKĀ

S. S. *Ci.* **30.** 5, 18, 19.

One of the *Soma*-like powerful drugs described by Suśruta as follows. [1] It is a herb looking like *Kākādanī*–काकादनी and having white peculiar (or variegated) flowers. It has the power of preventing old age and death.

चक्रमर्द CAKRAMARDA

Cassia tora Linn.; *Cakavaḍa*–चकवड़ H.

Synonyms : **एडगज** and **प्रपुन्नाड.**

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 12, 13.

चक्रमुद्ग CAKRAMUDGA

C. S. *Su.* **21.** 24 (Va.).

It is considered to be *Makuṣṭha*–**मकुष्ठ** or *Vanamudga*–**वनमुद्ग.**

चञ्चु CAÑCU

C. S. *Ci.* **19.** 35.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 85; *Ci.* **9.** 22; *U.* **30** 37.

This is considered to be one or the other species of *Corchorus* i.e. *C. aestuans* Linn., *C. capsularis* Linn., *C. olitorus* Linn. and *C. trilocularis* Linn. which are generally called *Ceṅca*–**चेंच** and used as pot-herbs. In A. H. *U.* **30.** 37 *Cañcuphala*–**चञ्चुफल** has been identified as *Heliotropium indicum* Linn., known as *Hastiśuṇḍī*–**हस्तिशुण्डी** by the Bengali *Kavirājas*, which, however, is also used for ulcers and sores.

See-**कालशाक.**

चणक CAṆAKA

Cicer arietinum Linn.; *Canā*–**चना**, *Cholā*–**छोला** H.

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 27; *Ci.* **3.** 189; **4.** 37; **8.** 115; **20.** 31, 37; **21.** 110; **22.** 31; **29.** 51.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 4; **46.** 27, 32; *Ci.* **11.** 5; *U.* **39.** 149.

A. H. *Ni.* **7.** 46; *Ci.* **1.** 72; *U.* **20.** 3.

See synonym–**हरिमन्थ.**

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1. **श्वेतां विचित्रकुसुमां काकादन्यां समां क्षुपम् ।**
चक्रकामौषधीं विद्याजरामृत्यु निवारिणी ॥

चण्डा CAṆḌĀ

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 7, 27; **4.** 37; *Ci.* **7.** 130 (Va.); **12.** 69.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 23; **42.** 18; *Ci.* **38.** 26; *U.* **51.** 44.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 43; *Ci.* **1.** 138; **4.** 44, 46; **17.** 36; **19.** 65.

It is usually considered to be one with *Coraka*–**चोरक** but their mention side by side in the same context in some places overrules this possibility. Siddha Vaidayas are reported to using drugs like *Śaṭhi*–**शठी** etc. in place of *Coraka* and *Caṇḍā* which also is not correct. *Coraka* called *Corā*–**चोरा** in the Himalayan region is well known. It was reported by the Gharawalis to be of two varieties known as *Dudhachorā*–**दुधचोरा** and *Rikhacorā*–**रिखचोरा**. The latter is less fragrant and of inferior kind. Its identity could not be ascertained but it was said to be nearly allied to *Coraka. Angelica archangelica* Linn. and *Angelica glauca* Edgw. may possibly be the two varieties referred to above.

See-**चोरक.**

चतस्रःपर्णिन्यः CATASRAḤ PARṆINYAḤ

C. S. *Ci* **1**–1. 60; 3. 245; **4.** 84; **8.** 69, 105; **11.** 34; **24.** 149.

A. H. *Su.* **10.** 23; *Ci.* **1.** 121; 5. 13.

This includes *Śālaparṇī*–**शालपर्णी**, *Pṛśniparṇī*–**पृश्निपर्णी**, *Māṣaparṇī*–**माषपर्णी** and *Mudgaparṇī*–**मुद्गपर्णी.**

See-**पर्णिनी** and **पर्णी.**

चतुरङ्गुल CATURAṄGULA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 16; **25.** 39; **30.** 61; *Vi.* **8.** 144; *Ci.* **3.** 240; *Ka.* **1.** 5; **8.** Full chapter; **9.** 10, 15; **10.** 18.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 4; **44.** 72; *Ci.* **9.** 31; **37.** 15.

A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 119; **11.** 12; **19.** 12; *Ka.* **2.** 32–37.

This is now unquestionably the synonym of *Āragvadha*–**आरग्वध** and has been used as such in the texts. It may, however, be pointed out that *Podophyllum* is known among the Garhwalis as *Aṁgulyā*–**अंगुल्या. Its leaves have 3 or 4 lobes and its fruit may also measure about three or four fingers (*Aṁgula*), while *Caturaṅgula* does not appear to be an appropriate name for *Āragvadha*.** There is, therefore, some ground to suppose

that *Caturaṅgula* of the Pre-*Saṁhitā* period might have been the *Podophyllum* of the Himalayas which due to its unavailability might have given place to *Āragvadha* having more or less similar properties as its substitute.

See synonym-आरग्वध.

चतुर्जात CATURJĀTA,
चातुर्जात CĀTURJĀTA

S. S. *Ka*. **8**. 71; *Sa*. **10**. 22.

A. H. *Ci*. **9**. 110, 113; **10**. 17; **12**. 26; **14**. 95; **17**. 24; *U*. 22. 92; 39. 38.

This is the group name of four drugs i.e. *Tvak*-त्वक्, *Patra*-पत्र, *Elā*-एला and *Nāgakeśara*-नागकेशर. All references in all the texts and none in C. S. could be noted.

चन्दन CANDANA

(1) *Santalum album* Linn.; *Śveta Candana*-श्वेत चन्दन.

(2) *Pterocarpus santalinus* Linn. f.; *Rakta Candana*-रक्त चन्दन.

(3) *Coscinium fenestratum* (Gaertn.) Colebr.; *Kāleyaka*-कालेयक.

Synonyms : अशुक्लचन्दन, भद्रश्री, भद्रश्रिय, भद्राशय, मलयज, श्वेत-चन्दन, सित, रक्त चन्दन, हरिचन्दन, कालीय, कालेयक, शिशिर, शीत and हिम.

All the synonyms except the last three are used for individual kinds of *Candana* only, while the last three may indicate only one (*Śveta*), two (शिशिरद्वय) or all three (त्रिहिम).

The references for *Candana* only have been noted here for which *Śveta* or *Rakta* kinds are used according to the nature etc. of the preparations and their uses.

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 22, 25, 28; **4**. 8, 14, 16, 29, 41, 44; **5**. 17, 60; **6**. 24, 29, 30; **25**. 39, 49; *Vi*. **6**. 16; **8**. 9, 150; *Sa*. **8**. 54; *In*. **12**. 72; *Ci*. **1**-1. 47, 57, 63; **1**-2. 12; **1**-3. 2; **1**-4. 16; **3**. 145, 202, 219, 223, 247, 253, 257, 260, 261, 262, 264; **4**. 31, 45, 73, 76, 78, 80, 81, 99, 108; **5**. 120; **6**. 28, 30, 39, 50; **7**. 130 (Va.), 131, 132, 133, 141, 145; **8**. 77, 78, 83, 84, 85; **9**. 44; **10**. 36; **11**. 18; **12**. 52, 67, 68, 70; **14**. 187, 193, 216, 228, 231, 237; **15**. 125, 138, 149; **16**. 47; **17**. 131; **18**. 90; **19**. 53, 59, 92; **20**. 32, 33;

21. 53, 54, 73, 74, 75, 78; **22**. 41; **23**. 56, 77, 98, 190, 191, 200, 230, 241, 253, 255, 256; **24**. 152, 154 (2), 155; **25**. 45, 86, 89, 90, 161, 177, 179, 182; **26**. 160, 176, 178, 181, 207, 215, 232, 268, 274; **27**. 29; **28**. 149, 152, 157; **29**. 92, 106, 110, 114, 128, 134; **30**. 91, 272 (2); *Ka*. **7**. 55; *Si*. **3**. 45, 46, 48, 51; **6**. 48; **10**. 20, 40, 42; **12**. 55, 56.

S. S. *Su*. **6**. 26; **12**. 22, 27; **28**. 11; **36**. 3, 24; **38**. 11, 32, 38, 44, 49; **39**. 7; *Ci*. **2**. 38, 39, 68, 75, 83; **3**. 58; **5**. 8, 12; **9**. 8, 9; **11**. 8; **15**. 31; **16**. 10, 15, 18; **17**. 7, 8, 11; **19**. 30; **20**. 54; **22**. 17; **27**. 9; **34**. 13; **37**. 12, 24, 27, 30; **38**. 26, 51, 54; *Ka*. **1**. 36, 53, 61; **2**. 48; 5. 16, 67, 69; **6**. 10, 14; **8**. 104, 112, 114, 117, 119; *Sa*. **2**. 15; *U*. **10**. 5, 10; **11**. 9; **12**. 13; **17**. 27; **18**. 94; **21**. 30, 37; **24**. 40; **26**. 7, 14, 34; **32**. 5; **39**. 109, 173, 179, 214, 218, 223, 226, 303, 304; **40**. 63, 64, 74, 86; **45**. 25; **47**. 58, 61, 81; **49**. 31, 33; **62**. 22; **64**. 15, 19, 40.

A. H. *Su*. **3**. 20, 38, 53; **7**. 19; **10**. 28; **13**. 6; **15**. 15; **22**. 20; **30**. 51; *Sa*. **1**. 17, 60; **2**. 8, 48; **5**. 113 (1); *Ci*. **1**. 15, 33, 50, 56, 110; **2**. 27, 31, 32; **3**. 76; **4**. 12, 48; **5**. 67, 70; **8**. 112, 127, 130; **9**. 93; **10**. 35, 41, 49; **12**. 8, 18; **13**. 15; **14**. 66; **18**. 4; **19**. 4, 9, 88, 89; **21**. 75; **22**. 27, 28, 42; *Ka*. **2**. 25; 3. 26; **4**. 11, 12, 14; *U*. **1**. 23; **2**. 13, 50, 55, 61; **9**. 18; **11**. 32; **13**. 4, 8, 60, 65, 72; **16**. 3; **21**. 36, 84, 91, 103; **24**. 8, 44; **26**. 26, 55; **27**. 38; **30**. 25; **32**. 27, 31; **35**. 23, 39; **36**. 48; **37**. 82, 84; **39**. 17, 34, 46, 155; **40**. 72.

See-पत्तङ्ग.

चन्द्रमा CANDRAMĀ

S. S. *Ci*. **29**. 5, 13, 24, 29.

It is described by Suśruta as one of the best varieties of *Soma*-सोम which is found floating on the water surface.

See-सोम.

चन्द्रलेखा CANDRALEKHĀ

A. H. *Ci*. **3**. 135.

See synonyms-बाकुची and सोमराजी.

चन्द्रशकला CANDRAŚAKALĀ

A. H. *Ci*. **19**. 44.

See synonyms-बाकुची and सोमराजी.

चपला CAPALĀ

A. H. *Ci.* **4**. 24; **8**. 149; *Ka*. **4**. 64; *U*. **16**. 40.
See synonym–पिप्पली.

चम्पक CAMPAKA

Michelia champaka Linn.; *Campā*–चम्पा H.
S. S. *Su*. **28**. 11; **45**. 12; **46**. 288; *Ka*. **6**. 20; *U*. **39**. 232.

चर्मकषा CARMAKAṢĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 65.
See synonym–सप्तला.

चर्मसाह्वा CARMASĀHVĀ

C. S. *Ka*. **11**. 1.
A. H. *Su*. **15**. 45.
See–सप्तला.

चर्मरी CARMARĪ

S. S. *Ka*. **2**. 5.
It is one of the fruit poisons.

चर्मवृक्ष CARMAVṚKṢA,
चर्मिवृक्ष CARMIVṚKṢA

S. S. *Ci*. **11**. 9; *Ka*. **5**. 46.

Ḍalhaṇa has described *Carmivṛkṣa* as a tree like *Lakuca,* large in size and popularly known as *Carmiloha* (लकुचद्रुमाकारो महावृक्षः चर्मिलोह इति प्रसिद्धः) and *Carmavṛkṣa* as a tree popular by the name of *Nauvṛkṣa* in the Eastern region (चर्मवृक्षः पूर्वदेशे नौवृक्षः). In *Ka* 5. 46 the decoction (कषाय) of *Carmavṛkṣa,* the gummy exudation (निर्यास) of the tree according to Ḍalhaṇa, has been used. It may further be noted that the preparation in S. S. *Ka*. 5. 46 has been repeated in C. S. *Ci*. 23. 65 where *Carmakaṣā*–चर्मकषा has been used instead. Does it indicate that *Carmavṛkṣa* and *Carmakaṣā* are the same ? *Aguru* tree is generally supposed to be *Carmivṛkṣa,* while *Carmavṛkṣa* is also a synonym of *Bhūrja*–भूर्ज.

चविका CAVIKĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **18**. 158; **26**. 167; **28**. 167; *Si*. **4**. 13.
S. S. *U*. **39**. 243; **42**. 95; **47**. 42.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 165; *Ci*. **1**. 31; **3**. 159; **5**. 44; **8**. 131; **10**. 16; **14**. 21; *Ka*. **4**. 63; *U*. **20**. 5; **24**. 51.

See–चव्य.

चव्य CAVYA,
चव्या CAVYĀ

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 17; **4**. 6, 11, 12, 45; **26**. 69; *Vi*. **7**. 19, 21, 26; **8**. 143, 149; *Sa*. **8**. 59, 70, 77; *Ci*. **1**–3. 2; **3**. 185; **5**. 65, 70, 80, 86, 147; **6**. 28, 40; **8**. 169; **9**. 61; **12**. 53; **13**. 111, 147; **14**. 69, 70, 105, 107, 114, 156, 159, 230; **15**. 95, 111, 142, 173, 188; **16**. 72, 93, 101; **18**. 35, 126, 177; **19**. 47, 112; **26**. 28; **27**. 30, 37; **29**. 152; **30**. 277; *Ka*. **7**. 52.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 22; **44**. 27; *Ci*. **5**. 28; **6**. 13; **10**. 6; **14**. 10; **15**. 20; **23**. 15; **27**. 16, 36, 41; *Ka* **7**. 17; *U*. **39**. 131, 238; **40**. 78; **41**. 39 (चव्या), 48; **42**. 25, 32, 64, 72, 127; **47**. 38; **52**. 38.

A. H. *Ci*. **1**. 93; **3**. 61; **8**. 71, 72, 146, 152; **12**. 22, 26; **14**. 24, 32, 38; **15**. 43; **16**. 16; **21**. 48, 49, 59; **22**. 17; *U*. **5**. 19; **35**. 57.

Cavya has long remained a disputed drug as regards its botanical source, although it has been extensively recommended for use. *Piper chaba* Hunter has long been accepted as its possible source but this is so limited in distribution that its easy availability in large quantities is difficult. It is on account of this that many other plants usually unknown to the users are being supplied as *Cavya*. Even if *P. chaba* is accepted as its genuine source, others as suitable substitutes will have to be found out.

It may further be pointed out that although Bhāvamiśra considers *Cavikā* fruit and *Gajapippali* as one and the same, the position may be otherwise as well. In case the view of Bhāvamiśra is accepted, it might be suggested that the roots and fruits of *Piper betle* Linn., may be examined in place of *Cavya* and *Gajapippali* respectively. Although the suggestion will appear funny, no body can deny that Betel leaves under the name of *Tāmbūla*–ताम्बूल and its roots as a substitute of Galangal (कुलंजन) are possibly the foremost among the vegetable drug materials which could literally be called *Cavya*. i.e. used for chewing by people. Its fruit is also

comparatively of much bigger size to deserve the name of *Gajapippalī*. Some taxonomic authors also named *P. betle* as *Piper chuvya*. All these facts indicate that *Cavya* plant is nothing else than a *Piper* species but *Gajapippalī* may not necessarily be its fruits.

See–कोला, गजपिप्पली and चविका.

चाङ्गेरी CĀṄGERĪ

Oxalis corniculata Linn. and *O. acetosella* Linn.; *Tinapatiyā*–तिनपतिया H.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 18; **27.** 90; *Vi.* **8.** 147; *Ci.* **3.** 266; **8.** 125, 131; **14.** 112, 116, 123, 232, 240; **19.** 46, 117.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 273; *U.* **40.** 55, 180.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 74; *Ci.* **8.** 78, 132; **9.** 49, 116.

चातुर्जातक CĀTURJĀTAKA

See–चतुर्जात.

चारटी CĀRAṬĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **9.** 51.

A. H. *U.* **6.** 34; **36.** 59.

See-पद्मचारटी.

चारुक CĀRUKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 17.

One of the inferior or coarse grain cereals.

चित्रक CITRAKA

(1) *Plumbago zeylanica* Linn.; श्वेतचित्रक (white); *Citā*–चीता H.

(2) *Plumbago rosea* Linn.; Synonym, *P. indica* Linn.; रक्तचित्रक (red).

Synonyms : अग्नि, अग्निक, अनल, ज्योति, दहन, निर्दहन, निर्दहनी, वह्नि, विनिर्दहनी, शिखि, हुतभुक् and हुताशन.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 17, 28; **4.** 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 45; **23.** 19; **24.** 56; **25.** 39, 49; **26.** 69, 90; **27.** 104; *Vi.* **7.** 19, 21, 26; **8.** 143 (2), 149; *Sa.* **8.** 59, 65, 70, 77; *Ci.* **1**–3. 2; **1**–4. 14; **3.** 266; **5.** 66, 70, 71, 80, 86, 145, 147, 155, 166; **6.** 29, 42; **7.** 65, 81, 84, 85, 88, 103, 105, 108, 112, 124, 170; **8.** 101, 168; **10.** 20; **12.** 24, 29, 30, 34, 39, 40, 43, 54, 56, 57, 59, 72; **13.** 79, 80, 114, 124, 136, 145, 146, 161; **14.** 41, 55, 63, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 77, 90, 105, 106, 109, 111, 115, 123, 132, 145, 149, 154, 160, 232, 237; **15.** 82, 96, 100, 103, 106, 113, 143, 147, 153, 166, 172, 174, 183, 184, 187, 190; **16.** 44, 70, 73, 78, 81, 93, 102; **17.** 94, 96, 101, 110, 142; **18.** 39, 53, 57, 77, 119, 125, 158, 161, 173, 178, 183; **19.** 30, 47, 48, 111, 119, 135; **21.** 125; **26.** 21, 24, 65, 194, 269, 283; **27.** 31, 35, 36, 44; **28.** 121, 129, 166, 169; **29.** 152; **30.** 55, 60, 280; *Ka.* **1.** 25; **7.** 15, 39, 52, 56, 68; **9.** 6, 8; **10.** 12, 27; **12.** 23, 35; *Si.* **4.** 13; **7.** 18; **10.** 23; **11.** 23, 31, 33.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 11, 13; **14.** 35; **36.** 10, 13; **38.** 5, 7, 19, 21, 53, 59; **39.** 4; **44.** 51; **46.** 221, 239; *Ci.* **2.** 89, 94; **4.** 4, 30; **5.** 28; **6.** 12, 13, 14; **7.** 14; **8.** 50; **9.** 7, 10, 35, 37, 39, 45, 54, 59; **10.** 4, 6, 15; **11.** 8, 10; **12.** 5, 9, 11; **14.** 10, 12, 13; **17.** 25, 41; **19.** 57, 58; **23.** 15; **27.** 11; **28.** 3; **37.** 15, 33, 39; *Ka.* **5.** 64; *Sa.* **2.** 11; **10.** 16, 45; *U.* **39.** 186, 215, 237, 242; **40.** 37, 50, 56, 78; **41.** 50; **42.** 25, 27, 47, 60, 64, 72, 95, 111; **44.** 26; **46.** 24; **51.** 18, 25; **53.** 11; **58.** 44, 62; **61.** 35.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 166; **9.** 26; **14.** 25; **30.** 21; *Sa.* **1.** 88; *Ci.* **3.** 20, 61, 127, 134, 159; **4.** 22, 23, 29, 53; **5.** 28; **8.** 36, 48, 61, 72, 90, 131, 140, 145, 153, 155, 157, 158; **9.** 51, 105, 108; **10.** 10, 13, 38, 47, 57, 59, 64; **11.** 25; **12.** 6, 42; **13.** 44; **14.** 9, 21, 48, 93, 113; **15.** 7, 15, 26, 42, 43, 89; **16.** 2, 21; **17.** 9. 13, 36; **18.** 26; **19.** 11, 50, 61, 64, 79, 86; **20.** 7; **22.** 16; *Ka.* **2.** 17, 26, 59; **4.** 63; *U.* **3.** 51; **24.** 24; **30.** 1; **34.** 30; **35.** 57; **37.** 8 3; **39.** 62, 104.

Citraka, one of the most important drugs in Indigenous medicine is recognised on the basis of the flower colour to be of three kinds i.e. *Pīta*–पीत, *Sita*–सित and *Asita*-असित. In conformity with the statement of Vāgbhaṭa, *Asita* variety is the best variety. The Vaidyas of Bengal take particular care to use only the red-flowered species and this may be the *Asita* variety of Vāgbhaṭa. The *Pīta* variety of Vāgbhaṭa may be some hybrid form and the *Kṛṣṇa* variety may be the blue-flowered *Plumbgo* species i.e. *P. capensis* Thunb. found cultivated in gardens only. The red variety is comparatively more delicate and less hardy and is found cultivated in gardens or in the valleys of Sikkim and Khasia.

चित्रफला CITRAPHALĀ

S. S. *U.* **32.** 8; **58.** 62.

Ḍalhaṇa has identified it with *Indravāruṇi* or *Guḍa-dugdhikā* and others with *Citrāṇḍikā*-चित्राण्डिका. It appears to be some plant of Cucurbitaceae family possessing fruits with striped surface, possibly *Trichosanthes anguina* Linn., *Ciciṇḍā*-चिचिण्डा.

चित्रा CITRĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 4; **13.** 9; *Ci.* **10.** 33 (छत्रा in the same *Yoga* in Aṣṭāṁga Saṁgraha); *Ka.* **12.** 2.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 2; *Ci.* **2.** 48, 63; **10.** 14; **14.** 5.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 1; *U.* **26.** 49, 53.

Citrā has been used side by side with *Urubūka* (C. S. *Su.* 4 4), *Eraṇḍa* (C. S. *Su.* **13.** 9) and *Dantī* (S. S. *Ci.* **10.** 14). It has been identified by the commentators variously with *Citrāṇḍikā*-चित्राण्डिका (*Trichosanthes anguina* Linn.), *Danti*, *Dravanti* or *Eraṇḍa*. Thus the name is either multi-meaning indicating plants of the Cucurbitacae family with striped fruit surface or of Euphorbiaceae with variegated seed surface.

चिरबिल्व CIRABILVA

Holoptelia integrifolia Planch.; *Cilbil*-चिल्बिल् H., *Pāpaḍi*-पापड़ी Garhwali.

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 3, 4; *Sa.* **8.** 59, 65; *Ci.* **3.** 266; **5.** 165; **13.** 166 (Va.).

S. S. *Su.* **36.** 10; *Ci.* **2.** 89; *Ka.* **6.** 3; *U.* **42.** 90.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 98; *Ci.* **8.** 161; **14.** 110; *Ka.* **5.** 58.

In C. S. *Ci.* **13.** 166 there is a suggested change in the version (पाठ) wherein *Cirabilva* has been replaced by *Pūtika*-पूतिक. It may also be noted that its young leaves (पल्लव or अंकुर) have been often used as vegetable. It has been previously shown that *Cirabilva* and *Pūtika* should be considered synonyms.

See-करञ्ज, पूति (-ती) क and पूतिकरञ्ज.

चिर्भट CIRBHAṬA,

चिर्भटी CIRBHAṬĪ

Cucumis melo var. *momordica* Duthie and Fuller; *Kakaḍī*-ककड़ी, *Phūṭa*-फूट H.

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 110; *Ci.* **19.** 35.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 87, 89; *Ci.* **9.** 21.

चिल्ली CILLĪ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 96.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 5; **42.** 18; **46.** 256, 261, 335; *Ci.* **6.** 8.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 93, 96.

See-वास्तुक.

चीन CĪNA,

चीनका CĪNAKĀ

Panicum milliaceum Linn.; *Cenā*-चेना H.

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 13; *Ni.* **4.** 5; **5.** 7.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 9.

चीनाक CĪNĀKA

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 87.

A variety of *Karkaṭi*-कर्कटी.

See-कर्कटी.

चुक्र CUKRA

S. S. *U.* **21.** 26; **47.** 24.

A. H. *Su.* **10.** 26.

See-चुक्रीका.

चुक्रिका CUKRIKĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **8.** 130; **14.** 202; **15.** 88; **24.** 150.

A. H. *Ci.* **7.** 31; **10.** 28.

See-चुक्रीका.

चुक्रीका CUKRĪKĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **8.** 132; **14.** 199; **15.** 114; **24.** 150.

A. H. *Ci.* **7.** 31.

The following points emerge after a consideration of *Cukra*, *Cukrikā* and *Cukrīkā* as they exist in the three texts :— (1) There is no mention of *Cukra* in C. S. (2) *Cucra* is mentioned in S. S. but not *Cukrikā* and *Cukrīkā*. (3) In C. S. *Ci.* **24.** 150 and A. H. *Ci.* **7.** 31, *Cukrikā* and *Cukrīkā* are mentioned side by side as different from each other. It is, therefore, possible that *Cukra* and *Cukrikā* are one and the same and should be identified with *Rumex vesicarius* Linn., *Cūkā*-चूका H. *Rumex acetosella* Linn., is also known by similar

name. It also appears that *Cukrikā* has been used as a common synonym for *Amlikā*-अम्लिका and *Cāngeri*-चाङ्गेरी.

चुच्चू CUCCŪ

C. S. *Ci.* **23**. 224.

S. S. *Su.* **46**. 249, 251, 335, 432; *Ci.* **1**. 41; **6**. 8; *U.* **40**. 113.

There is no mention of *Muccū* in A. H. where *Cañcu*-चञ्चु has been mentioned while in S. S. *Cañcu* has not been mentioned. C. S. mentions only *Cañcuparṇikā*-चञ्चुपर्णिका. Ḍalhaṇa appears to identify *Cuccū* with *Cañcu*. Thus, *Cañcu* and *Cuccū* may be one and the same. But there is doubt if the stalks or young shoots (*Karira*) of any *Corchorus* species can be used as a probe for a sinus (नाडी व्रण) as mentioned in S. S. *Ci.* **1**. 41. A similar doubt was expressed about *Cañcuphala* which was stated to be *Heliotropium indicum* Linn., known as *Hastiśuṇḍi*-हस्तिशुण्डी. The hollow new shoots of *Hastiśuṇḍi* are more likely to be used as probes. Affinity, both botanical and clinical, between *Cañcu*, *Cuccū* and *Gojihvā* is suspected and they may be exmined if there is any.

See–**चञ्चु**.

चुञ्चुपर्णिका CUÑCUPARṆIKĀ

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 97.

It may be some species of *Corchorus*.

See–**चुच्चू**.

चूत CŪTA

S. S. *Su.* **6**. 28; *Ci.* **9**. 23; **25**. 32, 43.

A. H. *Su.* **3**. 25; *Ci.* **7**. 82.

See synonym–**आम्र**.

चूर्णक CŪRṆAKA

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 7 (Va.).

S. S. *Su.* **46**. 8.

A variety of *Śāli*-**शालि** or *Ṣaṣṭika*-**षष्टिक**.

चेतकी CETAKĪ

A. H. *Ci.* **30**. 39.

A variety of *Haritaki*-**हरीतकी** or *Jyotiṣmati*-**ज्योतिष्मती**.

चोच COCA

S. S. *Su.* **38**. 23; *Ci.* **17**. 15; *Ka.* **6**. 3 (both **वराङ्ग** and **चोचक**) *U.* **47**. 32 (**त्वक्, पत्र** and **चोच**).

A. H. *Su.* 3. 31; **8**. 45; **10**. 22; **15**. 43; *Ci.* **6**. 21; *U.* **22**. 85.

Ḍalhaṇa has identified it as a thicker kind of *Tvak*-त्वक् or *Dālacini*-दालचीनी obtained probably from *Cinnamomum tamala* Nees and Eberm. or *C. cassia* Blume, the source of real *Tvak* being *C. zeylaniucm* Blume. In A. H. *Coca* has also been accepted to be the name of kernel called *Gari*-गरी of the Coconut fruit.

चोरक CORAKA

Angelica glauca Edgw.; *Corā*-चोरा H.

Synonyms : **क्षेमक**, **चण्डा** (?) and **तस्कर**.

C. S. *Su.* 3. 23; **4**. 48; *Sa.* **8**. 93; *Ci.* **9**. 52, 64; **10**. 26, 133, 138; **17**. 123, 140; **26**. 138; *Ka.* **1**. 26; **4**. 15; *Si.* **4**. 20.

S. S. *Su.* **38**. 23; *Ka.* **5**. 84.

A. H. *Su.* **15**. 43; *Ci.* **1**. 138; **4**. 44, 51; *U.* **2**. 53; **6**. 35; **20**. 5.

As compared to Caraka and Vāgbhaṭa, Suśruta has used this drug only once under the name of *Taskara*-तस्कर and has mentioned it twice under two groups of drugs i.e. *Elādi Gaṇa* (*Su.* **38**. 23) and *Ekasara Gaṇa* (*Ka.* **5**. 84). Ḍalhaṇa in these two places has described it as a variety of *Granthiparṇa*-ग्रन्थिपर्ण and similar to it and he again identifies it with *Sthauṇeyaka*-स्थौणेयक. The identity of *Coraka* with *A. glauca* having been decided, those of *Caṇḍā*-चण्डा, *Granthiparṇa* and *Sthauṇeyaka* remain still undecided.

चोरकपत्र CORAKAPATRA

S. S. *Su.* **38**. 47.

This is identified with *Lākṣāvṛkṣa*-लाक्षावृक्ष, which should be different from *Kośāmra*-**कोशाम्र**.

छ (CHA)

छगलान्त्री CHAGALĀNTRĪ

S. S. *Su.* **38**. 29; **39**. 4; **46**. 249.

It may be identified with *Ipomoea pes-caprae* Sw., *Chāgalakhuri*-छागलखुरी B., *Āravela*-आरवेल and *Rāvarapatri*-रावरपत्री G. Ḍalhaṇa has identified it with a variety of *Vṛddhadāruka*-वृद्धदारुक and others with *Budhnā*-बुध्ना (*Ipomoea* species).

See synonym–बस्तान्त्री.

छत्रजाति CHATRAJĀTI

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 121.
Mushrooms.

छत्रा CHATRĀ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **1**–4. 5; **9.** 53.
S. S. *Su.* **19.** 28; *Ci.* **30.** 5, 14, 33.
A. H. *Su.* **29.** 31; *U.* **6.** 35.
See–अतिच्छत्रा.

छदन CHADANA

S. S. *U.* **51.** 49.

Here, there is *Haridrācchadana*–हरिद्राच्छदन instead of only **छदन**, which may also be interpreted as any *Curcuma* species having leaves like *Haridrā* just as *Karcūra*–कर्चूर.

See–निशाच्छद and पत्र.

छागकर्ण CHĀGAKARṆA

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 19.
See synonym–अजकर्ण.

छिन्नरुहा CHINNARUHĀ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **7.** 77; **18.** 53; *Ka.* **7.** 18; *Si.* **12.** 29.
S. S. *Su.* **38.** 34; *Ci.* **40.** 4.
A. H. *Su.* **15.** 45; *Ci.* **21.** 73; *Ka.* **4.** 7.
See–गुडूची and छिन्नोद्भवा.

छिन्नोद्भवा CHINNODBHAVĀ

A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 60.

Both *Chinnaruhā*–छिन्नरुहा and *Chinnodbhavā*–छिन्नोद्भवा have been accepted as synonyms of *Gudūci*–गुडूची and in identical *Yogas* of the texts-one has been substituted by the other (compare C. S. *Si.* **12.** 29 and A. Saṁgraha *Ka.* **5.** 21; S. S. *Su.* **38.** 28 and A. H. *Su.* **15.** 45). But the inclusion of *Chinnaruhā*–छिन्नरुहा in *Madhuraskandha*–मधुरस्कन्ध by Caraka and in *Kākolyādi Gaṇa* of S. S. which is substituted by *Amṛtā* in nearly identical *Padmakādi Gaṇa* of A. H., do raise some doubt whether both *Chinnaruhā* and *Amṛtā* can also be interpreted to mean another drug such as *Asthisaṁhāra*–अस्थिसंहार which could also be called by these names. Bopadeva has given '*Amarā*–अमरा' as one of the synonyms of *Asthisaṁhāra*.

See–अमरा, अमृता, गुडूची and छिन्नरुहा.

ज (JA)

जटा JAṬĀ

S. S. *Ka.* **6.** 15 (both *Jaṭā* and *Māṁsī*); **7.** 23 (Va.); *U.* **60.** 47 (both *Jaṭā* and *Bhūtakeśī*); **62.** 30.

A. H. *U.* **5.** 2 (both *Jaṭā* and *Bhūtakeśī*); **6.** 38 (*Jaṭā* and *Murā*).

Jaṭā has been mentioned side by side with *Māṁsī*, *Bhūtakeśī* and *Murā*. According to Ḍalhaṇa it is another variety of *Māṁsī* known as *Gandhamāṁsī*–गंधमांसी. It appears that *Jaṭā* and *Jaṭāmāṁsī* identified as *Nardostachys jatamansi* DC. and known as *Bālachaḍa*–बालछड़ are synonyms and the inferior variety of *Māṁsī*, *Bhūtakeśī* and *Murā* are different.

See–भूतकेशी, मांसी and मुरा.

जटिला JAṬILĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 19, 48; *Sa.* **8.** 93; *Ci.* **7.** 122; **9.** 51 (with *Pūtanākeśī*); **10.** 32.

S. S. *Su.* **19.** 29; *U.* **36.** 6; **61.** 28.
A. H. *Su.* **29.** 31; *U.* **6.** 34.

It has been identified almost invariably with *Jaṭāmāṁsī* except in C. S. *Su.* **4.** 19 where some consider it to be *Uccaṭā*–उच्चटा as it has been mentioned in *Śukrajanana*–शुक्रजनन group of Caraka. *Seleginella rupestris* Spreng, which has been reported to be useful in epilepsy and female diseases (योनिरोग) and is possibly aphrodisiac may also be examined.

See–जटा.

जतुमुख JATUMUKHA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 11.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 8.

A variety of rice (*Vrīhi*-व्रीहि).

जन्तुघ्न JANTUGHNA

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 10; **4.** 29; **19.** 47, 79; *U.* **22.** 63.
See synonym-**विडङ्ग.**

जन्तुहृत् JANTUHṚTA

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 16 (i).
See synonym-**विडङ्ग.**

जम्बीर JAMBĪRA,
जम्बीरक JAMBĪRAKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 164.
S. S. *Su.* **46.** 139, 162, 221, 232.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 106.

Jambīra of green vegetable group (**हरितशाक वर्ग**) has been described by Ḍalhaṇa as '**हरितशाकं उत्तरापथे जम्बीरगन्धि किंचिदम्लम्**'. This description appears to refer to *Jambūtṛna*-**जम्बूतृण** of Uttarāpatha which is available through the inhabitants of the Himalayan region and is used as a spicy adjunct. It has been identified as an *Allium* species. Lemon-grass i.e. *Cymbopogon citratus* (DC.) Stapf, popularly known as *Hari-cāya*-**हरीचाय** or *Ocimum gratissimum* Linn., are the other possibilities.

जम्बीर (फल) JAMBĪRA (PHALA)

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 139, 162 (Va.).

Jambīra Phala is the fruit of *Citrus limon* (Linn.) Burn f. Syn. *C. medica* Linn. *Var. limonum,* called *Jamīrī Nibū*-**जमीरी नीबू** or *Pahāḍī Nibū*-**पहाड़ी नीबू.**
See synonym-**दन्तशठ.**

जम्बू JAMBŪ,
जाम्बव JĀMBAVA

Syzygium cumini (Linn.) Skeels; *Jāmuna*-**जामुन** H.
C. S. *Su.* **2.** 27; **4.** 28, 32, 33; **25.** 39, 49; **26.** 112; **27.** 137; *Ni.* **2.** 2; *Vi.* **8.** 151; *In.* **1.** 26; **3.** 15; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **8.** 126, 128; **11.** 30; **14.** 11; **15.** 136; **19.** 61, 116, 117; **20.** 30, 38; **21.** 85; **22.** 34; **25.** 112; **26.** 270; **30.** 77, 81, 89, 107, 121; *Si.* **8.** 35.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 7, 12; **38.** 47; **42.** 18; **45.** 187; **46.** 163, 166; *Ci.* **6.** 12; **11.** 9; **18.** 10; **19.** 42; **25.** 17, 19, 32; *Ka.* **1.** 49; *U.* **17.** 10; **19.** 13; **21.** 45; **39.** 252; **40.** 73, 76; **45.** 23, 34, 36.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 127; **15.** 41 (**जम्बूद्वय**); **30.** 34; *Sa.* **5.** 9; *Ci.* **3.** 90; **6.** 14; **9.** 27, 66; **12.** 12; *U.* **2.** 34; **3.** 45; **9.** 28; **18.** 43, 46; **22.** 12, 82, 88; **25.** 59; **32.** 22; **34.** 2, 45, 51, 55, 56; **37.** 53.

Jāmbava is the name of the fruit of *Jambū*. Other species distinguished by such names as *Kākajambū*-**काकजम्बू**, *Nadī-jombū*-**नदीजम्बू** and *Kṣudrajambū*-**क्षुद्रजम्बू** etc. have also been mentioned. *Eugenia operculata* Roxb., known as *Ṭopākuḍā*-**टोपाकुड़ा** in the forests of Bihar appears to be a medicinally important plant. It is a common item in the prescriptions of tribal Vaidyas of Singbhumi (Bihar). References for *Jāmbava* i.e. *Jambū*-fruit are also included in the above list.

जयन्ती JAYANTĪ

A. H. *Ci.* **17.** 26.
See synonyms-**अग्निमन्थ** and **जया.**

जया JAYĀ,
जया-द्वय JAYĀ-DVAYA

C. S. *Ci.* **9.** 51.
A. H. *Su.* **15.** 21 (**जयाद्वय**); *U.* **6.** 35.

Although *Jayā* and *Jayantī* are considered to be multi-meaning names, *Jayā-dvaya* in A. H. *Su.* **15.** 21 occuring in *Varuṇādi Gaṇa* appears to be in place of *Agnimantha* and *Tarkārī* of the same *Gaṇa* in S. S. Similarly *Jayantī* too, though a synonym of *Agnimantha* is considered by many to be *Sesbania sesban* (Linn.) Merr., popularly called *Jaitā*-**जैता** but there is no convincing argument for this view.

See-**अग्निमन्थ** and **जयन्ती.**

जल JALA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 26; *Ci.* **4.** 101; **7.** 129 (Va.); **23.** 55.
S. S. *Ka.* **5.** 67; **8.** 50.
A. H. *Su.* **15.** 43; **20.** 38; *Ci.* **9.** 111; **18.** 88; *U.* **22.** 102.
See synonym-**बालक.**

जलद् JALADA

A. H. *Su*. **3**. 23; **15**. 35; **20**. 38; *Ci*. **2**. 18, 31.
See synonym-मुस्त.

जलपिप्पली JALAPIPPALĪ

Lippia nodiflora Mich.; *Bukkanabūṭī*-बुक्कनबूटी P.
C. S. *Su*. **27**. 168.
See synonym-शकुलादनी.

जलशूक JALAŚŪKA

S. S. *Su*. **16**. 20.
A. H. *U*. **18**. 56.

It is uncertain whether it is some insect possibly hairy and black or *Śaivāla*-शैवाल. In the references noted above *Śaivāla* is intended to be used.

See synonym-शैवाल.

जाग्रत JĀGRATA

S. S. *Ci*. **29**. 7, 31.
A variety of *Soma*-सोम.
See-सोम.

जाति JĀTI,
जाती JĀTĪ

Jasminum grandiflorum Linn.; *Cameli*-चमेली H.
Synonyms : मालती and सुमना.

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 13; *Ci*. **3**. 208; **7**. 56, 110; **15**. 135; **23**. 55; **26**. 144, 203, 243; *Ka*. **4**. 15; *Si*. **4**. 17.

S. S. *Su*. **36**. 16 (जातीकन्द), 17 (मूल or कन्द); **39**. 6; *Ci*. **2**. 68; **17**. 24; **18**. 21, 39; **19**. 39; **22**. 31, 32; **24**. 21; *U*. **11**. 8, 11, 15, 17; **12**. 44; **40**. 56; **47**. 61.

A. H. *Ci*. **1**. 57, 69; **19**. 24; **20**. 9; *U*. **6**. 58; **11**. 9, 32; **14**. 31; **16**. 41; **22**. 41, 74, 106; **25**. 49, 67; **26**. 26.

Some references for *Jāti*, where it indicates *Jātiphala*-जातीफल, have been included under *Jātiphala*. Both *Jāti* and *Jāti* at other places have been used in the same sense. For *Jātīkanda*, *Jātukanda* should be consulted.

See-जातुकन्द.

जातिकोश JĀTIKOŚA

C. S. *Ci*. **26**. 209; **28**. 150.
S. S. *Su*. **46**. 202.
A. H. *Ci*. **21**. 77.
See-जातीफल.

जातिपत्रिका JĀTIPATRIKĀ

A. H. *U*. **22**. 93.
See-जातीफल.

जातीफल JĀTĪPHALA,
जातीफला JĀTĪPHALĀ

Myristica fragrans Houtt.; *Jāyaphala*-जायफल H.
C. S. *Su*. **5**. 73; *Ci*. **17**. 126; **28**. 151.
S. S. *Su*. **46**. 202; *Ci*. **24**. 31 (जाति).
A. H. *Ci*. **21**. 77; *U*. **22**. 93.

Jātiphala is the seed, and *Jātikośa* and *Jātipatrikā* both are synonyms of *Jāvitri*-जावित्री or Mace which is the aril of the seed.

See-जातिकोश and जातिपत्रिका.

जातीरस JĀTĪRASA

Commiphora myrrha Holmes; *Bola*-बोल and *Hirābola*-हिराबोल H.
A. H. *Su*. **15**. 43.
See-बोल (-स्थविर).

जातुकन्द JĀTUKANDA

S. S. *Su*. **36**. 16, 17.

Here some suggest a change in the version and read *Jātukanda*-जातुकन्द instead of *Jātīkanda*-जातीकन्द and describe it as something called *Gugguluka*-गुग्गुलुक in *Uttarāpatha*. If this is correct, it may be *Jurinea macrocephala* Benth., known as *Guggala*-गुग्गल in Garhwal (U. P.). Ḍalhaṇa, however, accepts the version of *Jātikanda*-जातिकन्द and explains it as the root of *Jāti*.

जातु JĀTU,
जातुक JĀTUKA

C. S. *Su*. **26**. 110.

S. S. *Su.* **20**. 12; **46**. 274.

It has not been properly specified. *Vaṁśapatri*-वंशपत्री, *Pauṣkara Śāka*-पौष्कर शाक and *Śukla Śālaparṇi*-शुक्ल शालपर्णी have been suggested to be its other names which, too, are not known.

See-यातुक.

जालमालनी JĀLAMĀLANĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **23**. 205.

It is said to be some variety of *Kośātaki*-कोशातकी. It may be noted that in the identical *Yoga* in A. S. *U.* **43**. 75 it has been replaced by *Mālatī phalini*-मालती फलिनी.

जालक्षीरी JĀLAKṢĪRĪ

S. S. *Ka.* **2**. 5.

It has been mentioned as a *Kṣira Viṣa*-चीर विष which may be the poisonous latex of some plant.

जालिनी JĀLINĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **2**. 91; *Ka.* **7**. 15, 34.
A. H. *U.* **30**. 13; **37**. 75.
See-कोशातकी.

जिङ्गिनी JIṄGINĪ,
जिङ्गिणी JIṄGIṆĪ

Lannea grandis (Dennst.) Engl.; Synonym *Odina woodier* Roxb.; *Jiganā*-जिगना H.

Synonyms : गुड्मञ्जरी and अग-(नग-) वृत्तिका (?)
C. S. *Vi.* **8**. 151, 158; *Ci.* **30**. 82, 108; *Si.* **7**. 56.
S. S. *Su.* **38**. 14.
A. H. *Su.* **15**. 26.

जीमूत JĪMŪTA,
जीमूतक JĪMŪTAKA

Luffa echinata Roxb.; *Banḍāla*-बंडाल H.
Synonym : देवदाली.

C. S. *Su.* **1**. 81, 83; **2**. 6; **4**. (4); **30**. 60; *Vi.* **8**. 143; *Sa.* **8**. 70; *Ci.* **26**. 15; *Ka.* **1**. 5; **2**. (full chapter); **3**. 5; **5**. 9; *Si.* **10**. 24; **11**. 4.

S. S. *Su.* **39**. 3; **43**. 4; **45**. 115; *Ci.* **14**. 11; **18**. 20, 21; **31**. 5; **37**. 27.

A. H. *Ci.* **8**. 19, 20; *Ka.* **1**. 12, 19, 26, 46; *U.* **30**. 18; **38**. 21, 22, 27.

Ḍalhaṇa has identified it with *Musta*-मुस्त in S. S. *Ci.* **37**. 27, where it has been used in the masculine gender while at other places *Jīmūta* or *Jīmūtaka* in neuter gender has been mentioned which indicates the use of *Devadālī*.

जीरक JĪRAKA

(1) *Cuminum cyminum* Linn.; *Śveta*-श्वेत or *Sapheda*-सफेद *Jīrā*-जीरा H.

(2) *Carum carvi* Linn., and *C. bulbocastanum* Koch.; *Kālājīrā*-कालाजीरा, *Syāhajīrā*-स्याहजीरा H.,

(3) *Nigella sativa* Linn.; *Magaraila*-मगरैल H.

C. S. *Ci.* **2**-1. 42; **2**-4. 15, 20; **13**. 125; **14**. 103; **18**. 101; **19**. 30; *Ka.* **7**. 52.

S. S. *Su.* **38**. 21; **46**. 221, 229; *Ci.* **5**. 26; *U.* **42**. 28; **47**. 35, 41, 42, 46, 80; **52**. 38; **58**. 32.

A. H. *Su.* **15**. 34; *Ci.* **1**. 77; **3**. 115, 123; **8**. 83; **14**. 35; *U.* **1**. 49; **20**. 14; **32**. 18.

By *Jiraka dvaya*-जीरक द्वय, the first two varieties i.e. *Śveta* and *Kṛṣṇa* varieties are understood. *Upakuñcikā* and *Kāravī*-कारवी are exclusively used for the third and second varieties respectively. *Ajāji*-अजाजी, it seems, has been used for either of the first two and *Pṛthvīkā*-पृथ्वीका, if used for any variety of *Jiraka*, should indicate the third variety.

See synonyms-अजाजी, उपकुञ्चिका, कारवी and पृथ्वीका (?)

जीवक JĪVAKA

C. S. *Su.* **3**. 21, 24; **4**. 1, 19, 21; *Sa.* **8**. 28, 94; *Vi.* **8**. 146; *Ci.* **1**-1. 43, 62, 75; **2**-1. 26, 34; **2**-2. 5, 21; **3**. 257; **4**. 84; **11**. 29, 35, 45, 62; **15**. 157; **18**. 101, 103; **23**. 95, 196; **26**. 88, 93, 161, 168, 275; **28**. 124, 150, 158; **29**. 55, 72, 77, 93, 111; **30**. 50, 270; *Ka.* **2**. 12, 15; **4**. 12; **5**. 9; **7**. 17; *Si.* **3**. 47; **12**. 54, 55.

S. S. *Su.* **16**. 40; **38**. 4, 35; **46**. 274; *Ci.* **2**. 44; **3**. 60; **5**. 7; **37**. 12, 16, 23; **38**. 27, 55.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 170; **10**. 23; **15**. 8; *Sa.* **1**. 39; **2**. 49; *Ci.* **2**. 37; **3**. 39, 87, 103; **6**. 39, 46; **21**. 66, 76; **22**. 6, 43; *Ka.* **1**. 36, 46;

4. 14; *U*. 1. 27; 2. 52; 13. 4; 18. 8, 40; 24. 52; 26. 18; 34. 43; 36. 63, 65; 39. 33; 40. 13.

This is one of the group of eight drugs called *Aṣṭavarga*-अष्टवर्ग, about whose identity nothing definite is known. At present, substitutes or entirely new plants belonging to *Liliaceae* or *Orchidaceae* are being used. Bhāvamiśra has recommended *Vidārikanda*-विदारीकन्द as substitute of *Jīvaka* and *Ṛṣabhaka*, whereas bulbs of *Microstylis wallichii* Lindl., and *M. musifera* Ridley are being supplied in their names by Dehradun (U. P.) market.

जीवन्त JĪVANTA

A. H. *Su.* 6. 94.

It has been used as a vegetable (**शाक**) but is unspecified botanically.

जीवन्ती JĪVANTĪ

Leptadenia reticulata W. & A.; *Ḍoḍī*-डोडी G.

C. S. *Su.* 3. 24; 4. 1, 21, 37, 50; 5. 61; 14. 35; 25. 37; 27. 105 (जीवन्तिक); *Vi.* 8. 146; *Ci.* 1-1. 43, 57, 62; 1-2. 4; 1-4. 5; 2-1. 25; 2-2. 4, 20; 2-3. 7; 3. 250; 5. 120; 7. 120; 8. 75, 111, 171, 175; 11. 35, 45; 12. 59; 14. 125, 236; 17. 123, 143; 18. 176; 19. 35; 23. 224; 25. 75, 87; 26. 167; 28. 159; 29. 77, 93, 139; 30. 50; *Ka.* 5. 9; *Si.* 3. 47; 4. 8; 10. 29.

S. S. *Su.* 19. 33; 20. 5; 38. 35; 42. 18; 43. 6; 45. 120; 46. 249, 252, 335; *Ci.* 5. 12; 6. 8; 37. 12, 23; 38. 56; *U.* 17. 50; 40. 84; 51. 27.

A. H. *Su.* 6. 86, 115, 170; 8. 42; 10. 23; 15. 8; 20. 38; 29. 34; *Ci.* 1. 123; 3. 103; 4. 43, 53; 5. 16, 24, 78; 6. 39; 9. 21; 13. 15; 17. 20; 19. 77; 22. 33, 43, 46; *Ka.* 1. 46; 4. 13, 59; *U.* 13. 2, 51, 52, 89; 24. 46, 50; 34. 43; 39. 34; 40. 14.

Ḍoḍī-डोड़ी may be the genuine *Jīvantī* which has been described as an excellent pot-herb. None-the-less very few among the Vaidyas have accepted and used it as such. Majority of them have been using probably different Orchid species having similar appearance and belonging to *Pholidotta* or *Desmotrichum fimbriatum* Bl., Synonym *Dendrobium macraei* Lindl.

It may be noted that Orchids both terrestrial and epiphytic seem to have captured the drug markets all over the world since ages and are now continuing to appear in larger and larger numbers under the names of highly prized drugs mentioned in *Āyurveda* and *Unānī* systems of Medicine. They have their roots deep in tradition and should not be thrown away without sufficient trial and scrutiny. It is, therefore, felt that the Orchids as real sources of *Jīvantī*, *Rāsnā*-रास्ना and some of the *Aṣṭavarga* or *Jīvanīya* drugs will receive proper attention at the hands of modern investigators before they are rejected as useless substances.

See-**डुडुरक.**

जूर्णा JŪRṆĀ,

जूर्णाह्व JŪRṆĀHVA

Thysanolaena agrostis Nees and *T. procera* Mez.; *Junāra*-जुनार H.

C. S. *Su.* 21. 24; 27. 17.

A. H. *Su.* 14. 21; *Ni.* 7. 46.

It is a coarse grain cereal.

जोङ्गक JOṄGAKA

C. S. *Ci.* 1-4. 14.

A. H. *Su.* 15. 19; *Ci.* 3. 48; *U.* 22. 84, 92, 95; 39. 34.

See synonym-**अगुरु.**

ज्योति JYOTI

A. H. *Ci.* 8. 34.

See synonym-**चित्रक.**

ज्योतिष्कफल JYOTIṢKAPHALA

S. S. *Ci.* 9. 10; 14. 10.

See synonym-**ज्योतिष्मती.**

ज्योतिष्मती JYOTIṢMATĪ

Celastrus paniculatus Willd.; *Kakūdana*--ककूदन, *Mālakāṅguna* मालकाँगुन, *Mijhanī*-मिझनी H.

Synonyms : **अलवणा, ज्योतिष्कफल, पारावतपदी** and **पीततैला.**

C. S. *Su.* 1. 77, 78; 2. 4; 4. 27; 5. 23; *Vi.* 8. 158; *Ci.* 3. 257, 266; 10. 41; 23. 67; 26. 190.

S. S. *Su*. **39**. 4, 6; **42**. 18; **45**. 115; *Ci*. **8**. 39, 51; **31**. 5; *U*. **62**. 31.

A. H. *Su*. **21**. 17; *Ci*. **19**. 75; *U*. **6**. 39; **22**. 1; **28**. 34.

Ḍalhaṇa has called it *Kākamardanikā*–काकमर्दनिका which he has described as having round and red seeds with yellow oil at maturity (वर्तुलपक्वरक्तफला पीततैला) which refers to *Mālakāṅguna*–मालकाँगुन.

He has, on the other hand, given the same name for *Tejovatī*–तेजोवती which is different. The Kavirājas of Bengal believe *Cardiospermum halicacabum* Linn. to be *Jyotiṣmatī* which, in our opinion, is *Kākādanī*–काकादनी.

In the *Adhobhāgahara*–अधोभागहर group of drugs, *Kṣira*–क्षीर or latex of *Jyotiṣmati* as a purgative drug has been mentioned. It might be noted that some plants of *Celastrineae* do contain latex but not the one referred to above.

झ (JHA)

झिण्टी JHIṆṬĪ

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 17.

A variety of coarse grain cereal.

झुञ्झु JHUÑJHU

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 94.

An unspecified vegetable known as *Jhurikā*–झुरिका or *Jhuñjhuruka*–झुञ्झुरुक.

ट (ṬA)

टङ्क ṬAṄKA

Pyrus communis Linn.; *Nāsapātī*–नासपाती H., *Taṅga*–तंग Kashmir.

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 133.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 192.

टिण्टिकेर ṬIṆṬIKERA

C. S. *Ci*. **14**. 11.

It is identified with the fruit of *Karīra*–करीर.

टिण्टुक ṬIṆṬUKA

टुण्टुक ṬUṆṬUKA

C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 69.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 68; *Ci*. **22**. 70; **31**. 5; *Ka*. **6**. 3.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 167; *Ci*. **15**. 46; *U*. **37**. 82.

See synonym–श्योनाक.

ड (ḌA)

डुडुरक ḌUḌURAKA

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 274.

Ḍalhaṇa has mentioned *Jivantī* and *Ḍuḍuraka* as synonyms considering both as *Ḍoḍi*–डोडी. But it is not clear whether it is the same *Ḍoḍi*–डोडी which Bhāvamiśra has described. Some think, it may be the fruit of *Capparis zeylanica* Linn., *Kareruā*–करेरुआ H.

See–जीवन्ती.

त (TA)

तगर TAGARA

Valeriana wallichii DC., *Sugandhabālā*–सुगंधबाला Market.

Synonyms : कालानुसार्य, कुटिल, नत and वक्र.

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 42; *Vi*. **8**. 143, 150; *In*. **2**. 12; *Ci*. **3**. 266; **6**. 26; **7**. 86; **8**. 76; **9**. 70; **23**. 53, 77, 79, 190, 197, 205; **26**. 181; **28**. 152; **29**. 106, 149; **30**. 57, 263 (Va.); *Ka*. **1**. 26.

S. S. *Su*. **14**. 36; **38**. 24; *Sa*. **10**. 50; *Ci*. **3**. 60; **4**. 24; **5**. 7; **15**. 32; **40**. 4; *Ka*. **1**. 53; **2**. 47; **5**. 66, 79; **6**. 9, 14; **8**. 49, 52.

A. H. *Su*. **10**. 28; **15**. 43; **21**. 17; **22**. 21; *Sa*. **2**. 49; *Ci*. **1**. 137; **21**. 79; *U*. **2**. 19, 53; **3**. 49; **5**. 19, 33; **16**. 53; **34**. 63; **35**. 24; **36**. 68; **37**. 34.

Tagara has, for a long time, been a drug of controversial origin. But now, the rhizomes of *Valeriana wallichii* DC. are being recommended to be used in its place. It might be noted that the *Asarum europeum* Linn., and its Indian variety are also knwon as *Asārūna*–असारून and *Ṭaggara*–टग्गर and another plant called *Ṭaggara* is also reported to grow in Garhwal. Till recently *Valeriana* species, now accepted as *Tagara*, wrongly passed for *Bālaka*–बालक or *Sugandhabālā*–सुगन्धबाला of Āyurveda in one part of the country and for *Asārūna* of the Hakims in another part.

It has been asserted in the texts that *Kuṣṭha*-कुष्ठ and *Tagara* should not be used in the preparation of *Dhūma-Varti* (for smoking, C. S. *Ci*. **26**. 181) as their fumes cause flow of *Mastuluṅga* (Brain liquid). This may provide the basis for a test for finding genuine *Tagara* among the possible sources of *Tagara* mentioned above.

See-**रोचना तगर.**

तण्डुल TAṆḌULA

C. S. *Su*. 5. 6; **13**. 90; **14**. 28; *Sa*. **8**. 76; *Ci*. **4**. 72; **8**. 124, 176; **15**. 130; **19**. 58, 89, 93; **20**. 31, 32; *Si*. **7**. 12.

S. S. *Su*. **43**. 3; *Ka*. **1**. 41.

A. H. *Su*. **22**. 20; *Sa*. **2**. 11; **3**. 56; *Ci*. **1**. 37; **5**. 79; **8**. 104, 115; **9**. 57, 64, 92, 93; **11**. 8; **22**. 26; *Ka*. **2**. 15; *U*. **30**. 26; **34**. 48; **36**. 83; **38**. 31.

See-**शालि.**

तण्डुलसाह्वय TAṆḌULASĀHVAYA,

तण्डुलीय TAṆḌULĪYA,

तण्डुलीयक TAṆḌULĪYAKA

Amaranthus spinosus Linn.; *Kāṅṭā Caulāī*-काँटा चौलाई H.

Synonyms : **भण्डी** and **भण्डीर.**

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 92; *Ci*. **4**. 76; **11**. 26; **14**. 124; **23**. 197, 216, 224; **30**. 95; *Si*. **10**. 31.

S. S. *Su*. **16**. 27 (10); **19**. 33; **20**. 5; **46**. 256, 258, 261, *Ci*. **6**. 8; *Ka*. **1**. 57; **5**. 76; **6**. 3; **7**. 11, 40; *U*. **17**. 50; **21**. 14; **45**. 31 (**तण्डुलसाह्वय**).

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 83; **7**. 25; **29**. 35; *Ci*. **2**. 27; **3**. 85; *U*. **36**. 60; **37**. 25; **38**. 25.

There are different varieties of *Caulāī* (चौलाई) differing in the presence or absence of spines and colour of leaves i.e. green, red or mixed with blue. Discussion on the identity of *Gaṇḍīra*-गण्डीर discloses the confusion between *Gaṇḍīra* and *Bhaṇḍīra* and may be consulted.

See-**गण्डीर.**

तपनीय TAPANĪYA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 8.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 3.

A variety of *Śāli*-**शालि.**

तमाल TAMĀLA,

तमाल पत्र TAMĀLA PATRA

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 266; **7**. 117; **23**. 191; *Ka*. **1**. 8.

S. S. *Su*. **39**. 6.

A. H. *Ci*. **1**. 139; **19**. 73; *U*. **11**. 35; **35**. 26; **36**. 83.

The leaves of *Cinnamomum tamala* Nees and Eberm. are used as *Tamālapatra* or *Patra* and are known as *Tejapatra* or *Tejapāta*-**तेजपात.** It appears that the real *Tvak*-त्वक् or *Tvak-patra*-त्वकपत्र and *Patra* are the bark and leaves of *C. zeylanicum* Blume and those of *C. tamala* are only their substitutes and may be called *Coca*-चोच and *Patra*-पत्र respectively. The *Tamāla Vṛkṣa*-तमाल वृक्ष of *Ānupadeśa*-आनूपदेश mentioned in C. S. *Ka*. **1**. 8 and also frequently mentioned in the Sanskrit literature is another tree identified as *Garcinia morella* Desr.

See-**कङ्कुष्ठ** and **पत्र.**

तरूट TARŪṬA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 114.

It appears to be the *Turaṭa*-**तुरट**, a tuber of the *Dioscorea* species probably *D. belophylla* Voight. According to Cakra it is believed to be a variety of *Utpala*-उत्पल called *Kalhāra*.

See-**कल्हार.**

तरुणी TARUṆĪ

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 151; *Si*. **10**. 30.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 249 (Va.).

It is considered to be Rose (*Rosa centifolia* Linn.), *Gulāba*-गुलाब H.

See-**युवती.**

तर्कारी TARKĀRĪ

Clerodendron phlomidis Linn. f.; *Ṭekāra*-टेकार H.

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 158; *Ci*. **8**. 176; **26**. 137, 152, 235; **27**. 50, 54 (with *Agnimantha*).

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 7 (with *Agnimantha*); **46**. 254; *U*. **17**. 51; **21**. 6; **35**. 3.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 97, 167; *Ci.* **1.** 76, 157; **5.** 79; **14.** 110; **15.** 46; **17.** 36; **21.** 52; *U.* **20.** 5; **22.** 66.

See synonym–**अग्निमन्थ.**

तल TALA

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 19.

See synonym–**ताल.**

तलकोट TALAKOṬA

S. S. *Su.* **51.** 44.

See synonym–**अङ्कोट.**

तवक्षीरी TAVAKṢĪRĪ

A. H. *Su.* **30.** 51; *Ci.* **3.** 66; **5.** 30; **9.** 113; *Ka.* **2.** 10; *U.* **24.** 54; **39.** 37, 42.

This is the starch separated from rhizomes of *Curcuma angustifolia* Roxb. and called *Tikhura*–तीखुर and used as a substitute of true arrow-root (*Maranta arundinacea* Linn.). This appears to have been used by Vāgbhaṭa as a substitute of true *Vaṁśalocana*–वंशलोचन as well.

See–तुगाक्षीरी and त्वक्क्षीरी.

तस्कर TASKARA

S. S. *Ci.* **37.** 17.

See synonym–**चोरक.**

ताड TĀḌA

C. S. *Su.* **25.** 49.

See synonym–**ताल.**

तापसवृक्ष TĀPASAVṚKṢA

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 15; *Ci.* **18.** 13.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 28.

It has been identified with *Iṅgudi*–**इङ्गुदी.** According to others *Putrañjiva*–**पुत्रञ्जीव** has also been addressed by this name especially where its use as a shade-tree has been mentioned, but only *Iṅgudi* is to be accepted in the contexts, noted above.

तापसेक्षु TĀPASEKṢU

S. S. *Su.* **45.** 149, 153.

A variety of *Ikṣu*–**इक्षु.**

तामलकी TĀMALAKĪ

Phyllanthus niruri Linn. and *P. urinaria* Linn.; *Bhūmyāmalaki*–भूम्यामलकी S.; *Bhuīāṅvalā*–भुईआँवला H.

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 36, 37; *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **1–1.** 61; **3.** 219, 224; **5.** 119; **8.** 69, 107, 111; **11.** 36; **17.** 101, 122, 129, 141; **18.** 39, 100, 119, 126, 177; **26.** 86, 169; **28.** 159; **29.** 57, 92, 152; *Si.* **12.** 55.

S. S. *U.* **39.** 215, 221; **51.** 27.

A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 90; **3.** 62, 95; **4.** 24, 44, 46, 53; **5.** 13, 17; **13.** 15; **22.** 42: *U.* **24.** 53; **39.** 33.

See–तालीतल.

ताम्बूल TĀMBŪLA

Piper betle Linn.; *Pāna*–**पान** H.

C. S. *Su.* **5.** 74.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 279, 280, 484; *Ci.* **24.** 21; **26.** 8.

A. H. *Su.* **2.** 6, 7; *U.* **40.** 45.

It is curious to note that it finds a scarce use in the texts although the expressed juice of leaves as an adjuvant (*Anupāna*–अनुपान) and its roots as substitute of *Kulañjana* or Galanga are very much in use. Its possible connection with *Cavya*–**चव्य** may be an interesting subject for study.

See–**चव्य.**

ताम्रवल्ली TĀMRAVALLĪ

S. S. *Sa.* **10.** 59.

A. H. *Sa.* **2.** 54; *U.* **35.** 46.

Ḍalhaṇa has identified it with a plant known as *Vāmataruṇī*–**वामतरुणी** or *Mañjiṣṭhā*–**मञ्जिष्ठा.** The *Vāmataruṇī* of Ḍalhaṇa may be *Ventilago maderaspatana* Gaertn., or some species of *Smilax*. A variety of *Tāmalakī*–**तामलकी** is also copper coloured. *Mañjiṣṭhā* is usually accepted in its place.

See–**मञ्जिष्ठा.**

तार्क्ष्य TĀRKṢYA

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 46; *U.* **12.** 18; **51.** 21.

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 103; **9.** 59; **19.** 81, 84; *U.* **9.** 23; **11.** 24; **16.** 3; **22.** 12, 28, 35, 51, 55, 64, 99, 101; **30.** 14; **39.** 79; **40.** 49.

See synonym–**तार्क्ष्यशैल.**

तार्क्ष्यशैल TĀRKṢYAŚAILA

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 13, 25.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 4; *Ci.* **8.** 109; *Ka.* **4.** 9; *U.* **5.** 19.

Both *Tārkṣya* and *Tārkṣyaśaila* are the names of *Dārvīrasāñjana*-दार्वीरसाञ्जन.

See synonyms-तार्क्ष्य and **रसाञ्जन.**

ताल TĀLA,

तालमस्तक TĀLAMASTAKA

Borassus flabellifer Linn.; *Tāḍa*-**ताड़** H.

Synonyms : **तल** and **ताड.**

C. S. *Su.* **25.** 49; **27.** 113 (2), 127; *Vi.* **8.** 146 (2), 151; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **11.** 31; **18.** 154; **26.** 73, 168; *Si.* **11.** 23; **12.** 55.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 12; **38.** 11; **39.** 5; **42.** 18; **46.** 177, 179, 310; *Ni.* **12.** 6; *Ci.* **31.** 5; *U.* **10.** 4; **12.** 35; **51.** 38; **58.** 42.

A. H. *Su.* **3.** 33, 39; **6.** 119, 122; **7.** 34; **30.** 46; *Ni.* **11.** 26; *Ci.* **3.** 155; **7.** 81; *U.* **11.** 53; **24.** 51.

The growing stem apex is called *Tālamastaka*-**ताल मस्तक** and its pith, *Mastakamajja*-**मस्तकमज्ज.**

तालपत्रिका TĀLAPATRIKĀ,

तालपत्री TĀLAPATRĪ

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 13; **36.** 31; *Ci.* **18.** 5; **25.** 18.

A. H. *Su.* **30.** 22; *Ci.* **11.** 28 (**तालपत्रिका**); **17.** 26; *U.* **18.** 45.

It has been identified by Ḍalhaṇa with *Mūṣika parṇī*-**मूषिकपर्णी.** But, on comparing the identical *Yoga* in S. S. *Ci.* **7.** 18 and A. H. *Ci.* **11.** 28 it appears that *Tālamūlikā* and *Tālapatrikā* have been used as synonyms.

See synonym-**तालमूली.**

तालमूलिका TĀLAMŪLIKĀ,

तालमूली TĀLAMŪLĪ

Curculigo orchioides Gaertn.; *Kālīmusalī*-**कालीमुसली** H.

C. S. *Ci.* **18.** 74.

S. S. *Ci.* **7.** 18; *U.* **51.** 38 (Va.).

Ḍalhaṇa has identified both *Tālapatrī* and *Tālamūlī* with *Muśalī*-**मुशली** and has described it as having roots like the tail of rats (**मूषकपुच्छाकारा शिफा**) and also called them *Mūṣikaparṇī*-**मूषकपर्णी** by name. It may be noted that the contractile roots arising from the erect root-stock of *Curculigo* do look like the tail of rat and thus the name *Mūṣikaparṇī* indicating structural similarly with *Mūṣika* also is justified. But it should not be confused with *Mūṣikakarṇī*-**मूषिककर्णी** which is different.

See synonyms-**तालपत्रिका** and **मुशली.**

तालवृन्त TĀLAVṚNTA

S. S. *Ci.* **29.** 6, 20, 26, 37.

One of the *Soma*-**सोम** varieties.

See-**सोम.**

तालीतल TĀLĪTALA

S. S. *Ci.* **17.** 25 (Va.).

It has been identified with *Tāmalaki*-**तामलकी** root but *Tālamūlī*-**तालमूली** may be more suitable.

तालीश TĀLĪŚA,

तालीशपत्र TĀLĪŚAPATRA,

तालीस TĀLĪSA

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 143; *Sa.* **8.** 70; *Ci.* **8.** 144; **9.** 42; **12.** 63; **17.** 142; **26.** 191; **27.** 28.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 6; *Ci.* **2.** 75, 83; **5.** 8; *Ka.* **5.** 66, 69; **6.** 8, 17; *U.* **10.** 8 (Va.); **17.** 12, 17; **32.** 5; **39.** 227; **51.** 27; **62.** 23.

A. H. *Su.* **7.** 20; **22.** 21; *Sa.* **1.** 87; *Ci.* **4.** 54; **5.** 49, 58; **10.** 16; **17.** 24; *U.* **2.** 51, 61; **6.** 28; **13.** 84, 92; **16.** 40; **20.** 5; **26.** 55; **35.** 26.

Tālīśa still remains a drug of disputed source. In practice the leaves of *Taxus baccata* Linn., known as *Thunera*-**थुनेर** in Garhawal have been more widely used under this name, but it has now been identified as *Sthauṇeyaka*-**स्थौणेयक** on the basis of its popular name *Thuṇekara*-**थुणेकर** given by Ḍalhaṇa. The leaves of another similar looking tree *Abies webbiana* Lindl., are also being used as *Tālīśapatra*. Leaves of some species of *Rhododendron* i.e. *R. anthopogon* D. Don., *R. campanulatum* D. Don., and *R. lepidotum* Wall., popularly called *Tālisrī*-**तालिस्री** or *Tālisaphara*-**तालिसफर** in Garhawal are also being accepted as *Tālīsa* in the Punjab, but these could not be called *Dhātrīpatram*-**धात्रीपत्रम्,** a descriptive synonym given **by Bhāvamiśra.**

तिक्त TIKTA,
तिक्तक TIKTAKA

A. H. *Ci.* **10.** 34; **15.** 70; *U.* **2.** 26.
See synonym–किराततिक्त.

तिक्तरोहिणी TIKTAROHIṆĪ,
तिक्तकरोहिणी TIKTAKAROHIṆĪ,
तिक्तारोहिणी TIKTĀROHIṆĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 241; **7.** 139, 143; **12.** 20, 51, 70; **26.** 90; **27.** 29.
S. S. *Ci.* **5.** 10; **16.** 17; *U.* **45.** 32.
A. H. *Ci.* **10.** 56; **15.** 22; *U.* **22.** 103.
See synonym–कटुका.

तिक्तला TIKTALĀ

C. S. *Ka.* **11.** 2.

This has been mentioned only as a synonym of *Saptalā*. It may be the Sanskritised form of the name word *Titalī*–तितली given to *Euphorbia dracunculoides* Lam. which, on the basis of other criteria as well, has been identified here with *Saptalā*.

See synonym–सप्तला.

तिक्ता TIKTĀ,
तिक्ताद्वय TIKTĀDVAYA

C. S. *Ci.* **3** 342: *Si.* **3.** 59.
S. S. *Ci.* **5.** 10; **9.** 29; **38.** 105.
A. H. *Su.* **15.** 40 (तिक्ताद्वय); *Ci.* **1.** 60, 64, 68, 90; **9.** 105; **10.** 34, 40, 53; **13.** 14; **19.** 33, 38; **21.** 48; **22.** 10; *U.* **2.** 24, 25; **5.** 19; **22.** 98, 104; **39.** 79.

Tiktādvaya evidently refers to *Tiktā* (*Kaṭukā*–कटुका) and *Kākatiktā*–काकतिक्ता. *Tiktādvaya* in A. H. *Su.* **15.** 40 i.e. *Mustādi-gaṇa*–मुस्तादिगण is in the place of *Kaṭurohiṇī*–कटुरोहिणी and *Śārṅgeṣṭā*–शार्ङ्गेष्टा of the same *Gaṇa* in S. S. *Su.* **38.** 54. It, therefore, appears that *Kākatiktā* and *Śārṅgeṣṭā* are synonyms whose identity has been discussed under *Śārṅgeṣṭā*.

See–कटुका, काकतिक्ता and शार्ङ्गेष्टा.

तिक्तालावु TIKTĀLĀVU

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 215.
See–अलावु.

तिक्तेक्ष्वाकु TIKTEKṢVĀKU

C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 102, 107; **23.** 206; **25.** 203.
See–अलावु and इक्ष्वाकु.

तिक्तोत्तम TIKTOTTAMA

A. H. *Ka.* **1.** 24.
It may be either *Paṭola*–पटोल or *Nimba*–निम्ब.

तिण्डिश TIṆḌIŚA

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 87.

Citrullus vulgaris Var. fistulosus (Stocks) Duthie and Fuller; *Ḍheḍhasī*–ढेढसी and *Ṭiṇḍā*–टिण्डा H.

तिनि TINI,
तिनिश TINIŚA

Ougeinia dalbergioides Benth.; *Tinisā*–तिनिसा, *Pānan*–पानन् and *Sānan*–सानन् H.

C. S. *Ci.* **1–2.** 12; **1–3.** 2; **1–4.** 15; **3.** 257; **7.** 98; *Ka.* **1.** 7.
S. S. *Su.* **38.** 12; *Ci.* **11.** 9; **16.** 42 (तिनि); **19.** 42; **34.** 17; *Ka.* **6.** 3, 22; *U.* **40.** 119.
A. H. *Su.* **15.** 19; *U.* **34.** 3.

Although *Syandana*–स्यन्दन and *Tiniśa* have been considered as synonyms, both have been mentioned side by side as different entities (see C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 257). *Sānan* is the name of what is called *Tinisā* in other places. The view that the two are different may not be overruled. If so, it also appears certain that they have been used as substitutes of each other. The timber of both are valuable for domestic purposes where strong and elastic varieties are needed. Attention may be drawn to a tree called *Siddha*–सिद्ध which has been identified as *Lagerstroemia parviflora* Roxb. Another species *L. flos-reginae* Retz., called *Jārula*–जारुल is supposed by some to be *Tiniśa*. It is indeed curious that although *Lagerstroemia* trees are abundantly common and also important timber trees, they, according to present conception, find no mention either in the Sanskrit literature or in medicine. There is a mention of *Siddhaka*–सिद्धक in S. S. *Ka.* **3.** 9 which may be identified with *Siddha* and this may possibly be the *Syandana*–स्यन्दन which has been often menti-

oned by such ancient naturalists as Kālidāsa and Vālmīki. It is, therefore, proposed that *Lagerstroemia* trees may be examined if they could be called by the name of *Syandana* and *Siddhaka* and be substituted in place of *Tiniśa*.

See–सिद्धक (सिध्रक) and स्यन्दन.

तिन्तिडीक TINTIḌĪKA

Rhus parviflora Roxb.; *Samākadānā*–समाकदाना H.

C. S. *Su.* **26**. 112; *Vi.* **8**. 147; *Ci.* **4**. 94; **5**. 80; **8**. 138, 141; **14**. 65.

S. S. *Su.* **42**. 18; **46**. 139, 159; *Ci.* **5**. 24, 28; *U.* **39**. 292.

A. H. *Ci.* **5**. 55; **7**. 40; **9**. 26; **14**. 32; *U.* **20**. 5.

The seeds are sold in the market under the name of *Samākadānā*–समाकदाना or *Ḍāyasariyā*–डायसरिया. It is substituted by foreign seeds obtained from *R. coriaria* Linn. It should not be confused with *Amlikā*–अम्लिका or *Vṛkṣāmla*–वृक्षाम्ल.

तिन्दुक TINDUKA,
तिन्दुकी TINDUKĪ

Diospyros tomentosa Roxb., *D. melanoxylon* Roxb. and *D. embryopteris* Pers.; *Keṅda*–केंद, *Tiralā*–तिरला, *Teṅda*–तेंद and *Makarateṅda*–मकरतेंद H.

Synonyms : कालस्कन्ध, विरला and स्फूर्जक.

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 43; **25**. 39, 49; **27**. 144; *Vi.* **8**. 151; *Sa.* **8**. 58, 59, 76; *Ci.* **30**. 78; *Ka.* **1**. 7.

S. S. *Su.* **12**. 26; **38**. 48; **42**. 18; **46**. 163, 168; *Sa.* **10**. 5; *Ci.* **2**. 84; **11**. 8, 11; **21**. 6, 10; *U.* **21**. 46; **31**. 5; **40**. 41.

A. H. *Ci.* **12**. 12; **14**. 117; *U.* **32**. 22; **34**. 10, 51.

These species yield fruits which are edible when ripe. *D. montana* Roxb. is called *Viṣateṅda*–विषतेंद.

See–अतिमुक्तक.

तिमिर TIMIRA

S. S. *U.* **51**. 32.

See–नृत्त (or नृत्य–) कुण्डक.

तिरीटक TIRĪṬAKA

C. S. *Ka.* **9**. 1.

See synonym–तिल्वक.

तिल TILA

Sesamum indicum Linn.; *Tilli*–तिल्ली H.

Synonym : असिततिल.

C. S. *Su.* **2**. 25, 27; **3**. 13; **4**. 22, 32; **8**. 30; **13**. 9, 11, 85, 91; **14**. 24, 28; **15**. 6; **17**. 26, 36, 97; **24**. 4; **25**. 37; **26**. 107, 116; **27**. 29, 106, 255, 265, 282; *Ni.* **4**. 5; *Vi.* **7**. 11, 17, 26; *Sa.* **8**. 41; *Ci.* **1**–**2**. 3; **2**–**3**. 15; **5**. 92, 96, 141; **7**. 7, 83; **8**. 78, 177; **13**. 65, 168; **14**. 10, 41, 42, 194, 221; **16**. 7, 72; **17**. 14, 84; **18**. 79, 110; **19**. 37, 38, 59, 90; **21**. 19; **25**. 49, 73, 76, 77, 83, 87; **26**. 18, 155, 156, 275, 276; **28**. 110, 112, 113, 187; **29**. 133, 136, 139, 148; **30**. 46, 87; *Ka.* **1**. 15, 27; **7**. 40; **11**. 9; *Si.* **6**. 54, 64; **7**. 55, 59.

S. S. *Su.* **11**. 11, 21, 22; **16**. 5, 22; **19**. 15; **20**. 13; **21**. 22; **29**. 38; **36**. 8, 17; **43**. 3, 4; **44**. 74; **46**. 40; *Ni.* **22**. 43; *Ci.* **1**. 65, 69; **2**. 90, 93, 94; **3**. 56, 59; **5**. 7, 10; **6**. 13; **7**. 22; **8**. 15, 39, 40, 42; **9**. 10, 25; **10**. 14; **13**. 22; **15**. 40, 46; **16**. 13; **17**. 18, 21, 23, 26; **18**. 7, 11, 17, 19; **19**. 38; **20**. 15, 21; **25**. 16, 32; **26**. 16, 18, 19; **28**. 4, 15; **29**. 12; **31**. 41; **32**. 12; **34**. 13, 16; **40**. 18, 67; *Ka.* **6**. 20, 31; **7**. 52; *Sa.* **2**. 22; **10**. 23, 47, 59; *U.* **17**. 88; **24**. 30; **26**. 40; **30**. 7; **36**. 9; **40**. 115, 122, 123, 124; **41**. 41; **42**. 40; **44**. 24; **54**. 29; **58**. 48; **64**. 27.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 23; **7**. 41; **16**. 40, 43; **18**. 12; **21**. 15; **22**. 5, 19, 20; **29**. 26, 39; **30**. 12, 33, 34, 38; *Sa.* **2**. 11, 19, 54; *Ci.* **3**. 22, 44; **5**. 68, 80; **6**. 77; **8**. 62, 112, 118, 155; **9**. 20, 25, 29, 63, 92; **11**. 14, 31; **12**. 12; **13**. 2, 4, 6; **14**. 41, 87, 120, 122; **15**. 46, 57, 95; **16**. 15, 45; **17**. 42; **19**. 27, 43, 45, 47; **22**. 30, 33, 58; *Ka.* **2**. 18; **3**. 30; **4**. 50; *U.* **4**. 38, 42; **5**. 3; **13**. 46; **14**. 25; **16**. 38; **18**. 38, 43; **22**. 14, 65; **24**. 31 (पुष्प), 35, 39, 40, 41; **25**. 29, 31, 35, 43, 47, 54, 56; **27**. 36, 39; **30**. 6, 33, 34, 35; **32**. 13, 18; **34**. 2; **35**. 62; **38**. 30; **39**. 79, 80, 108, 158, 160; **40**. 25.

There are two varieties-white (श्वेत) and black (कृष्ण)- of *Tila* mentioned and used in the texts. Where only *Taila*–तैल (oil) has been mentioned without specifying the source, *Tila taila* (*Tila* oil) is intended.

तिलक TILAKA

Wendlandia exerta DC.; *Tilakā*–तिलका H.; *Hundra*–हुन्द्र Bihar.

Synonym : पुण्ड्र.
C. S. *Ci.* **30.** 72 (Va.).
S. S. *Ka.* **6.** 20 (Va.).
A. H. *U.* **38.** 30.

This is one of the *Dohada*[1]*vṛkṣa*–दोहदवृक्ष of Sanskrit and Hindi poets. It was wrongly identified with *Lodhra*–लोध्र but now its identity with the above mentioned tree has been decidedly proved by us. Discussion on *Puṇḍra, Tilvaka*–तिल्वक and *Tilaparṇi*–तिलपर्णी may be consulted.

तिलपर्णिका TILAPARṆIKĀ,
तिलपर्णी TILAPARṆĪ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 94; *Ci.* **3.** 266.
S. S. *Su.* **39.** 9; **46.** 221, 239; *Ka.* **6.** 14 (तैलपर्णिक).
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 76.

Tilaparṇī is the name of more than one drug plant. It has been noted that the corresponding popular country names *Tilavana*–तिलवन and *Tileṇa*–तिलेण have been given to at least three plants. (1) *Gynandropsis pentaphylla* DC., is known in Gujarat as *Tilavaṇa* and the first few leaves of this do look like the leaves of *Tila* plant. It has been recognised as *Tilaparṇī* by Ḍalhaṇa who has also mentioned its popular name *Hulhul*–हुल्हुल्. Its acceptance as *Suvarcalā*–सुवर्चला and *Sūryabhaktā*–सूर्यभक्ता by many may also be noted. The other plant known as *Tilavana* in some parts of M. P. forests and *Tilai* or *Tilakā* in U. P. and Bihar forest areas is now accepted as *Tilaka*–तिलक by us. There is no information whether its leaves, too, can be used as vegetable. But it is interesting to note that it has been known in Saharanpur (U. P.) by the names of *Bathuā*–बथुआ and *Caurāī*–चौराई, two very common vegetables. The third plant found in the Garhawal Himalayas and known there as *Tileṇa*–तिलेण or *Thelkā*–थेल्का is *Viburnum nervosum* D. Don. which, in our opinion, is *Tilvaka*–तिल्वक. *Tailaparṇika*–तैलपर्णिक in S. S. *Ka.* **6.** 14 is interpreted by some as *Saralarasa*–सरलरस or *Śriveṣṭaka*–श्रीवेष्टक. It may, therefore, be advisable to regard *Gynandropsis* and *Wendlandia* as probable sources of *Tilaparṇī Śāka.*

1. *Dohada*—The imaginary desire of some trees to induce flowering through the activities of fair sex.

तिल्वक TILVAKA

Synonym : तिरीटक.

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 114, 115; **25.** 49; **30.** 62; *Vi.* **7.** 26; **8.** 144; *Ci.* **3.** 266; **13.** 122, 156; **15.** 76; **18.** 150, 181; **26.** 100; **28.** 84; *Ka.* **1.** 5; **9.** 1; *Si.* **9.** 13.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 11; **38.** 29; **39.** 4; **44.** 3, 60; *Ci.* **4.** 27; **8.** 39; **9.** 28; **10.** 12; **14.** 5, 10; **16.** 26, 37; **18.** 46; **19.** 5; **23.** 15; **31.** 5; *Ka.* **6.** 3, 20 (Va.); *U.* **10.** 14; **17.** 6; **24.** 29; **39.** 214; **42.** 40; **44.** 15; **49.** 22; **50.** 21; **52.** 19.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 2; **30.** 10; *Ci.* **1.** 92, 157; **3.** 153, 175; **6.** 11, 56; **10.** 24; **11.** 41; **13.** 6, 24, 30; **14.** 66; **15.** 13, 38, 54; **21.** 10, 32; *Ka.* **2.** 38, 41; *U.* **20.** 12; **22.** 66.

Tilvaka is one of the important drug plants of the ancient Ayurvedic literature, but is has suffered complete pushback due to its merger with another clinically similar drug *Lodhra*–लोध्र. It appears it had lost its individuality even before *Dṛḍhabala* re-edited Caraka Saṁhitā who equated it with *Lodhra.* It is an interesting instance of how a drug suffers total disappearance from the view after its merger with another drug more commonly known and easily available. With the disappearance of *Tilvaka* from the minds of the pharmacists and practitioners in Ayurveda, one of its most important preparations mentioned as *Tilvaka ghṛta*–तिल्वक घृत or *Tailvaka*–तैल्वक has become unheard of. No argument is needed to show that *Tilvaka* and *Lodhra* have separate identities and have quite distinct and opposite effect on the digestive system, one being purgative and the other an astringent (*Grāhī*–ग्राही) substance. In a search for real *Tilvaka* the author in his common method of approach was tempted to examine a plant called *Thelkā*–थेल्का in some areas of Garhawal while he was on tour to Chakrata hills. This plant was *Viburnum nervosum* D. Don. Then, again it was found that *Viburnum* enters into a preparation together with *Lodhra* as both have nearly similar effect in the menstrual (Artava-related) diseases of women. Its utility in eye diseases just like those of *Lodhra* also finds mention in the literature. The idea just gained ground that

the merger of the two must have come about due to unavailability of *Tilvaka* and partial similarity in their actions in the above mentioned diseases, however poles apart they might have been in other respects. In another excursion to Gangotri side of the Himalayas it was found that the same *Viburnum* species is also called *Tileṇa*–तिलेण and grows side by side with *Symplocos crataegoides* Buch.-Ham., called *Loda*–लोद by the local people there. An attempt was also made to examine the bark of the said *Viburnum* species which was found to have purgative action. On account of the above findings it has been tentatively accepted by us as the genuine *Tilvaka*.

There is another point of confusion. *Tilvaka* has also been considered a synonym of *Tilaka*–तिलक which has now been identified by us with *Wendlandia* of the plains and the lower Himalayan hills. The properties of *Tilvaka* have also been claimed for *Tilaka* and it is not improbable that another substitute of *Tilvaka* more easily available and answering better the properties was found in *Tilaka,* but this too went the way of *Tilvaka* in loosing its identity and playing the role of a synonym of *Lodhra*.

तीक्ष्ण TĪKṢṆA,
तीक्ष्णक TĪKṢṆAKA

A. H. *Ci.* **5.** 54; *Sa.* **1.** 88; *U.* **14.** 32; **19.** 14.

See synonym–**मरिच.**

तीक्ष्णगन्धा TĪKṢṆAGANDHĀ

S. S. *U.* **23.** 4.

See synonym–**शिग्रु.**

तीक्ष्ण मूल विष TĪKṢṆA MŪLA VIṢA

A. H. *U.* **36.** 59.

It is not clear what is implied by this.

तीक्ष्णवृक्ष TĪKṢṆAVṚKṢA

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 45.

See synonym–**पीलु.**

तुगा TUGĀ,
तुगाख्या TUGĀKHYĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **4.** 76; *Si.* **3.** 51.

S. S. *U.* **45.** 32; **52.** 16; **57.** 10.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 12; *Ci.* **4.** 34; *U.* **40.** 19.

See synonym–**वंशलोचन.**

तुगाक्षीरी TUGĀKṢĪRĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **1**–1. 66; **1**–3. 44; **1**–4. 19; **2**–1. 29, 36, 38; **2**–2. 6, 15, 23; **2**–4. 25, 30; **8.** 102; **11.** 71; **16.** 99; **17.** 110; **18.** 55; **26.** 169; *Ka.* **7.** 21.

S. S. *Su.* **12.** 23; **38.** 35; *U.* **32.** 5; **35.** 5; **41.** 51; **58.** 65.

A. H. *Su.* **10.** 24.

See synonym–**वंशलोचन.**

तुङ्ग TUṄGA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 25; **4.** 8, 47; *Vi.* **8.** 151; *Si.* **10.** 21.

S. S. *Ci.* **11.** 9; *Ka.* **8.** 108.

Though *Tuṅga* is a synonym of *Punnāga*–पुन्नाग it is said to be another name for *Nārikela*–नारिकेल as well.

See synonym–**पुन्नाग.**

तुण्डिकेर TUṆḌIKERA

S. S. *U.* **48.** 27.

It is considered to be a name for *Thespesia lampas* Dalz. and Gibs.; *Vanakapāsa*–वनकपास H.

See–**कार्पासी, पिचुक** and **भारद्वाजी.**

तुम्ब TUMBA,
तुम्बी TUMBĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **26.** 14; *Ka.* **3.** 3, 11, 15, 19.

S. S. *Su.* **45.** 124; *Ci.* **31.** 5.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 87, 89; *Sa.* **1.** 86; *Ci.* **22.** 2; *Ka.* **1.** 23, 32, 34; *U.* **3.** 59.

See synonym–**अलाबु.**

तुम्बुरु TUMBURU

Zanthoxylum alatum Roxb. and other species; *Tejabala*–तेजबल, *Timura*–तीमुर H.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 2; **3.** 7; **27.** 168, 302; *Vi.* **8.** 150; *Ci.* **7.** 108, 112; **14.** 51, 90; **26.** 221; **27.** 52; *Ka.* **7.** 53; *Si.* **9.** 23.

S. S. *Ci.* **5.** 21; *U.* **42.** 69, 120.

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 50; **14.** 17; **19.** 65; **21.** 36; *Ka.* **1.** 39; *U.* **18.** 16.

Some other species of *Zanthoxylum* are also called and used as *Tumburu.*

See synonym–**तेजोवती.**

तुरङ्गगन्धा TURAṄGAGANDHĀ

S. S. *U.* **41.** 41, 43.

See synonym–**अश्वगंधा.**

तुरुष्क TURUṢKA

C. S. *Ci.* **28.** 151.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 24; *U.* **51.** 51.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 43; **21.** 68, 78.

Storax is the *Turuṣka* of Āyurveda, which is a balsam obtained from foreign trees of *Liquidamber* (*L. orientalis* Miller and *L. styraciflua* Linn.). A similar but of inferior quality of balsam is found from an Indian species *Altingia excelsa* Noronha.

तुवर TUVARA,

तुवरक TUVARAKA

S. S. *Su.* **45.** 122; **46.** 196, 422; *Ci.* **9.** 6, 7; **13.** 20; **31.** 5; *U.* **16.** 8.

A. H. *Su.* **16.** 23; *Ci.* **19.** 12, 42, 44, 53; *U.* **39.** 84.

This has been described by Suśruta in *Su.* **45.** 122 and *Ci.* **13.** 20 and elsewhere as well. This has been said to possess leaves like those of *Kesara*–**केसर** (*Bakula*) and fruits like those of *Kalāya*–**कलाय** and to grow on the Western Ghats just on the Coastline washed by sea waves. Some have identified it as *Avicennia officinalis* Linn., called *Tivara*–**तिवर.** It is now considered to be *Hydnocarpus wightiana* Blume and *H. kurzii* King., Synonym *Taraktogenos kurzii* King. They can partly fit in with the description given above if *Kalāya*–**कलाय** were to be replaced by *Kapittha*–**कपित्थ.** The first species is found in the South and the second one in Assam and Chittāgong. Another plant of the same family i.e *Gynocardia odorata* R. Br., was previously understood to be *Caulamugrā*–**चौलमुगरा** or *Tuvaraka*–**तुवरक** but

it lacks the properties of *Tuvaraka.* As regards *Avicennia* it may be a variety of *Saireyaka*–**सैरेयक.**

तुवरी TUVARĪ

A. H. *Su.* **29.** 34; *Ci.* **19.** 25.

See synonym–**आढकी.**

तूद TŪDA

Morus indica Griff.; *Tūta*–**तूत**, *Śahatūta*–**शहतूत** H.

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 132.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 138.

See–**क्रमुक, तोदन** and **पूग.**

तूर्णक TŪRṆAKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 7 (Va.).

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 1.

A variety of *Śāli*–**शालि.**

तृणधान्य TṚṆADHĀNYA

A. H. *Ci.* **12.** 11.

Coarse grain cereals such as *Śyāmāka* and *Kodrava.*

तृणपञ्च TṚṆAPAÑCA,

तृणपञ्चक TṚṆAPAÑCAKA,

तृणपञ्चमूल TṚṆAPAÑCAMŪLA,

तृणाख्यपञ्चमूल TṚṆĀKHYAPAÑCAMŪLA

C. S. *Ci.* **22.** 29; *Si.* **3.** 46.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 76 (**तृणसंज्ञक पञ्चमूल**).

A. H. *Ci.* **11.** 6; **14.** 63; *Ka.* **4.** 12.

These are the group-names of roots of five plants of the Grass family. According to Caraka (C. S. *Su.* **1**-1. 42) they are (1) *Śara*–**शर,** (2) *Ikṣu*–**इक्षु,** (3) *Darbha*–**दर्भ,** (4) *Kāśa*–**काश,** and (5) *Śāli*–**शालि,** but according to Suśruta they are (1) *Kuśa*–**कुश,** (2) *Kāśa*–**काश,** (3) *Nala*–**नल,** (4) *Darbha*–**दर्भ** and (5) *Kāṇḍekṣu*–**काण्डेक्षु.** In C. S. it has been mentioned by other group names such as *Śarādipañcamūla*–**शरादिपञ्चमूल,** *Śaramūlādi*–**शरमूलादि** and *Śarapūrvapañcamūla*–**शरपूर्वपञ्चमूल** which are referred to in their own places.

तृणमूल TṚṆAMŪLA

C. S. *Ci.* **4.** 102.

It may be the root of *Gandhatṛṇa*.
See–गन्धतृण.

तृणशून्य TṚṆAŚŪNYA,
तृणशून्या TṚṆAŚŪNYĀ

C. S. *Su*. **25**. 49; **27**. 42; *Ci*. **3**. 257.
S. S. *Su*. **46**. 194; *Ci*. **18**. 10; *Ka*. **6**. 21.
See–केतक and मल्लिका.

तेजवती TEJAVATĪ
See–तेजोवती.

तेजिनी TEJINĪ
A. H. *Sa*. **2**. 42; *U*. **22**. 56.
See–तेजोवती.

तेजोवती TEJOVATĪ

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 149, 158; *Ci*. **8**. 136; **17**. 140; **26**. 188, 215; **27**. 35; *Ka*. **7**. 14.

S. S. *Ci*. **2**. 90; **8**. 42; **9**. 10; **15**. 22; **22**. 24; **24**. 8; *U*. **24**. 36; **39**. 253; **40**. 41; **51**. 28.

A. H. *Ci*. **4**. 52; **21**. 59; *U*. **22**. 38, 98.

Ḍalhaṇa has described *Tejavatī* as if it is a synonym of *Jyotiṣmatī*–ज्योतिष्मती. The common popular name *Kākamardanīkā*–काकमर्दनीका has been given by him for both of them while others have supposed it to be *Tumburu*–तुम्बुरु tree. In C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 158, *Jyotiṣmatī* root and *Tejovatī* bark have been included in the errhine group of drugs and so both must be considered as belonging to different sources. Similarity in the names and their uses appear to have led to this confusion.

See–तुम्बुरु, तेजिनी and तेजोह्वा.

तेजोह्वा TEJOHVĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **15**. 165; **26**. 189, 194, 198.
S. S. *Ci*. **2**. 94; **9**. 61.
A. H. *U*. **22**. 99.
Tejinī and *Tejohvā* appear to be synonyms of *Tejovatī*.
See–तुम्बुरु and तेजोवती.

तैलफल TAILAPHALA
C. S. *Su*. **3**. 7.

A. H. *Ci*. **11**. 4.

It is a group name of useful oil-seeds such as *Eraṇḍa* (castor) and *Tila* (sesame) etc.

तैलविष TAILAVIṢA

C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 11.
It is not specified botanically.

तोदन TODANA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 139.
S. S. *Su*. **46**. 163, 167.
Todana has not been identified but has been called *Rājapriya*–राजप्रिय by Ḍalhaṇa and *Dhanvanbheda*–धन्वन्भेद by Cakra.

तोदपर्णी TODAPARṆĪ,
तोयपर्णी TOYAPARṆĪ

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 16.
S. S. *Su*. **46**. 21.

It is a kind of coarse grain cereal like *Śyāmāka* but not specified botanically.

तोय TOYA

S. S. *Ka*. **2**. 51; **6**. 16; **8**. 114.
See synonym–बालक.

तोयद TOYADA
A. H. *Ci*. **12**. 7; *Ka*. **4**. 35; *U*. **34**. 46.
See synonym–मुस्त.

त्रपुष TRAPUṢA,
त्रपुषी TRAPUṢĪ,
त्रपुस TRAPUSA

Cucumis sativus Linn.; *Khīrā*–खीरा H.
Synonym : श्वेतकर्कटक.

C. S. *Su*. **1**. 80, 83; **27**. 108 (2); *Ci*. **26**. 51, 59, 63, 72; *Si*. **9**. 13 (2).

S. S. *Su*. **9**. 4; **42**. 18; **45**. 120; **46**. 216, 218; *Ci*. **3**. 67; **7**. 12; **31**. 5; *U*. **45**. 24; **47**. 33; **58**. 42, 47.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 87, 89; **15**. 1; *Ci*. **11**. 7, 24; **14**. 19.

त्रायन्ति TRĀYANTI,
त्रायन्तिका TRĀYANTIKĀ,
त्रायन्ती TRĀYANTĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **12**. 51; **29**. 57; *Ka.* **7**. 57; *Si.* **3**. 35, 60.
S. S. *Ci.* **11**. 9; *U.* **39**. 219.
A. H. *Su.* **10**. 28; *Ci.* **1**. 64, 69; **10**. 34; **13**. 11, 14, 24; **15**. 22; **17**. 31; **18**. 3, 7; **19**. 4, 10; *Ka.* **2**. 27; **4**. 5; *U.* **13**. 7; **22**. 104.

Ḍalhaṇa at one place (S. S. *Ci.* **11**. 9) has identified *Trāyantikā* with *Madayantikā*–**मदयन्तिका.**

See synonym–**त्रायमाण.**

त्रायमाण TRĀYAMĀṆA,
त्रायमाणा TRĀYAMĀṆĀ

Gentiana kurroo Royle.; *Kaḍū*–कडू, *Trāmāna*–त्रामान H.

Synonyms : **त्रायन्ति, त्रायन्तिका, त्रायन्ती** and **पालनिका.**

C. S. *Vi.* **8**. 150; *Ci.* 3. 206, 209, 219, 221, 224, 232, 246; **4**. 56, 89; **5**. 115, 117, 118, 127; **7**. 61, 68, 135, 139, 140, 146; **8**. 107, 111; **9**. 51; **13**. 70, 133; **15**. 137; **16**. 46; **18**. 176; **19**. 67; **21**. 58, 62, 64; **30**. 276; *Si.* **12**. 27.

S. S. *Su.* **38**. 63 (Va.); **42**. 18; *Ci.* **9**. 8, 9; **38**. 26, 70, 105; *U.* **39**. 171, 215, 217, 223, 243, 246.

A. H. *Ci.* **1**. 67, 101; **2**. 45; **5**. 17; **9**. 70; **13**. 13; **14**. 67; **15**. 63; **18**. 9; **19**. 3, 28; *Ka.* **4**. 37; *U.* **6**. 35.

Trāyamāṇa is now finally identified as above. Till recently, it has been a drug of very much disputed origin. Several plants such as *Delphinium zalil* Aitch. and Hemsl., *Thalictrum foliolosum* DC. and *Ficus heterophylla* Linn. f. etc. were supposed to be its source. It is amusing to find that another species of *Gentiana* i.e. *G. olivieri* Griseb., was being imported from out side to the Bombay market under the name of *Trāyamāṇa* but our own people did not know that we had our original *Trāyamāṇa* growing in our own country. Had it not been first pointed out by Sri Yādavaji that something known as *Trāyamāṇa* is growing in the hills of Kashmira, the identification of the imported sample would have ultimately disclosed the correct identity. It may also be interesting to note that the previous writers have wrongly supposed the imported material to be a *Delphinium* species which, in fact, appears to be the *Zarīra*–जरीर of the Unani Hakims. But due to the prevailing confusion between *Zarira* and *Gāphija*–**गाफिज** among them comparable to that between *Lodhra* and *Tilvaka* among the Vaidyas, *Gāphija* i.e. our *Trāyamāṇa* became known as *Zarira* which resulted in wrong botanical specification of the imported *Trāyamāṇa*.

त्रिकटु TRIKAṬU

Synonyms : **कटुकत्रय, कटुत्रिक, त्र्यूषण** and **त्र्योष.**

C. S. *Ci.* **5**. 78; **9**. 75; **10**. 19; **14**. 107; **15**. 137, 177, 189; **16**. 79; **17**. 112; **18**. 172; **23**. 40, 215, 241; *Ka.* **10**. 12 (Va.); *Si.* **7**. 18.

S. S. *Su.* **14**. 35; **36**. 12; **38**. 57; **44**. 54, 75; **46**. 432; *Ci.* **5**. 28; **7**. 21; **8**. 38; **9**. 34, 55; **10**. 6, 14; **12**. 11; **14**. 7, 10, 12; **18**. 51; **23**. 15; **38**. 25; **40**. 4, 61; *Ka.* **2**. 46; **5**. 62, 63, 78, 81, 82; **6**. 18; **7**. 38; *Sa.* **10**. 22; *U.* **12**. 25; **15**. 12; **17**. 27; **39**. 185; **40**. 144; **41**. 39, 46, 50; **42**. 49, 54, 111; **52**. 28; **56**. 16; **57**. 10; **60**. 49; **61**. 31.

A. H. *Ci.* **3**. 58; **8**. 109, 140, 146, 154; **10**. 61; **14**. 20, 31, 35; **17**. 9, 15; **19**. 19, 41, 43; *U.* **5**. 19, 42, 46; **13**. 70, 87; **20**. 3; **22**. 81; **35**. 22, 24; **39**. 46.

Trikaṭu is the group name of three pungent drugs i.e. *Śuṇṭhi*–**शुण्ठी**, *Pippali*–**पिप्पली** and *Marica*–**मरिच.**

See–**त्रिवर्ग.**

त्रिकण्टक TRIKAṆṬAKA

C. S. *Ci.* **3**. 235; **6**. 37; **14**. 234; **17**. 93; **18**. 39; **28**. 170.
S. S. *Su.* **38**. 66, 73; *Ci.* **7**. 10, 19 (Va.); **15**. 43; *U.* **24**. 31; **52**. 29.
A. H. *Ci.* **3**. 122; **4**. 21; **11**. 19, 22; **12**. 17; *U.* **24**. **31**; **40**. 14.

The possibility of a different plant *Acanthospermum* being *Trikaṇṭaka* has been discussed under *Gokṣura*.

See synonym–**गोक्षुर.**

त्रिगन्धक TRIGANDHAKA

C. S. *Ci.* **16**. 88.

See synonym–**त्रिजात.**

त्रिजात TRIJĀTA

C. S. *Ci.* **24**. 127.

S. S. *Su.* **44**. 11, 13, 54.

A. H. *Sa.* **1**. 93; *Ci.* **3**. 81, 115, 139; **5**. 31; **8**. 146; **16**. 25; **17**. 15; *Ka.* **2**. 10, 21; *U.* **13**. 23.

Trijāta is the group name of three aromatic drugs i.e. *Tvak*–त्वक्, *Elā*–एला and *Patra*–पत्र.

See synonyms-त्रिगन्धक, त्रिवर्णक, त्रिसुगन्धक, त्रिसौगन्ध्य and also refer to त्रिवर्ग.

त्रिदशाह्व TRIDAŚĀHVA

C. S. *Ci.* **28**. 160.

See synonym–देवदारु.

त्रिपदा गायत्री TRIPADĀ GĀYATRĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **29**. 8.

A variety of *Soma*.

See–सोम.

त्रिपर्णिका TRIPARṆIKĀ,
त्रिपर्णी TRIPARṆĪ

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 100.

S. S. *Su.* **46**. 274.

It has been variously identified with *Haṁsapādi*–हंसपादी, *Dugdhikā*–दुग्धिका or *Vanakārpāsī*–वनकार्पासी.

त्रिपादी TRIPĀDĪ

A. H. *Su.* **15**. 9.

See synonym–हंसपादी.

त्रिपुटक TRIPUṬAKA

S. S. *Su.* **46**. 27.

Both *Pisum arvense* Linn., *Choṭī Maṭara*–छोटी मटर and *Lathyrus sativus* Linn., *Khesārī*–खेसारी appear to have been called by this name.

See–कलाय and खण्डिका.

त्रिफला TRIPHALĀ

Synonyms : उत्तमा, फलत्रिक, वरा and श्रेष्ठा.

C. S. *Su.* **2**. 8; **13**. 65, 78, 92, 95; **21**. 21; **23**. 9, 11, 16, 17, 18; **24**. 55; *Vi.* **7**. 23; *Sa.* **8**. 54; *Ci.* **1**–3. 14, 40–46; **1**–4. 15; **3**. 201, 204, 206, 209, 221, 231, 298, 302; **5**. 65, 105, 114, 123, 148; **6**. 21, 25, 27, 39, 40, 45; **7**. 43, 55, 61, 64, 67, 73, 76, 80, 81, 90, 96, 99, 135, 139, 143, 152; **8**. 99; **9**. 41, 60, 75; **10**. 17, 41, 46; **12**. 20, 33, 38, 40, 41, 47, 70; **13**. 114, 118, 124, 132, 134, 148, 157, 162; **14**. 46, 54, 67, 68, 145; **15**. 86, 117, 189; **16**. 52, 59, 62, 64, 69, 72, 77, 79, 86, 93, 96, 98, 101, 105, 118; **18**. 38, 157, 172, 173, 175; **20**. 36; **21**. 59, 65, 87, 90, 97, 129; **23**. 241; **25**. 83, 89, 109, 114; **26**. 28, 64, 86 (त्रिफले), 166, 194, 197, 203, 207, 237, 239, 240, 252, 267, 278 (2); **27**. 37; **28**. 128; **29**. 84, 85, 152; **30**. 51, 56, 82, 97, 120, 148, 251, 270, 276; *Ka.* **7**. 12, 35, 36, 39, 52, 59, 61, 63; **9**. 11; **10**. 11, 12; *Si.* **3**. 12, 57, 60; **4**. 17; **7**. 27; **8**. 8; **10**. 22, 24; **11**. 25; **12**. 53.

S. S. *Su.* **15**. 34; **27**. 21; **36**. 20, 27, 29; **38**. 19, 42, 55; **42**. 18; **44**. 6, 23, 24, 27, 36, 71, 76, 87; **46**. 432; *Ci.* **1**. 85; **2**. 40; **4**. 27; 5. 8, 10, 13, 34, 42; **7**. 26; **8**. 43, 48; **9**. 8, 9, 29, 34, 48, 55; **10**. 6, 11, 12, 14; **11**. 7, 8; **12**. 11; **14**. 6, 10; **17**. 22, 43; **18**. 40, 55; **19**. 43, 47, 69; **20**. 57, 58; **21**. 6; **22**. 9, 11, 12, 25; **23**. 15; **25**. 30, 33; **37**. 33; **38**. 24, 46, 50, 63, 81; *Ka.* **5**. 63, 68; **6**. 8; **7**. 23, 37; *Sa.* **10**. 45; *U.* **9**. 9; **10**. 14; **11**. 6, 7; **12**. 50; **14**. 9; **17**. 5, 20, 21, 31, 41, 44, 48, 49; **18**. 88, 100; **19**. 13; **24**. 29; **39**. 189, 193, 198, 203, 208, 213, 217, 222, 225, 237, 241, 246, 296, 300; **40**. 129; **42**. 49, 70; **43**. 18; **44**. 15, 17, 20, 28; **46**. 24; **51**. 18; **52**. 14, 38; **54**. 30; **55**. 50; **57**. 13; **61**. 34; **62**. 22, 27.

A. H. *Su.* **14**. 22; **15**. 2, 40; **16**. 34, 44; **21**. 18; *Ci.* **1**. 49, 64, 66, 68, 69, 89, 94, 99, 101, 154; **2**. 10; **3**. 159, 172; **5**. 28; **7**. 104; **8**. 25; **9**. 15, 26; **11**. 37; **12**. 6, 26; **13**. 11, 16; **14**. 21, 24, 55; **15**. 10, 15, 22, 23, 60, 70, 105; **16**. 7, 13, 14, 21, 23, 36, 43(2); **17**. 26; **18**. 3, 7, 14, 29; **19**. 8, 19, 28, 33, 44, 50, 59; **21**. 50; **22**. 10, 15, 16; *Ka.* **1**. 11; **2**. 17; **4**. 1, 34; *U.* **2**. 14, 72; **5**. 19, 20, 39, 46; **7**. 19, 31; **9**. 27; **11**. 7, 25, 43; **13**. 3, 10, 11, 14, 18, 50, 63, 70, 71, 87, 89; **16**. 17, 23, 24, 54, 63; **20**. 12; **22**. 9, 28, 38, 74, 81, 92, 97, 104; **24**. 42, 50; **28**. 33, 37, 40; **34**. 3, 6, 10, 28, 33, 55, 63; **36**. 84; **37**. 77; **38**. 23; **39**. 42, 46, 104, 137, 152, 153, 165; **40**. 50, 56.

Triphalā is the group name of the three Myrobalans i.e. *Harītakī*-हरीतकी, *Bibhītaka*-बिभीतक and *Āmalaka*-आमलक. Another trio of fruit drugs i.e. *Drākṣā*-द्राक्षा, *Kāśmarya*-काश्मर्य (गम्भारीफल) and *Parūṣaka*-परूषक is also known as *Triphalā*. Both these trios have been referred to in C. S. *Ci.* **26.** 86 under the term '*Triphale*-त्रिफले'.

See-त्रिवर्ग.

त्रिभण्डी TRIBHAṆḌĪ

C. S. *Ka.* **7.** 3.
S. S. *Su.* **44.** 15; *Ci.* **9.** 50; **17.** 22; *U.* **44.** 30; **56.** 27.
A. H. *Ci.* **15.** 60.
See synonym-त्रिवृता.

त्रिवर्ग TRIVARGA

S. S. *Ci.* **2.** 73; **24.** 7; *U.* **41.** 45; **56.** 15.

It is a group name applicable to *Triphalā*-त्रिफला, *Trikaṭu*-त्रिकटु or *Trisaugandhya*-त्रिसौगन्ध्य.

त्रिवर्णक TRIVARṆAKA

S. S. *Su.* **44.** 7.
See synonym-त्रिजात.

त्रिवृत् TRIVṚT,
त्रिवृता TRIVṚTĀ

Operculina turpethum (Linn.) Silva Manso; Synonym *Ipomoea turpethum* R. Br.; *Nisotha*-निसोथ H.

Synonyms : त्रिभण्डी, कुटरणा, कुम्भ, कूटरणा, पालिन्दी and सरला.

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 76; **2.** 8; **3.** 4; **4.** 25; **15.** 19; **25.** 39, 49; *Vi.* **7.** 18, 26; **8.** 144; *Ci.* **3.** 210, 230, 232, 298; **4.** 56; **5.** 104, 115, 148, 152, 155; **7.** 43, 61, 68, 84, 152; **10.** 19; **12.** 20, 23; **13.** 69, 119, 127, 133, 138, 139, 162, 166, 180; **14.** 67, 120, 122; **15.** 231 (श्यामा त्रिवृत्); **16.** 56, 59, 65, 92, 96, 134; **18.** 84, 120, 150; **20.** 25; **21.** 63, 65, 66; **23.** 203, 240; **25.** 84; **26.** 11, 17, 97; **29.** 81, 83, 84; **30.** 109, 251; *Ka.* **1.** 2, 5; **7.** full chapter; **8.** 10, 11, 16; **9.** 13; **10.** 12, 13, 16; **11.** 8, 11; **12.** 27; *Si.* **4.** 19, 38; **7.** 10; **8.** 15; **11.** 31.

S. S. *Su.* **36.** 13; **38.** 28; **39.** 4; **42.** 18; **44.** 2, 6 (महत्), 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 35, 45, 47, 52, 55, 58, 61, 64,

84, 87; *Ci.* **2.** 40, 90, 93; **4.** 27; **8.** 39, 40, 41, 42, 48, 50; **10.** 6, 12, 14; **12.** 5; **14.** 6, 10, 11; **16.** 9, 12, 18, 25, 26, 37; **18.** 20, 31; **19.** 68; **23.** 14; **25.** 22; **28.** 6; **37.** 13, 33; **38.** 77; *Ka.* **5.** 61; **7.** 29, 37; **8.** 136; *U.* **17.** 5, 30, 34; **26.** 11; **39.** 207, 227, 242, 300; **42.** 62, 63, 90; **43.** 19; **47.** 35, 40; **52.** 39; **55.** 43; **59.** 18; **61.** 35; **62.** 23; **65.** 24.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 3; **19.** 56; *Ci.* **1.** 92, 99, 160; **2.** 9, 10, 11; **3.** 27, 47, 54, 134, 152; **5.** 3; **6.** 10, 53; **8.** 58, 59, 80, 136; **10.** 89; **12.** 22; **13.** 3, 6, 11, 29; **14.** 54, 94, 98, 99, 103; **15.** 16, 22, 33, 34, 62, 82; **16.** 7, 54; **17.** 9, 28; **18.** 3; **19.** 34; **20.** 22; **21.** 32; **22.** 12; *Ka.* **1.** 1; **2.** 1, 3, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 18, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 36, 47, 57, 59; **5.** 5, 17, 26, 42; *U.* **1.** 26; **5.** 24; **9.** 17; **11.** 30; **13.** 64; **16.** 32; **20.** 16; **25.** 43, 44; **30.** 10, 13, 22; **37.** 25, 77, 78; **38.** 23.

Trivṛtā in C. S. has been recognised to exist in two varieties i.e. *Aruṇā*-अरुणा and *Śyāmā*-श्यामा. In S. S., on the other hand, *Mahāśyāmā* or *Mahattrivṛt* (S. S. *Su.* **44.** 6) has also been mentioned. At present, another variety known as *Śveta Trivṛt* or *Sapheda* (white) *Niśotha* has also come in use amon the Vaidyas. This, however, has recently been found to be the root bark of *Marsdenia* species which we have identified as *Mūrvā*. The *Aruṇa* or reddish variety is evidently the Turpeth root which has been very widely recommended to be used as the best and safest purgative drug. The *Śyāmā* and *Mahāśyāmā* or *Mahattrivṛt* still remain to be botanically ascertained. It may not be out of place to mention the existing confusion between the varieties of *Trivṛt* and *Vṛddhadāruka* (*Vidhārā*-विधारा). In the present state of our knowledge, correct botanical specification of the different names and synonyms associated with *Trivṛt* and *Vidhāra* is not possible.

त्रिसुगन्धिक TRISUGANDHIKA,
त्रिसौगन्ध्य TRISAUGANDHYA

C. S. *Ci.* **12.** 48.
S. S. *Su.* **44.** 21; *U.* **47.** 45; **49.** 33; **52.** 39.
See synonym-त्रिजात.

त्रिहिम TRIHIMA

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 19.

All the three varieties of *Candana* i.e. white (श्वेत), red (रक्त) and yellow (पीत) are collectively known by this group name.

त्रुटि TRUṬI

C. S. *Ci.* **26.** 52 (2), 63, 86.

S. S. *Su.* **52.** 24.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 4 (त्रुट्यौ), 40; **20.** 38; *U.* **11.** 36; **28.** 35, 38, 40; **39.** 33.

Truṭi is usually considered to be the name of the smaller variety of *Elā*–एला and if used in dual number (त्रुट्यौ), it indicates both the varieties.

See synonyms–एला, क्षुद्रैला, द्राविड़ी and सूक्ष्मैला.

त्रैष्टुभ TRAIṢṬUBHA

S. S. *Ci.* **29.** 7, 31.

A variety of *Soma*–सोम.

See–सोम.

त्र्यूषण TRYŪṢAṆA

C. S. *Su.* **23.** 14, 17; *Ci.* **5.** 65; **7.** 108, 112; **9.** 55; **12.** 23, 40, 53, 60; **13.** 101; **14.** 63; **15.** 86, 87, 110; **16.** 58, 69, 72, 101; **17.** 145; **18.** 38, 171; **20.** 46; **26.** 12, 86, 97, 215, 250, 280; *Ka.* **7.** 61; **10.** 12.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 59; **44.** 7; *Ci.* **22.** 8; *Sa.* **2.** 14; *U.* **11.** 7; **17.** 43; **39.** 238; **40.** 38; **49.** 30; **51.** 43; **57.** 13.

A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 145; **3.** 171; **6.** 75; **10.** 6, 37; **14.** 21, 24; **15.** 67, 128; **16.** 42; **17.** 3; **19.** 79; **20.** 16; *U.* **2.** 76; **5.** 11, 39; **11.** 36; **22.** 44.

See synonym–त्रिकटु.

त्वक् TVAK,

त्वक्पत्र TVAKPATRA

Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume.; *Dālacīnī*–दालचीनी H.

Synonyms–चोच and वराङ्ग.

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 27; **5.** 17, 61; *Ci.* **1**–1. 67; **2**–1. 30; **5.** 157; **6.** 49; **7.** 73, 76; **8.** 102, 136, 144; **11.** 20, 39; **12.** 24, 35, 63; **14.** 164; **15.** 112, 138, 139, 165; **17.** 122; **18.** 74, 91; **23.** 76, 189, 190, 204; **24.** 175; **26.** 134, 137, 177, 183, 191, 207; **28.** 151, 160; **29.** 92, 145, 149; *Ka.* **1.** 26; **7.** 24, 31, 45, 73; *Si.* **12.** 37, 55.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 23; **44.** 17, 22; *Ci.* **9.** 30; **15.** 21; *Ka.* **1.** 54; **5.** 69; *U.* **39.** 292; **40.** 40, 104; **47.** 30, 32, 38, 42, 46; **58.** 48; **61.** 23, 34.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 158; **20.** 38; *Sa.* **2.** 42, 50; *Ci.* **3.** 31, 98; **4.** 43; **5.** 33, 54, 59; **7.** 41, 44; **8.** 149; **10.** 35; **11.** 14; **21.** 78; **22.** 43; *Ka.* **2.** 62; **5.** 19; *U.* **2.** 34, 72; **5.** 18; **18.** 25; **20.** 6, 7, 12; **24.** 6; **28.** 40; **36.** 82; **37.** 82; **39.** 17; **40.** 20.

त्वक्क्षीरी TVAKKṢĪRĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **11.** 17, 20, 54, 62; **15.** 164; **16.** 89; **18.** 88, 104, 146, 176; **29.** 64, 152; *Si.* **12.** 54, 55.

S. S. *Su.* **44.** 16.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 75, 80, 112, 149; **16.** 25, 30; **22.** 16.

See synonym–वंशलोचन.

त्वक्सार TVAKSĀRA

S. S. *Su.* **8.** 15.

See synonym–वंश.

त्वरितक TVARITAKA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 12.

A variety of *Vrīhi*–व्रीहि easily digestible like *Ṣaṣṭika*–षष्टिक.

थ (THA)

थौणेयक THAUṆEYAKA

C. S. *Ci.* **12.** 63.

See synonym–स्थौणेयक.

द (DA)

दण्डैरक DAṆḌAIRAKA,

दण्डोत्पल DAṆḌOTPALA

C. S. *Ci.* **26.** 50; *Ka.* **1.** 28 (Va.).

This has been substituted by *Kāṇḍeraka*–काण्डेरक, *Kāṇḍekṣu*–काण्डेक्षु or *Daṇḍotpala*–दण्डोत्पल by others who have suggested changes in the version (पाठ) of the text. *Kāṇḍeraka* according to Bhāvamiśra is a variety of *Taṇḍulīya*–तण्डुलीय and *Kāṇḍekṣu* a variety of *Ikṣu*–इक्षु or *Ikṣuraka*–इक्षुरक while Gaṅgādhara has suggested *Daṇḍotpala* instead of *Daṇḍairaka* which may be interpreted as the leaf-stalks of *Utpala*.

दधित्थ DADHITTHA

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 18, 27; *Ci.* **11.** 88; **14.** 70, 94, 149; **22.** 35; **23.** 79.
S. S. *U.* **21.** 6; **39.** 297; **49.** 27.
A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 145; **9.** 66.
See synonym–कपित्थ.

दधिनाम DADHINĀMA

S. S. *U.* **50.** 28.
See synonym–कपित्थ.

दन्तशठ DANTAŚAṬHA

C. S. *Su.* **26.** 112; **27.** 158; *Vi.* **8.** 147; *Ci.* **3.** 266.
S. S. *Su.* **42.** 18; **46.** 162, 191.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 138.
See synonym–जम्बीर (फल).

दन्ती DANTĪ

Baliospermum montanum Muell.-Arg.; *Danti*–दन्ती H.
Synonyms : उदुम्बरपर्णी, उपचित्रा (?), कुम्भ, निकुम्भ and म-(मु-) कूलक.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 8; **4.** (4); **25.** 49; **26.** 90; **30.** 62; *Vi.* **7.** 26; **8.** 144; *Ci.* **5.** 105, 149, 155, 156; **6.** 20, 45; **7.** 44, 48, 56, 81, 111, 124; **9.** 43; **10.** 20; **12.** 24, 25, 34, 52; **13.** 79, 122, 125, 146, 147, 152, 162, 165; **14.** 120, 123, 145, 155; **15.** 153; **16.** 51, 56, 59, 94; **21.** 125; **23.** 202, 240, 243; **26.** 12, 145, 184; **27.** 33, 51; **30.** 58; *Ka.* **1.** 5; **7.** 63; **8.** 14; **9.** 8; **10.** 12, 13; **11.** 12, 16; **12.** full chapter; *Si.* **4.** 13; **10.** 24; **11.** 24.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 13; **36.** 10, 14; **38.** 29; **39.** 4; **44.** 45, 49, 51, 54, 83; **45.** 124; *Ci.* **2.** 89, 94; **4.** 27; **6.** 12, 14; **8.** 39, 42, 48; **9.** 32, 35; **10.** 6, 14; **12.** 5, 10; **14.** 10; **16.** 26; **17.** 24; **18.** 20, 52; **19.** 47, 68; **20.** 50; **22.** 55, 63; **23.** 14; **24.** 8; **31.** 5; **37.** 15, 41; *Ka.* **6.** 8, 37; **8.** 136; *U.* **39.** 227; **42.** 60, 63; **52.** 19; **56.** 17; **62.** 23.

A. H. *Su.* **9.** 26; **15.** 45; **30.** 21; *Ci.* **3.** 134; **8.** 15(1), 59, 68, 70, 80, 136, 140; **12.** 19; **13.** 6; **14.** 54, 92, 93, 99, 103; **15.** 13, 16, 43, 77, 88; **16.** 6; **17.** 9, 32; **18.** 26; **19.** 21, 34, 41, 86; *Ka.* **2.** 37, 51, 59; **4.** 64; **6.** 24, 28; *U.* **6.** 24, 28; **22.** 58, 63; **24.** 16; **25.** 43, 44; **30.** 13; **32.** 9; **34.** 33; **37.** 78, 79.

दर्दुर DARDURA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 13.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 9.
A variety of rice (षष्टिक).

दर्भ DARBHA

Desmostachya bipinnata Stapf; Synonym *Eragrostis cynosuroides* Beauv.; *Kuśa*–कुश and *Ḍābha*–डाभ H.

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 17, 35; *Vi.* **8.** 143, 146; *Sa.* **8.** 88; *Ci.* **1**–1. 42; **3.** 257; **11.** 44; **26.** 62; **29.** 109; *Si.* **6.** 82; **9.** 13; **10.** 32; **12.** 29, 30, 35.

S. S. *Su.* **2.** 4; **38.** 8, 10, 75; *Sa.* **2.** 25; **10.** 57; *U.* **10.** 4; **39.** 168; **48.** 21; **58.** 47; **59.** 24.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 171; **15.** 21, 24 (कुशद्वय); **22.** 20; *Sa.* **1.** 24; *Ci.* **3.** 102; **6.** 62 (दर्भपूर्व पञ्चमूल), 73 (दर्भपञ्चक); **12.** 14; **13.** 42; **14.** 50; *Ka.* **2.** 53; **3.** 37; *U.* **39.** 29.

There are two varieties of *Darbha* or *Kuśa* and each of them is known separately by these two names. Ḍalhaṇa differentiates them as follows : *Kuśa* has smaller, softer and pointed leaves while *Darbha* has thicker, longer and scabrid ones. [1]

See synonym–कुश.

दल DALA

S. S. *Ka.* **3.** 17.
A. H. *U.* **5.** 19.
See synonym–पत्र.

दहन DAHANA

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 1, 21; *Ci.* **8.** 154.
See synonym–चित्रक.

दाडिम DĀḌIMA

Punica granatum Linn.; *Anāra*–अनार H.
Synonym : फलाम्ल.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 18, 19, 21; **4.** 10, 28, 40; **13.** 84; **23.** 37; **26.** 112; **27.** 3, 147; *Vi.* **8.** 144, 147; *Ci.* **1**–**4.** 12, 15; **3.** 156, 180;

1. कुशः ह्रस्वो मृदुः सूचीपत्रः, दर्भः पृथुलः खरपत्रो दीर्घः। Ḍalhaṇa on S. S. *Su.* **38.** 75.

4. 35, 95, 100; **5.** 68, 69, 72, 74, 77, 80, 85, 87, 134, 143, 168; **8.** 67, 125, 130, 131, 133, 141; **9.** 43, 61; **11.** 85, 88; **12.** 54; **13.** 128, 133; **14.** 100, 107, 125, 186, 199, 201; **15.** 89, 97, 100, 115, 116, 125; **16.** 44, 90; **18.** 63, 126, 165; **19.** 31, 36, 39, 43, 47, 60; **20.** 24, 25; **21.** 108, 111, 112, 127; **22.** 36, 49; **23.** 225; **24.** 121, 127, 129, 136, 139, 150, 151, 173, 178; **26.** 216, 218; **28.** 131; **30.** 79; *Ka.* **7.** 29, 53, 73; **11.** 6; *Si.* **3.** 41; **6.** 64; **9.** 24.

S. S. *Su.* **19.** 34; **20.** 5; **38.** 43; **42.** 18; **44.** 20; **46.** 139, 141, 334, 336, 362, 368, 370, 374, 377, 432; *Ci.* **5.** 24, 28; **10.** 4; **11.** 9; **25.** 43; *Ka.* **5.** 77; **6.** 9; **7.** 29; *Sa.* **2.** 8; *U.* **12.** 21, 42; **39.** 137, 183, 225, 232, 291, 297, 298; **40.** 41, 56, 69, 79, 92, 113, 135, 154; **42.** 25, 27, 29, 32, 98; **45.** 17; **46.** 16, 19; **47.** 25, 34, 39, 41; **48.** 16; **58.** 32; **62.** 22.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 117; **8.** 43; **10.** 26, 34; **15.** 13; **29.** 36; *Sa.* **1.** 13; *Ci.* **1.** 27, 76, 134; **2.** 15, 49; **3.** 51, 52, 60, 142, 145, 165; **4.** 27; **5.** 11, 55; **6.** 8, 9, 30; **7.** 12, 16, 20, 22, 28, 31, 37, 102; **8.** 60, 73, 82, 103, 109, 117, 146; **9.** 12, 14, 19, 24, 26, 30, 34, 50, 63, 65, 66, 111, 114, 115; **10.** 9, 15, 28; **14.** 9, 12, 16, 18, 23, 26, 29, 31, 40, 75, 79, 111; **15.** 19, 23; **16.** 2, 26; **17.** 11; **18.** 28; **21.** 37; *Ka.* **2.** 62; **3.** 15; *U.* **6.** 27; **16.** 63; **20.** 3; **22.** 12; **34.** 52; **36.** 62.

दारु DĀRU

C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 64, 87, 100, 122; **12.** 24, 63; **16.** 92; **18.** 177; **23.** 68, 244; **26.** 52, 225; **28.** 149, 167, 170; **30.** 263, 273; *Si.* **4.** 19; **6.** 42; **7.** 10, 16, 18.

S. S. *Su.* **44.** 9; *Ci.* **9.** 31; **19.** 28, 57; **20.** 6, 24; **38.** 63; *Ka.* **8.** 45; *U.* **9.** 20, 23; **17.** 90; **24.** 33; **39.** 129, 264; **42.** 71; **47.** 74.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 3; *Sa.* **2.** 48; *Ci.* **1.** 163; **4.** 31; **6.** 33; **10.** 35; **14.** 50; **16.** 10; **17.** 2, 11, 32; **19.** 50; **21.** 75; *Ka.* **3.** 10; **5.** 5; *U.* **2.** 10, 34, 38, 55; **3.** 52; **5.** 19, 20; **13.** 3, 54, 69; **18.** 27; **20.** 15; **30.** 22, 27; **32.** 2.

See synonym–देवदारु.

दारुनिशा DĀRUNIŚĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **6.** 40.

See synonym–दारुहरिद्रा.

दारुहरिद्रा DĀRUHARIDRĀ

Berberis aristata DC. and other *Berberis* species; *Kāśamala*-काशमल, *Kiṅgorā*-किंगोरा, *Kilamorā*-किलमोरा and *Citrā*-चित्रा Garhawal.

Synonyms : **कटङ्कटेरी, दारुनिशा** and **दार्वी.**

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 3, 12, 14; *Vi.* **7.** 17; **8.** 143, 150; *Ci.* **14.** 160; **19.** 59, 87; **21.** 58.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 27, 54; *Ci.* **11.** 8.

This is the wood of some species of *Berberis*, mostly, *B. aristata* DC., *B. asiatica* Roxb. ex. DC., *B. lycium* Royle, and *B. vulgaris* Linn. The barks of stem and root are also used. They are popularly known by different local names given above. It has been mentioned by several other synonyms used for *Haridrā*.

See–**कालीयक** and **रसाञ्जन.**

दार्वी DĀRVĪ

C. S. *Su.* 5. 60; *Ci.* **6.** 27, 28; **7.** 45, 60, 83, 90, 93, 96, 102, 113, 119, 135, 139; **8.** 136; **11.** 33; **12.** 51; **14.** 186, 196, 221, 231, 234; **15.** 135, 137; **16.** 53, 62, 72, 96; **21.** 58, 91, 96, 136; **25.** 83, 87, 93; **26.** 52, 187, 190, 196, 197, 199, 200, 236, 241; **29.** 133; *Si.* **3.** 59; **4.** 19.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 432; *Ci.* **2.** 69; **5.** 42; **9.** 35; **18.** 18; **19.** 40; **20.** 18; *Ka.* **5.** 82; *U.* **10.** 4; **12.** 16, 19; **17.** 15; **18.** 96; **19.** 15; **39.** 223, 246; **40.** 63, 77, 86, 104.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 4; **20.** 38; **22.** 19; *Sa.* **1.** 62; *Ci.* **8.** 103, 131; **9.** 58, 90; **10.** 35; **11.** 8; **12.** 6, 7; **16.** 16, 43; **17.** 32; **18.** 7, 35; **19.** 2, 37, 40, 59, 62, 77; **22.** 28; *U.* **13.** 6, 93; **16.** 25, 33, 57; **22.** 55, 56, 87, 97, 98, 100, 105; **25.** 67; **26.** 26; **37.** 73.

See synonym–**दारुहरिद्रा.**

दासीकुरण्टक DĀSĪKURAṆṬAKA

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 6.

See synonym–**सैरेयक.**

दीपिका DĪPIKĀ

C. S. *Ka.* **1.** 25 (Va.).

See–**द्वीपिका.**

दीप्यक DĪPYAKA,
दीप्यका DĪPYAKĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **5**. 68; **6**. 26, 37; **9**. 60; **12**. 38; **24**. 179.

S. S. *Ci*. **8**. 38; **15**. 20; *U*. **40**. 42, 49; **42**. 25, 27, 32, 127; **47**. 24; **57**. 8.

A. H. *Sa*. **2**. 41; *Ci*. **1**. 139; **3**. 54, 144; **5**. 52; **7**. 12; **9**. 27, 111; **10**. 15; **12**. 18; **14**. 9, 11, 24, 31, 34, 37; **21**. 59; *Ka*. **2**. 18; *U*. **1**. 49; **2**. 10; **3**. 47; **34**. 64.

See synonym-**अजमोद.**

दीर्घपत्र DĪRGHAPATRA

S. S. *Su*. **45**. 151, 155.

A variety of cane sugar (इक्षु).

दीर्घमूला DĪRGHAMŪLĀ

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 44.

See-**धन्वयास** or **शालपर्णी.**

दीर्घवृन्त DĪRGHAVṚNTA

S. S. *Ci*. **1**. 106; **40**. 70, 81, 87.

A. H. *Su*. **17**. 8; *Ci*. **9**. 79.

See synonym-**श्योनाक.**

दीर्घशूक DĪRGHAŚŪKA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 7.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 4.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 1.

A variety of rice (शालि).

दुःस्पर्श DUḤSPARŚA,
दुःस्पर्शक DUḤSPARŚAKA,
दुःस्पर्शा DUḤSPARŚĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **14**. 100, 197; **15**. 187; **18**. 51, 159; **24**. 166.

S. S. *Ci*. **11**. 8; *U*. **55**. 25.

A. H. *Ci*. **1**. 45; **3**. 14, 160; **7**. 34; **8**. 63.

See-**धन्वयास.**

दुग्धिका DUGDHIKĀ,
दुग्धीका DUGDHĪKĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **8**. 130; **14**. 198; **21**. 82; **26**. 264.

A. H. *Ci*. **8**. 116; *U*. **24**. 38; **37**. 79 (कटुकदौग्धिक).

See-**क्षीरिणी, कटुकदौग्धिक** and **दुग्धिनीका.**

दुग्धिनीका DUGDHINĪKĀ

A. H. *U*. **37**. 86.

According to Bopadeva, *Dugdhikā* and *Dugdhinīkā* are synonyms of *Kaṭukālāvu*-**कटुकालाबु** while *Dugdhikā* again is used for *Kṣiriṇī*-**क्षीरिणी.**

See-**अलाबु** and **क्षीरिणी.**

दुरालभा DURĀLABHĀ,
दुरालम्भा DURĀLAMBHĀ

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 30, 36; **25**. 39; *Ci*. **3**. 198, 211, 213, 225; **4**. 75; **5**. 119; **7**. 103, 140; **8**. 100, 106, 112, 126; **10**. 19; **14**. 154; **15**. 134, 153, 180; **16**. 47; **17**. 94; **18**. 50, 53, 63, 118, 127; **19**. 58, 60; **20**. 38; **21**. 54; *Ka*. **7**. 50, 55, 59.

S. S. *Su*. **44**. 26; *Ci*. **9**. 8, 9; *U*. **39**. 188, 243; 246; **40**. 63 (2); **51**. 32, 39; **52**. 30.

A. H. *Sa*. **2**. 8; *Ci*. **1**. 51, 54; **2**. 17; **3**. 13, 39, 49, 61; **4**. 21; **5**. 17; **6**. 21; **7**. 106; **8**. 70, 149; **9**. 62; **18**. 6; **19**. 2; *Ka*. **2**. 25, 29; *U*. **7**. 20.

See-**धन्वयास.**

दूर्वा DŪRVĀ

Cynodon dactylon (Linn.) Pers.; *Dūba*-**दूब** H.

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 26; *Ci*. **3**. 257; **4**. 67, 100; **6**. 40; **8**. 83; **12**. 71; **14**. 219; **21**. 76, 96; **25**. 91; *Si*. **6**. 82; **10**. 37, 40.

S. S. *Su*. **36**. 4; **39**. 8; **46**. 432; *Ci*. **11**. 8; **34**. 13; *Ka*. **8**. 106; *Sa*. **10**. 69; *U*. **15**. 15; **17**. 87; **26**. 40; **45**. 20.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 6; **22**. 20; **29**. 31; *Sa*. **3**. 97; **6**. 31; *Ni*. **14**. 24; *Ci*. **1**. 131; **5**. 71; **18**. 36; **22**. 42; *Ka*. **3**. 37; *U*. **14**. 24; **27**. 40.

Two varieties-white and green-have been recognised and used. All the under mentioned names except *Śādvala* are either multi-meaning (**अनेकार्थ**), or not correctly identified and therefore *Dūrvā* varieties have been used in their places as substitutes or as real source plants.

See synonym-**शाद्वल** and also refer to **अनन्ता, अजलोमी, गोलोमी, शतवीर्या, श्वेता** (**द्वय**) and **सहस्रवीर्या.**

दूर्वासोम DŪRVĀSOMA

S. S. *Ci.* **39.** 5.

One of the *Soma*–सोम varieties.

See–सोम.

दूषक DŪṢAKA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 3.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 2.

A variety of rice (*Śāli*–शालि).

देवकाष्ठ DEVAKĀṢṬHA

S. S. *U.* **18.** 100; **26.** 22; **52.** 14.

See synonym–देवदारु.

देवताडक DEVATĀḌAKA

C. S. *Ka.* **2.** 1.

See synonym–देवदाली.

देवदारु DEVADĀRU

Cedrus deodara (Roxb.) Loud.; *Devadāra*–देवदार H.

Synonyms : अमर, अमरतरु, अमरदारु, अमरद्रुम, अमराह्व, किलिम (?), त्रिदशाह्व, दारु, देवकाष्ठ, देवाह्व (–य), भद्रकाष्ठ, भद्रदारु, भद्रादि, सुरकाष्ठ, सुरतरु, सुरदारु, सुरद्रुम and सुराह्व.

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 24; **23.** 11, 13; *Vi.* **8.** 158; *Sa.* **8.** 73; *Ci.* **3.** 208, 266; **7.** 124; **8.** 78; **9.** 42, 61, 75; **12.** 22, 25, 64; **13.** 106, 157; **14.** 51, 132, 136, 231; **15.** 82, 99, 138, 191; **16.** 48, 60, 73, 102, 119; **17.** 78. 105, 106; **18.** 39, 118, 120, 178; **19.** 110; **21.** 87, 130; **23.** 69, 230, 244; **26.** 82, 222, 225, 267. **27.** 29, 30, 31, 42, 49; **28.** 168, 171; **29.** 150; **30.** 59, 60, 266, 276; *Si.* **3.** 37, 54; **4.** 12, 19; **6.** 42, 64; **7.** 10, 16, 18, 25; **8.** 18; **9.** 13; **10.** 14, 22; **11.** 24 (2), 31.

S. S. *Su.* **2.** 4; **36.** 22, 27; **42.** 18; **45.** 123; *Ci.* **5.** 7; **9.** 47; **11.** 7; **14.** 10; **15.** 30; **18.** 47; **23.** 15; **24.** 27; **38.** 25; *Ka.* **6.** 14; *Sa.* **10.** 57; *U.* **9.** 14; **18.** 100; **21.** 15; **23.** 10; **26.** 22; **28.** 5; **32.** 6; **39.** 169, 202; **40.** 36, 42; **42.** 35; **51.** 49; **52.** 14, 30; **53.** 12; **55.** 45, 50; **58.** 36, 44; **65.** 9.

A. H. *Su.* **17.** 2; **20.** 38; *Ci.* **1.** 65; **3.** 49, 172; **4.** 11, 28; **6.** 27, 57; **8.** 90, 131; **11.** 36; **14.** 25, 103; **15.** 48, 70; **16.** 16, 36; **17.** 2, 23, 26; **18.** 15, 30; **19.** 39, 86; *Ka.* **4.** 7, 17, 63; *U.* **2.** 12, 51; **5.** 35; **6.** 26; **11.** 9; **13.** 59; **16.** 54; **22.** 57, 68.

It may be noted that some *Pinus* species such as *P. excelsa* Wall. and even *P. longifolia* Roxb. are respectively known in Garhawal by the local names of *Kaila*–कैल and *Kolaina*–कोलैन. It is, therefore, possible that *Kilima*–किलिम supposed to be a synonym of *Devadāru* by Cakra may be a variety of *Sarala*–सरल.

देवदाली DEVADĀLĪ

Luffa echinata Roxb.; *Bandāla*–बन्डाल H.

Synonyms : गरागरी, जीमूत, देवताडक and वेणी.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 4; *Ka.* **7.** 35, 36.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 1, 3; *U.* **30.** 13.

Bhāvamiśra has described two kinds of *Devadāli*, one with white flowers and the other with yellow flowers. *L. echinata* has white flowers and is used. It is possible that the other kind with yellow flowers is *Luffa graveolens* Roxb., which is scarcely found and is much sought for by certain people claiming for it some rare qualities.

देवधूप DEVADHŪPA

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 43; *U.* **22.** 3.

See synonym–सर्जरस.

देवाह्व DEVĀHVA,

देवाह्वय DEVĀHVAYA

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 9, 35; *Ci.* **1.** 62; **12.** 2; *Ka.* **5.** 19; *U.* **2.** 25; **3.** 56.

See synonym–देवदारु.

द्रवन्ती DRAVANTĪ

Synonyms : चित्रा ?, न्यग्रोधी, मूषिकाह्वया and शम्बरी.

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 77, 78; **2.** 9; **25.** 49; **30.** 62; *Vi.* **7.** 26; **8.** 144; *Ci.* **7.** 123; **13.** 153; **23.** 240; **27.** 51; *Ka.* **1.** 5; **11.** 12, 16; **12.** full chapter; *Si.* **10.** 24; **11.** 24.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 13; **39.** 4; **42.** 18; **44.** 46, 49; **45.** 124; *Ci.* **2.** 89; **18.** 20; **31.** 5; *U.* **42.** 63; **52.** 19.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 45; *Ci.* **15.** 77; **19.** 86; *Ka.* **2.** 51; *U.* **30.** 13.

Dravantī has not been identified satisfactorily. Its description in the Nighaṇṭus becomes confusing due to the introduct-

ion of *Unduraparṇī*–उन्दुरपर्णी and *Mūṣakaka(pa)rṇī*–मूषकक(प)र्णी as its synonyms. There is a possibility that these name-words were at some time in the past wrongly interpolated in place of *Udumbaraparṇī*–उदुम्बरपर्णी and *Mūlakaparṇī*–मूलकपर्णी which may be correct descriptive names for *Dantī* and any of its other variety i.e. *Dravantī* and *Nāgadantī*-नागदन्ती. *Mūlakaparṇī* appears to be an appropriate name for *Vanamūlī*-वनमूली which has been identified by us with *Euphorbia acaulis* Roxb., as it has a few radical leaves and white and thick roots like a Radish plant (मूलक). At any rate *Vanamūlī* might have been one of the three varieties of *Dantī* i.e. *Dantī*-दन्ती, *Nāgadantī*–नागदन्ती and *Dravantī*–द्रवन्ती. In this confused state of our knowledge, there may be no objection in accepting *Croton tiglium* Linn. as *Dravantī* and its seeds as *Jayapāla*-जयपाल

It may be interesting to note that this small *Croton* tree is known among the tribals of Assam as *Konīvīha*–कोनीवीह which literally means 'possessing poisonous embryo'. It cannot be said if the names *Kumbha*–कुम्भ and *Nikumbha*–निकुम्भ have any relation with this tribal name of Assam. The equivalent names, *Śambarī*–शम्बरी and *Cīritapatra*–चीरितपत्र given by Ḍalhaṇa do not throw any light on the genuine source plant.

See–अधोगुडा.

द्राक्षा DRĀKṢĀ

Vitis vinifera Linn.; *Aṅgūra*–अंगूर, *Munakkā*–मुनक्का and *Kiśamiśa*–किशमिश H.

Synonyms : अमृतफला and मृद्वीका.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 9; **4.** 9, 24, 36, 39, 40; **13.** 66, 93; **27.** 3, 129, 274; *Ci.* **1**–1. 62; **2**–1. 28; **2**–2. 6, 21; **3.** 156, 220, 225, 236, 238; **4.** 84, 100; **5.** 123, 130, 134; **8.** 100, 111, 115; **11.** 20, 26, 48, 62, 66; **12.** 32; **13.** 123; **15.** 152; **16.** 52, 57, 100, 105, 107, 136; **17.** 130, 136; **18.** 39, 50, 54, 71, 87, 88, 90, 94, 98, 100, 127, 163, 172, 173, 176; **19.** 87 (Va.); **20.** 26, 28, 30, 32, 36; **21.** 57, 112; **22.** 41, 42; **23.** 222; **24.** 140, 142, 146; **26.** 49, 52, 90, 93, 95, 161, 179, 218, 236, 284; **28.** 120; **29.** 59, 64, 71, 84, 85, 96, 121, 127; **30.** 53, 263, 272; *Ka.* **7.** 19, 25, 54, 55; **8.** 7, 16; **11.** 6; **12.** 30; *Si.* **3.** 51; **6.** 54; **7.** 12, 13; **8.** 15; **10.** 40, 42, 54.

S. S. *Su.* **12.** 33; **38.** 43; **42.** 18; **43.** 6; **45.** 172; **46.** 38, 182, 183, 334, 387; *Ci.* **5.** 8; **17.** 11; **18.** 9, 34; **22.** 63; **27.** 7; **34.** 13; **38.** 72; *Ka.* **5.** 76; **8.** 132; *Sa.* **4.** 45; **10.** 45, 62; *U.* **10.** 5, 10, 11; **12.** 31, 34; **17.** 91; **18.** 88; **24.** 28; **39.** 167, 171, 177, 180, 183, 194, 197, 214, 218, 219, 298; **40.** 77; **41.** 40, 49; **42.** 63; **44.** 36; **45.** 15, 30, 32, 37, 38; **46.** 15, 19; **47.** 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 46; **48.** 25; **49.** 22; **51.** 39, 40, 46; **52.** 16, 23; **55.** 26; **57.** 9; **58.** 38, 62; **59.** 22.

A. H. *Su.* **3.** 34; **6.** 115, 136; **10.** 24; **15.** 13; *Sa.* **2.** 57; *Ci.* **1.** 31, 55, 57, 69, 76, 90, 100, 110, 128; **2.** 14, 37; **3.** 13, 29, 34, 36, 80, 81, 84, 96, 106, 163; **4.** 42; **5.** 4, 16, 37, 50; **6.** 10, 14, 17, 44, 46, 72; **7.** 20, 23, 27, 101, 147; **10.** 52; **11.** 7, 8; **13.** 16; **14.** 61, 66, 75, 89; **16.** 6, 29, 55; **18.** 3; **22.** 7, 12, 26; *Ka.* **2.** 8, 24, 25, 34; **3.** 30; *U.* **9.** 1, 25; **11.** 31, 44; **13.** 3, 4, 13, 26, 74; **14.** 27; **16.** 13, 32, 63; **18.** 7; **20.** 18; **22.** 61, 85; **34.** 28; **36.** 89; **37.** 49; **39.** 34; **40.** 18.

Aṅgūra is the fresh fruit which, when dried, is known as *Munakkā* and *Kiśamiśa* according to its variety.

See–कारवी.

द्राविडी DRĀVIḌĪ

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 53.

See synonym–एला (सूक्ष्मैला).

द्रोणा DROṆĀ

A. H. *U.* **36.** 92.

See–महाद्रोणा.

द्वारदा DVĀRADĀ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **1**–4. 14 (Va.).

See synonym–शाक.

द्वीपि DVĪPI

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 32; *Ci.* **14.** 82; **19.** 41, 45; **20.** 16; **21.** 57; *U.* **22.** 56, 81; **30.** 27.

See synonym–चित्रक.

द्वीपिका DVĪPIKĀ,

द्वीपी DVĪPĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 143 (द्वीपी); *Ka.* **1.** 25 (द्वीपिका).

This is a name for *Kaṇṭakārī*-कण्टकारी but according to some it may be equivalent to *Hiṁsrā*-हिंस्रा also. Some suggest a change of version in **8.** 143 where *Dvīpiśatru*-द्वीपिशत्रु meaning *Śatāvarī*-शतावरी has been recommended.

द्वीपिशत्रु DVĪPIŚATRU

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 143 (Va.).
See-द्वीपी.

ध (DHA)

धत्तूर DHATTŪRA,
धत्तूरक DHATTŪRAKA

A. H. *U.* **24.** 30; **38.** 37.
See synonym-धुत्तूर.

धनञ्जय DHANAÑJAYA

C. S. *Ci.* **4.** 74.
A. H. *U.* **22.** 82.
See synonym-अर्जुन.

धनिका DHANIKĀ

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 50, 77, 82; **9.** 26.
See synonym-धान्य.

धन्या DHANYĀ,
धन्याक DHANYĀKA

C. S. *Ci.* **5.** 86.
S. S. *Ci.* **5.** 26.
See synonym-धान्य.

धन्वन DHANVANA

Grewia tiliaefolia Vahl.; *Dhaminā*-धमिना H.
C. S. *Su.* **25.** 49(2); **27.** 139; *Vi.* **8.** 143, 147; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **6.** 27.
S. S. *Su.* **14.** 36; **46.** 163, 170; *Ci.* **15.** 9; **38.** 85; *U.* **42.** 107.
A. H. *Su.* **24.** 18; *Ci.* **12.** 7.

It may be noted that Bhāvamiśra has described it under the name of *Dhanvaṅga*-धन्वङ्ग. Among the *Āsava-yoni* drugs both fruit and wood have been used.

धन्व DHANVA,
धन्वयास DHANVAYĀSA,
धन्वयवास DHANVAYAVĀSA

Fagonia cretica Linn.; *Dhamāsā*-धमासा H.
Synonyms : अनन्ता, दुःस्पर्शा and दुरालभा.
C. S. *Su.* **4.** 12, 29; *Ci.* **3.** 204, 208; **4.** 45; **7.** 145; **14.** 187; **18.** 178; **21.** 57; **26.** 170.

A. H. *Su.* **10.** 29; *Ci.* **1.** 53, 65, 69; **3.** 64; **8.** 102; **11.** 37; **13.** 14; **14.** 49; **19.** 10; *U.* **13.** 7; **24.** 54; **30.** 12 (धन्व, Va. धान्य).

Although *Dhamāsā*-धमासा and *Yavāsā*-यवासा are identified with *Fagonia cretica* Linn. and *Alhagi pseudalhagi* (Bieb.) Desv. respectively and they belong to different families, they are considered to be almost identical in their properties and have been used as substitutes (Vide A. H. *U.* **13.** 7 and S. S. *U.* **39.** 222 in identical *Yoga*). Both of these two plants are also similar in their habit and habitat. *Durālabhā*-दुरालभा seems to be used as a synonym for *Dhanvayāsa* in A. H. (Vide *Ci.* **3.** 64; **13.** 14 and **19.** 10) and C. S. (Vide *Ci.* **18.** 52; **5.** 118 and **7.** 139). Both the names *Duḥsparśā* or *Duḥsparśaka* have also been accepted as synonyms of *Dhanvayāsa*. *Duḥsparśā* again is a synonym of *Kaṇṭakārī*-कण्टकारी and *Kapikacchu*-कपिकच्छु. Lastly, *Anantā*-अनन्ता has usually been accepted as another name for *Sārivā*-सारिवा but some commentators at some places have taken it to be equivalent to *Dhanvayāsa* and *Dūrvā*-दूर्वा as well.

धव DHAVA

Anogeissus latifolia Wall.; *Dhava*-धव, *Dhaurī*-धौरी and *Bākalī*-बाकली H.

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 2; *Vi.* **8.** 151; *Ci.* **1**-2. 12; **2**-3. 3; **2**-4. 15; **3.** 257; **6.** 28; **7.** 124, 129; **14.** 215; **21.** 87; **26.** 57; **30.** 74, 82, 108; *Ka.* **1.** 7; *Si.* **11.** 23.

S. S. *Su.* **14.** 36; **16.** 41; **36.** 27, 28; **38.** 11, 19; *Ci.* **1.** 85; **2.** 64; **9.** 7; **19.** 33; **21.** 10; **34.** 17; *Ka.* **3.** 9; **6.** 3, 22; **8.** 51; *U.* **17.** 96; **21.** 47; **24.** 29; **31.** 5.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 19, 32; **24.** 18; *Ci.* **11.** 12; **12.** 7; **18.** 15; **19.** 86; *U.* **14.** 31; **20.** 12; **39.** 105.

It may be interesting to note that the popular names *Bākalī* and *Dhaurī* are also reported to be used for *Lagerstroemia parviflora* Roxb. in some places. It may indicate similarity in the timber of the two tree-species as regards their strength and elasticity and their consequent utility for making axils and axil-supports for carts. It may justify its name as *Syandana*-स्यन्दन and *Dhurandhara*-धुरन्धर.

See-तिनिश and स्यन्दन.

धातकी DHĀTAKĪ

Woodfordia fruticosa Kurz.; Synonym *W. floribunda* Salisb.; *Dhāya*-धाय, *Dhavaī*-धवई H.

Synonyms : **मद्नीयहेतु** and **मद्दा.**

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 5, 31, 34; **25**. 49; *Vi*. **8**. 151; *Sa*. **8**. 54; *Ci*. **3**. 257; **4**. 46, 81, 99; **6**. 31; **7**. 95; **8**. 130; **14**. 198, 231; **15**. 113, 130; **19**. 60, 96, 113, 114, 115, 116; **25**. 65, 66, 87, 89; **26**. 207; **27**. 29; **30**. 78, 92, 121, 122; *Si*. **8**. 37, 38; **10**. 28.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 44, 45; *Ci*. **1**. 85; **8**. 44; **11**. 9; **14**. 7; **16**. 42; **17**. 28; *Ka*. **1**. 49; *Sa*. **2**. 8; **10**. 57; *U*. **10**. 9; **12**. 11; **21**. 48; **31**. 5; **40**. 69, 94.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 38; *Sa*. **1**. 13; *Ci*. **2**. 17; **8**. 66, 110, 117; **9**. 23, 26, 36, 63, 109, 111; **10**.40; **12**. 8; *U*.**1**. 39; **2**. 36, 41, 48; **18**. 20; **22**. 80, 92; **25**. 53; **27**. 24, 25; **28**. 35; **34**.47, 51, 55 (**धातुकी**), 56.

धात्री DHĀTRĪ

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 50; *Ci*. **7**. 155; **11**. 38, 50, 63; **12**. 32; **16**. 89, 101, 111; **17**. 135; **18**. 90, 92, 107, 118, 119, 122, 165; **20**. 32; **23**. 225; **26**. 215, 258, 259, 271; **29**. 63, 87; **30**. 271; *Ka*. **7**. 29, 41, 49; **8**. 12; **11**. 14; *Si*. **10**. 42.

S. S. *Su*. **44**. 20; **46**. 336; *Ci*. **6**. 15; **9**. 8, 44, 47; **25**. 28; *U*. **10**. 8, 12; **12**. 11; **17**. 20; **19**. 12; **39**. 209, 215, 224, 244; **42**. 24; **44**. 18, 27; **45**. 17; **46**. 19; **49**. 33; **52**. 17; **55**. 22; **58**. 41.

A. H. *Su*. **3**. 51; **10**. 25; **18**. 23; **29**. 36; *Ci*. **1**. 50, 100, 128; **3**. 29, 31, 50, 97, 108, 138; **4**. 40, 41; **5**. 45; **6**. 16; **7**. 107; **8**. 65, 149; **11**. 10; **12**. 5, 17; **13**. 14, 17; **14**. 75; **16**. 25, 30, 44, 54; **19**. 49; **22**. 14, 19; *Ka*. **2**. 19, 36, 40; *U*. **1**. 10; **2**. 36, 48; **9**. 2, 28; **11**. 40, 45, 50; **13**. 66; **24**. 27, 45; **32**. 6; **39**. 35, 60, 148, 149; **40**. **16**, 27, 48, 56.

See synonym-**आमलकी**.

धानका DHĀNAKĀ

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 16; *Ci*. **1**. 28; **8**. 73; **9**. 104; **17**. 11.

See synonym-**धान्यक.**

धान्य DHĀNYA,

धान्यक DHĀNYAKA

Coriandrum sativum Linn.; *Dhaniyā*-**धनिया** H.

Synonyms : **आर्द्रिका, कुस्तुम्बुरु, धनिका, धन्या** and **धानका.**

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 7; **4**. 29, 42; **23**. 19; **27**. 170, 302; *Ci*. **2**-1. 42; **2**-4. 16, 19, 21; **3**. 183, 267; **5**. 66, 70, 75, 80, 86, 111; **8**. 70, 137, 142; **11**. 86, 88; **12**. 54, 64; **13**. 109, 124; **14**. 73, 90, 104, 107, 111, 126, 130; **15**. 143; **16**. 44; **18**. 35, 112; **19**. 23(2), 29, 43, 47, 110; **20**. 23, 24, 31; **22**. 60; **23**. 95; **24**. 127, 129, 181; **26**. 95 (Va.); *Ka*. **4**. 14; **7**. 39, 52; *Si*. **3**. 64; **4**. 42; **6**. 52.

S. S. *Ci*. **5**. 28; **38**. 66; *U*. **39**. 151, 155; **40**. 36, 90, 114; **42**. 25, 27; **47**. 30, 35; **52**. 13, 38.

A. H. *Su*. **14**. 25; **17**. 2; **19**. 33; *Sa*. **2**. 7; *Ci*. **1**. 26, 77, 139; **3**. 4, 115, 142, 144; **5**. 13, 56; **6**. 8, 13, 82; **7**. 17, 44; **8**. 45, 76, 86, 146; **9**. 6, 12, 34, 50, 111, 114; **10**. 46; **14**. 9, 17, 21, 31, 60; **15**. 14, 49; **16**. 2; **17**. 23; **18**. 11; **19**. 65; *Ka*. **1**. 39; **2**. 17; **3**. 28; **6**. 6; *U*. **30**. 12 (Va.).

धामार्गव DHĀMĀRGAVA

Luffa cylindrica (Linn.) M. Roem.; *Nenuā*-**नेनुआ** and *Ghīyātaroī*-**घीयातरोई** H.

Synonyms : **कर्कोटकी** (?), **कोश (ठ) फला, कोशातकी, महाजालिनी** and **राजकोशातकी.**

C. S. *Su*. **1**. 81, 83; **2**. 6; **4**. (4); **30**. 60; *Vi*. **8**. 143 (2); *Sa*. **8**. 70; *Ka*. **1**. 5; **4**. Full chapter; *Si*. **10**. 24; **11**. 6.

S. S. *Su*. **39**. 2; **43**. 8; *Ci*. **14**. 11; **31**. 5; *U*. **47**. 37.

A. H. *Ci*. **19**. 21; *Ka*. **1**. 36, 37, 40.

धावनी DHĀVANĪ

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 187, 224.

A. H. *Su*. **20**. 38; *Ci*. **1**. 32, 90.

Sometimes (vide A. H. *Su*. **20**. 38) the word is used in dual number (**द्विवचन**) and indicates both kinds of *Kaṇṭakārī*. According to some it may also be used for a variety of *Pṛśniparṇī*-**पृश्निपर्णी** (*Uraria lagopoides* DC.).

See synonym-कण्टकारी.

धुत्तूर DHUṬṬŪRA

Datura metel Linn.; *Dhatūrā*-धतूरा H.
Synonyms : उन्मत्त, कनक and धत्तूर.
S. S. *Ci.* **17.** 37; *Ka.* **7.** 52, 53.

Another species i. e. *D. stramonium* Linn., may also be considered to be a variety of it called *Kṛṣṇa Dhattūra*-कृष्णधत्तूर on the basis of seed colour. There are other species and varieties of *Dhatūrā* usually differing in the colour of flowers, stem and leaves as mentioned in Rāja Nighaṇṭu which, however, are not differentiated by characters other than morphological ones.

ध्याम DHYĀMA,
ध्यामक DHYĀMAKA

C. S. *Su.* **5.** 18; *Ci.* **3.** 266; **12.** 65; **23.** 54, 77; **25.** 116; **28.** 152.

S. S. *Su.* **28.** 13; **38.** 24; *Ci.* **22.** 69; *Ka.* **2.** 48, 51; **5.** 66; **6.** 16;

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 43; **21.** 14; *Ci.* **1.** 138, 163; **17.** 23; **21.** 79; *U.* **22.** 85; **35.** 39; **37.** 73.

It is usually described as *Gandhatṛṇa*-गन्धतृण and *Kattṛṇa*-कत्तृण. It certainly is some *Cymbopogon* species. It has been mentioned in the *Yogas* with other aromatic grasses such as *Rohiṣa*-रोहिष, *Bhūstṛṇa*-भूस्तृण and *Uśīra*-उशीर.

See synonym-कत्तृण and refer to रोहिष.

न (NA)

नक्तमाल NAKTAMĀLA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 14; *Vi.* **8.** 143, 150; *Ci.* **7.** 95; **21.** 123; **26.** 184; *Ka.* **1.** 25.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 11; **14.** 36; **38.** 8, 12; *Ci.* **1.** 103; **4.** 30, 32; **9.** 49; **16.** 16; **20.** 18, 26; **23.** 15; *U.* **60.** 44.

A. H. *Su.* **10.** 29; **30.** 9; *Ci.* **15.** 87; **17.** 25; **18.** 25; *U.* **5.** 11, 41; **24.** 24.

See synonym-करञ्ज.

नक्ताह्व NAKTĀHVA

A. H. *U.* **25.** 67.
See synonyms-करञ्ज and नक्तमाल.

नगवृत्तिक NAGAVṚTTIKA,
नगवृत्तिका NAGAVṚTTIKĀ

S. S. *Ci.* **15.** 9; **20.** 12; *Ka.* **5.** 76.

It has been regarded as a name for *Jiṅgiṇī*-जिङ्गिणी or *Śallakī*-शल्लकी by Ḍalhaṇa and also for *Vṛścikālī*-वृश्चिकाली by others.

See synonym-अगवृत्तिका.

नत NATA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 22, 27; *Ci.* **6.** 42; **9.** 41; **23.** 62, 99, 188, 190, 194, 200, 211, 230; **25.** 114; **27.** 28; **28.** 112, 152 (Va.), 157, 168; *Si.* **8.** 18.

S. S. *U.* **14.** 7; **18.** 103 (Va.).

A. H. *Su.* **7.** 20; **15.** 5; **22.** 21; **27.** 36; *Ci.* **5.** 67; **9.** 75; **12.** 25; **21.** 68, 71; *U.* **2.** 48; **5.** 16, 20; **6.** 27; **13.** 29, 54, 76; **16.** 3, 40; **22.** 85; **27.** 40; **34.** 34; **35.** 39, 57; **36.** 73, 84; **37.** 71, 73, 74, 84; **38.** 27, 32.

See synonym-तगर.

नदीभल्लातक NADĪBHALLĀTAKA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 249 (Va.); *U.* **34.** 3.
See-नन्दी.

नदीमाषक NADĪMĀṢAKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 111.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 92 (Va.).

According to Cakra it is known as *Udīmānaka*-उदीमानक which, too, is not known.

See-नन्दी.

नन्दन NANDANA

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5.

One of the poisons belonging to *Tvaksāraniryāsa*-त्वक्सार-निर्यास group.

नन्दा NANDĀ

C. S. *Ka.* **10.** 8.
See synonym-स्नुही.

नन्दी NANDĪ

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 111 (Va.).

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 249 (Va.); *U*. **34**. 3.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 77, 92 (Va.); **15**. 41.

There is difference of opinion regarding the correct version–पाठ in many places marked (Va.) referred to above. *Nandi* in A. H. *Su*. **15**. 41 has been mentioned in place of *Nandīvṛkṣa* of S. S. *Su*. **38**. 46, 48 and appears to be a tree of some *Ficus* species (Vide–नन्दीवृक्ष). It cannot be said with certainty what is *Nandi* (*Śāka*)–नन्दी (शाक) mentioned in A. H. *Su*. **6**. 77 but it is likely to be the fruits of *Nandī Vṛkṣa* a *Ficus* species. Again, it cannot be said whether *Nadi Bhallātaka* and *Nadimāṣaka* are names of single plants or *Nadi*–नदी should be treated separately as *Nandi*–नन्दी. *Nandi* is again mentioned as a name for *Rājajambū*–राजजम्बू.

नन्दीतक NANDĪTAKA

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 147.

It is an acid fruit not correctly specified. It may be the fruit of *Nandī*.

नन्दीमुख NANDĪMUKHA,
नन्दीमुखी NANDĪMUKHĪ

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 21.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 12, 21, 25.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 16.

Both Caraka and Suśruta have described *Madhūli*–मधूली and न-(ना-) न्दीमुखी as similar in properties and as allied coarse cereal grains. *Madhūli* has been identified with *Markaṭahastatṛṇa*–मर्कटहस्ततृण or *Makarā*–मकरा by Ḍalhaṇa which in our opinion, is *Eleusine corocana* Gaertn. *Nandimukha* has been described by Ḍalhaṇa as its variety (भेद) which undoubtedly is another species i. e. *E. indica* Gaertn., known as *Nandiyā*–नन्दिया in Assam. The seed in this species is trigonous with an oblique base. In S. S. *Su*. **46**. 12 *Nandimukha* has been named as a kind of *Vrīhi*–व्रीहि and described as possessing a bent beak "आडीचञ्चुसदृशमुखतण्डुलः". This, however, is different from नन्दीमुखी.

See–मधूली.

नन्दीवृक्ष NANDĪVṚKṢA

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 46, 48.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 38.

This appears to be a *Ficus* species probably *F. retusa* Linn. or *F. rumphii* Blume.It has been identified variously by the commentators with what are called *Kāśmari*–काश्मरी, *Gardabhāṇḍa*–गर्दभाण्ड or *Prarohī pārśvapippala*–प्ररोही पार्श्वपिप्पल. According to Bhāvamiśra, it is also considered to be a synonym for *Tūna*–तून tree.

नमस्करी NAMASKARĪ

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 38.

See synonym–समङ्गा.

नयनौषध NAYANAUṢADHA

A. H. *Ci*. **11**. 59.

See synonym–लोध्र.

नराधिप NARĀDHIPA

S. S. *Ci*. **37**. 11, 41.

See synonym–आरग्वध.

नरेन्द्र NARENDRA,
नरेन्द्रद्रुम NARENDRA DRUMA

S. S. *Ci*. **9**. 40; **18**. 6; *Ka*. **5**. 61.

See synonym–आरग्वध.

नल NALA

Phragmites maxima Blatter and Mc Cann.; *Narakula*–नरकुल and *Narakaṭa*–नरकट H.

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 257; **4**. 102; **21**. 84, 88, 90; *Si*. **10**. 20.

S. S. *Su*. **9**. 4; **36**. 3; **38**. 10, 75; **46**. 432; *Ci*. **5**. 8; **17**. 25 (Va.); **35**. 14; *Ka*. **8**. 104; *U*. **11**. 8 (Va.); **26**. 14; **39**. 202; **58**. 47.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 24; *Ci*. **18**. 15.

नलद NALADA

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 24; **4**. 14; *Vi*. **8**. 143, 150; *Ci*. **3**. 266; **21**. 76; **23**. 76; **26**. 181; **27**. 28.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 40; *Ci*. **2**. 83; *Ka*. **1**. 35; **5**. 73; **6**. 14; **8**. 104; *U*. **17**. 42; **31**. 4; **39**. 170, 232, 292.

A. H. *Su.* **21.** 13; *Ci.* **21.** 68, 71; *U.* **13.** 38, 58, 74; **27.** 38, 40; **30.** 32; **39.** 46.

Nalada according to its etymology, should mean a sweet smelling material and as such it has been interpreted by commentators differently in different contexts. *Uśīra*-**उशीर**, *Lāmajjaka*-**लामज्जक**, *Hrīvera*-**ह्रीवेर** and *Māṁsī*-**मांसी** are usually said to be implied by *Nalada*. But all these with the exception of *Māṁsī* have been found to be used side by side with *Nalada* and thus it may be more reasonable to accept only *Māṁsī* in its place. *Nardus* which forms a part of the latin name of *Māṁsī* may have been derived from *Nalada* and may have similar implication.

See synonyms-**उशीर** and **मांसी.**

नलिका NALIKĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **28.** 150.

A. H. *Ci.* **17.** 26; **21.** 68, 77.

This is stated to be some aromatic substance not yet identified. The bark being used at present as *Nāluka*-**नालुका** is derived either from some species of *Litsea* (*Maidālakaḍi*-**मैदालकडी**) or *Cinnamomum* (*Taja*-**तज**).

नलिन NALINA,

नलिनी NALINĪ,

नलिनीका NALINĪKĀ

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 26; **4.** 34; **25.** 49; **27.** 99; *Vi.* **6.** 16; *Ci.* **3.** 257.

S. S. *Su.* **13.** 13; **38.** 40; *Ci.* **25.** 29; *U.* **17.** 8, 11.

A. H. *Ci.* **7.** 81.

The plant *Nalinī* or *Nalinīkā*, is a variety of *Kamala*-**कमल** with somewhat reddish flowers called *Nalina*-**नलिन.**

नवमालिका NAVAMĀLIKĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **26.** 184.

S. S. *Sa.* **10.** 57.

It is said to be what is also known as *Vāsantī puṣpa*-**वासन्ती पुष्प** which too is unidentified. *Vāsantī*, *Nava mālikā*-**नवमालिका** and *Naipālī*-**नैपाली** known as *Nevārī*-**नेवारी** are considered by many to be the names of a variety of *Kunda*-**कुन्द** identified as *Jasminum arborescens* Roxb.

नहिका NAHIKĀ

A. H. *U.* **30.** 18.

It has been identified with what is called *Śukanāsā*-**शुकनासा** by Bopadeva. If this view is correct *Nahikā* may be the name of *Kaṭunāhī*-**कटुनाही** or *Kaḍavīnāī*-**कडवीनाई** which has been proved to be *Corallocarpus epigaeus* Benth. ex. Hook. f. Shiva Das Sen has suggested *Mahikā*-**महिका** in place of *Nahikā* as the correct version here and has identified it with *Reṇuka*-**रेणुक.** But in the *Yoga* under reference majority of *Cucurbitaceous* fruits have been used and the use of *Corallocarpus* may be more rational and correct.

See synonym-**शुकनासा.**

नाकुली NĀKULĪ,

नाकुलीद्वय NĀKULĪ-DVAYA

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 266 (with *Rāsnā* and *Gandhanākulī*); **5.** 52 (**नाकुलीद्वय**); **9.** 52; **10.** 33; **23.** 57, 211.

S. S. *Ka.* **8.** 102.

A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 140; **17.** 27; *U.* **6.** 36; **30.** 15; **36.** 59; **37.** 82.

There is a clear mention of two kinds of *Nākulī* known as *Nākulī* and *Gandhanākulī*-**गन्धनाकुली.** The use of synonyms such as *Sugandhā*-**सुगन्धा** etc. common to more than one drug plant appears to be the reason behind such controversies. *Sugandhā* appears to have been accepted a synonym for *Rāsnā*-**रास्ना**, *Gandha-nākulī* and *Sārivā*-**सारिवा.** *Nākulī* has been used in the texts under other names such as *Sarpagandhā*, *Sarpasugandhā* and *Sugandhā* (?) especially in the Suśruta Saṁhitā. It appears that the two kinds are distinguished from each other by the presence or absence of an aromatic smell in them. It is, therefore, suggested that (1) *Rauwolfia serpentina* Benth. ex. Kurz. and (2) *Aristolochia indica* Linn. may respectively be called *Nākulī* and *Gandha-nākulī*.

See synonyms-**गन्धनाकुली, सर्पगन्धा** and **सर्पसुगन्धा.**

नाग NĀGA

S. S. *Su.* **45.** 12; **46.** 287; *Ci.* **25.** 38; *U.* **47.** 61.

See synonym-**नागकेशर.**

नागकुसुम NĀGAKUSUMA

A. H. *Ci*. **5**. 54.

See synonym–**नागकेशर**.

नागकेशर NĀGAKEŚARA

Mesua ferrea Linn.; *Nāgakeśara*–**नागकेशर** H.

Synonyms : **अहिकेशर, अहिपुष्प, इभ, कनक, नाग, नागकुसुम, नागपुष्प, नागाह्व, भुजङ्गपुष्प, वारणकेशर, हेम** and **नागचम्पक (?)**.

C. S. *Ci*. **28**. 153.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 26;

A. H. *Ci*. **4**. 44; **21**. 79; *U*. **5**. 32; **6**. 27.

The anthers are used as genuine *Nāgakeśara* for which other substances such as the flower-buds of *Ochrocarpus longifolius* Benth. and Hook. f., *Colophyllum inophyllum* Linn. and fruits of some *Cinnamomum* species are used at present as substitutes.

See–**पुन्नाग** and **सुरङ्गी**.

नागदन्ती NĀGADANTĪ

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 158; *Ci*. **10**. 40; **23**. 240.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 16; *Ci*. **8**. 40; **17**. 21; *Ka*. **6**. 3; *U*. **30**. 6.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 28; *U*. **30**. 34.

Although this remains a subject of controversy we may, for the present, consider *Croton oblongifolius* Roxb., *Putera*–**पुतेर** Bihar, *Ghaṇasara*–**घणसर** M. as *Nāgadanti*.

See synonyms–**नागविन्ना** and **हस्तिदन्ती**.

नागपुरीषछत्र NĀGAPURĪṢACHATRA

A. H. *U*. **37**. 42.

This name conveys the idea of some mush-room growing on the excreta of elephants.

नागपुष्प NĀGAPUṢPA

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 257; **4**. 67; **14**. 162; **21**. 55, 56, 71; **25**. 55.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 23, 40, 44; *Ka*. **2**. 47; **5**. 82; *U*. **18**. 95; **39**. 185; **47**. 30, 41, 42, 45.

A. H. *Ci*. **7**. 44; *U*. **13**. 65; **35**. 24; **36**. 63.

See synonym–**नागकेशर**.

नागबला NĀGABALĀ,

C. S. *Ci*. **1**–1. 56; **1**–2. 11, 12; **1**–4. 5, to 14; **11**. 33, 90; **21**. 124.

S. S. *Su*. **15**. 39; *Ci*. **27**. 9; **37**. 20; *U*. **41**. 57; **47**. 34; **52**. 47.

A. H. *Ci*. **3**. 93, 118, 120; *U*. **39**. 54.

It is one of the four kinds of *Balā*–**बला** but its identity is still a subject of controversy. Different plants such as *Sida spinosa* Linn., *Sida veronicaefolia* Lam., *Urena lobata* Linn., *Grewia populifolia* Vahl. and *Grewia hirsuta* Vahl. Var. *helicterifolia* have been accepted in its place. *Gāṅgerukī* and *Guḍa Śarkarā* seem to be correctly identified as one or both species of *Grewia* mentioned above. If these too names are synonyms of *Nāgabalā* the question of its identity should not arise. If not, *Sida veronicaefolia* may be accepted as *Nāgabalā*.

See synonyms–**गाङ्गेरुकी, गुडशर्करा, ऐरावती (?)** and **विश्वदेवा(?)**.

नागर NĀGARA

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 4, 17, 20, 21, 23; **4**. 11, 12, 29; **21**. 22; **26**. 73; *Sa*. **8**. 59, 70; *Ci*. **2**–1. 43; **2**–4. 16; **3**. 145, 180, 181, 183, 186, 188, 198, 212, 223, 236, 237; **4**. 45, 84, 86; **5**. 91, 106, 144, 146, 165; **7**. 62, 85; **8**. 67, 70, 101, 114, 125, 127, 141, 145, 169; **11**. 35, 67; **12**. 22, 23, 25, 27, 40, 48, 72; **13**. 79, 108, 110, 113, 140, 156; **14**. 69, 71, 93, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 106, 111, 114, 126, 130, 154, 186, 187, 196, 201, 232, 236; **15**. 82, 98, 99, 100, 106, 129, 143, 169, 174; **16**. 66, 72, 87, 100, 130; **17**. 95, 102, 109, 110, 111, 123, 130, 136; **18**. 36, 47, 49, 63, 74, 77, 99, 106, 115, 118, 122, 146, 159, 161, 163; **19**. 23, 29, 40, 43, 46, 59, 60, 113, 114, 115, 116; **20**. 24, 37; **21**. 55; **23**. 189, 204; **24**. 129, 145, 165, 169, 173; **26**. 83, 85, 97, 230, 237; **27**. 46; **28**. 121, 136; **29**. 65, 80; **30**. 88, 261, 266, 277, 280; *Ka*. **7**. 13, 28, 51; **12**. 23; *Si*. **4**. 13, 42; **7**. 17.

S. S. *Su*. **44**. 5, 8, 9, 64, 66, 68; **46**. 226, 336, 341; *Ci*. **6**. 13; **7**. 18; **19**. 54, 58; **22**. 11, 20; **23**. 15; **37**. 34, 36, 40, 122; **38**. 60; *Ka*. **6**. 13; *U*. **9**. 15, 24; **12**. 43; **17**. 17, 44; **39**. 109, 191, 196, 204, 218, 244; **40**. 36, 44, 48, 55, 67, 91, 94, 114, 135; **42**. 42, 62, 72, 127; **44**. 24; **46**. 24; **52**. 15, 23, 24; **56**. 18; **57**. 7; **58**. 32; **59**. 19; **62**. 31.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 163; **14.** 24; **15.** 35; **19.** 33; *Sa.* **2.** 60; *Ci.* **1.** 28, 31, 33, 46, 51, 66; **2.** 37; **3.** 12, 20, 35, 50, 149, 160, 162; **4.** 34, 36, 42, 44, 47; **5.** 10, 13, 50, 58; **6.** 50; **7.** 35; **8.** 54, 60, 63, 70, 73, 131, 157, 159; **9.** 6, 7, 9, 23, 31, 34, 49, 63, 86, 90, 109, 110, 116; **10.** 3, 8, 10, 12, 20, 39; **12.** 2; **13.** 44; **14.** 34, 54, 82; **15.** 5, 35, 88; **16.** 16, 23; **17.** 2, 5, 8, 36; **19.** 28, 42; **21.** 56, 59; *Ka.* **2.** 7; **4.** 63; *U.* **1.** 46, 49; **5.** 45; **11.** 24, 39; **16.** 3, 17, 30; **18.** 16; **22.** 12, 28, 78; **30.** 15; **36.** 66; **37.** 40; **39.** 11, 151.

See synonyms-**आर्द्रक** and **शुण्ठी.**

नागरङ्ग NĀGARAṄGA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 154.

See-**नारङ्ग.**

नागविन्ना NĀGAVINNĀ

S. S. *U.* **62.** 31 (*Va.*)

A. H. *U.* **6.** 39.

It has been differently interpreted to be some variety of *Indravāruṇī*-इन्द्रवारुणी, *Vṛścikapatrikā*-वृश्चिकपत्रिका or *Nāgadantī* -नागदन्ती. According to Bopadevā it is a synonym of **नागदन्ती.**

नागाह्व NĀGĀHVA,

नागाह्वय NAGĀHVAYA

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 14, 43; *Ka.* **4.** 14; *U.* **5.** 33.

See synonym-**नागकेशर.**

नाडीकलाय NĀḌĪKALĀYA,

नाडीभङ्ग NĀḌIBHAṄGA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 94.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 13.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 77.

Young shoots and leaves of some *Corchorus* species (*C. capsularis* Linn.) used as vegetable are known by the above names.

See-**कालशाक.**

नादेयी NĀDEYĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **4.** 32.

See synonyms-**अग्निमन्थ** and **जम्बू.**

नान्दीमुखी NĀNDĪMUKHĪ

See-**नन्दीमुखी.**

नारङ्ग NĀRAṄGA

Citrus reticulata Blanc.; *Nāraṅgi*-**नारङ्गी** and *Śaṁtara*-**शंतरा** H.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 139, 161.

See synonyms-**ऐरावत** and **नागरङ्ग.**

नाराच NĀRĀCA

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5 (Va.).

One of the vegetable poisons of *Tvak-Sāra-Niryāsa*-त्वक्-**सारनिर्यास** group.

नारिकेल NĀRIKELA

Cocos nucifera Linn.; *Nāriyala*-**नारियल** H.

Synonym : **नालिकेर.**

C. S. *Su.* **26.** 112; **27.** 127; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **20.** 28; *Ka.* **1.** 8.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 3; **42.** 18; **45.** 120; **46.** 177, 180, 310; *Ci.* **18.** 29; **31.** 5; *U.* **12.** 35.

A. H. *Su.* **5.** 19; **6.** 119; *U.* **11.** 53; **32.** 3.

नारी NĀRĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **1**-4. 7.

This is one of the *Droṇīprāveśika Rasāyana*-द्रोणीप्रावेशिक **रसायन** group of drugs. It has been described as one called *Aśvabalā*-**अश्वबला** and having leaves like those of *Balvaja*-**बल्वज** (or *Ajā*-**अजा**).[1] Suśruta has described another similar drug under the name of *Kanyā*-**कन्या** in *Ci.* **30.** 5, 15, as one possessing twelve beautiful leaves resembling peacock's wings, golden latex and a tuber for regeneration.[2] All other plants referred to in these descriptions are unidentified.

नालिका NĀLIKĀ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 98.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 273; *Sa.* **10.** 30.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 93.

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१. नारी नामौषधिरश्वबलेति विज्ञायते या बल्वजसदृशपत्रा (or अजास-दृशपत्रा–गङ्गाधर)।

२. कान्तैर्द्वादशभिः पत्रैर्मयूराङ्गरुहोपमैः। कन्दजा काञ्चनक्षीरी कन्या नाम महौषधी ॥

There appears to be confusion between *Nālikā* and *Nāḍi-śāka*-नाडी (शाक). *Nāḍi śāka* is among those which are bitter and may be one of the *Corchorus* species and *Nālikā* is among the *Madhura Śākas* and may be the aquatic *Ipomoea* species called *Kalambaka*-कलम्बक or *Karemū*-करेमू. Thus *Nāḍikalāya* and *Nāḍibhaṅga* should, then, be the young shoots and leaves of *Corchorus* species and *Nālikā* should be the hollow stems of *Ipomoea acquatica* Forsk.

See synonym-कलम्ब.

नालिकेर NĀLIKERA

See synonym-नारिकेल.

निकुच NIKUCA

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 10; **25**. 38; **26**. 110, 111; **27**. 129.

See-लिकुच.

निकुम्भ NIKUMBHA

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 4; *Ci*. **29**. 60; *Ka*. **12**. 1; *Si*. **11**. 23, 31.

S. S. *Ci*. **11**. 5; **14**. 10; **17**. 25; *U*. **24**. 33; **42**. 49; **44**. 16; **55**. 52; **56**. 17.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 2; *Ci*. **12**. 1; **14**. 18, 36; **15**. 105; **16**. 42; **19**. 19; *Ka*. **2**. 48; *U*. **5**. 20; **7**. 21; **13**. 69; **20**. 22, 24; **30**. 34.

See-दन्ती and द्रवन्ती.

निकोचक NIKOCAKA

C. S. *Su*. **13**.9; **27**. 154; *Ci*. **29**. 64.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 187, 188.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 120.

This is a fruit available in the Himalayan region but not the *Aṅkoṭa*-अङ्कोट (*Alangium*) as some commentators have said. A name similar to this i.e. *Akola*-अकोल is given to *Aesculus indicus* Colebr. which is also called Horse-chestnut and may be *Nikocaka*. Its seed oil is said to be medicinally used.

निचुल NICULA

Barringtonia acutangula (Linn.) Gaertn.; *Samudraphala*-समुद्रफल H.

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 9; *Vi*. **8**. 143; *Ci*. **7**. 89; **10**. 19 (निचुलानि); **12**. 52; **13**. 136; **25**. 116 (मूल); *Si*. **4**. 12.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 187, 188; *Ci*. **11**. 9; **12**. 5; **16**. 18; **19**. 29; **22**. 20 (फल); **37**. 40; *Ka*. **6**. 3 (with वञ्जुल); **8**. 50; *U*. **51**. 23.

A. H. *Ci*. **12**. 22; **15**. 26; **17**. 32; *Ka*. **4**. 62; *U*. **2**. 49; **7**. 22; **22**. 57; **37**. 84 (with वेतस).

Nicula has been identified as *Hijjala*-हिज्जल, *Vetasa*-वेतस and *Jalavetasa* जलवेतस. These names refer to two different tree genera belonging to *Salix* and *Barringtonia*. Where *Nicula phala* or *Niculāni* (plural form of *Nicula*) are mentioned, the *Barringtonia* fruits are intended. *Vetasa*, *Vañjula*-वञ्जुल, and *Jalavetasa* are undoubtedly *Salix* species which are either *Jalaja* (aquatic) or *Sthalaja* (terrestrial). *Barringtonia* grows near water courses and its root-bark has properties similar to that of *Salix*. Both being *Sītavirya*-शीतवीर्य and emetic can serve as substitutes of each other. But the *Barringtonia* fruits are *Uṣṇavirya*-उष्णवीर्य, bitter in taste, emetic and laxative, and should only be used when specially mentioned. It is interesting to note that at some places the *Salix* species are also popularly known as '*Nacola*-नचोल'. It may be explained in two ways. This, being a substitute may have assumed the name of the original as is natural to happen or *Nicula* being a descriptive name indicating its emetic property (निचोल्यते इति निचुलः) which is common to both *Salix* and *Barringtonia* and may be applicable to both. The same may be said for *Vidula*-विदुल (विदोल्यते इति विदुलः) which also may be a common synonym for both.

See-विदुल.

निदिग्धिका NIDIGDHIKĀ,

निदिग्धी NIDIGDHĪ

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 10, 13; *Ci*. **1-1**. 41; **3**. 220; **8**. 114; **11**. 35; **12**. 34, 40; **14**. 199, 238; **16**. 89; **17**. 94; **18**. 54, 161; **26**. 87; **30**. 60; *Si*. **11**. 31.

S. S. *Ci*. **9**. 35; *Sa*. **10**. 63; *U*. **30**. 6; **51**. 54; **52**. 23, 30; **55**. 51; **58**. 39.

A. H. *Sa*. **2**. 58; *Ci*. **16**. 25(निदिग्धी); **21**. 58; **40**. 56.

See synonym-कण्टकारी.

निम्ब NIMBA

Azadirachta indica A. Juss.; *Nima*–नीम H.

Synonyms : अरिष्ट, पिचुमन्द and पिचुमर्द.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 6; **3.** 2, 7; **4.** 14; **23.** 9, 11, 13; **27.** 95; *Vi.* **8.** 150, 158; *Sa.* **8.** 54; *Ci.* **3.** 202, 205, 225, 258, 307; **4.** 38; **5.** 115; **6.** 30, 31, 38; **7.** 43, 47, 57, 65, 68, 82, 97, 100, 101, 103, 112, 129, 135, 136, 140, 157, 158; **10.** 32; **12.** 62, 71; **14.** 56, 187, 215; **15.** 126, 136, 139, 182, 190; **16.** 48, 53, 63, 87, 122; **17.** 97; **20.** 34, 35; **21.** 50, 53; **23.** 51, 69, 79, 202, 241; **25.** 82, 83, 93; **26.** 237; **27.** 27, 51; **29.** 148; **30.** 73, 82, 98, 253, 258, 279; *Ka.* **2.** 8; *Si.* **3.** 59; 4. 18; **8.** 7.

S. S. *Su.* **5.** 17; **36.** 17; **38.** 5, 49, 63; **43.** 2, 6; **45.** 115; **46.** 270, 284, 371; *Ci.* 1. 66, 120; **2.** 89; **6.** 8; **8.** 41; **9.** 5, 7, 14, 38, 48, 51; **10.** 4, 9; **11.** 7, 8; **17.** 21, 23, 24, 43; **18.** 47, 51; **19.** 42; **20.** 21, 27, 28, 38, 39, 55; **22.** 25, 47; **23.** 15; **24.** 6; **25.** 23; **37.** 33; **38.** 59; *Ka.* **8.** 136; *Sa.* **10.** 23; *U.* **12.** 13; **19.** 15; **34.** 6; **39.** 138, 184, 186, 209, 219, 246, 257, 264, 277; **43.** 17; **48.** 19; **57.** 8, 9; **61.** 23; **64.** 33; **65.** 9.

A. H. *Su.* **5.** 60; **10.** 28; **15.** 1, 6, 17; **29.** 26, 76; *Sa.* **1.** 61; *Ci.* **1.** 7, 49, 65, 66, 75, 119, 162, 163; **2.** 27; **3.** 44, 136; **4.** 21; **5.** 52; **6.** 17, 72, 74; **8.** 23, 103; **10.** 34, 43, 56; **12.** 8; **13.** 11, 35; **16.** 13, 23, 39, 43; **17.** 25; **18.** 2, 5, 7; **19.** 2, 9, 11, 18, 26, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 50, 61, 65, 79, 91; **21.** 52, 58; *Ka.* **1.** 17; **4.** 23; *U.* **2.** 13; **3.** 44, 48, 55; **5.** 11, 20, 37, 39; **9.** 22, 24, 32; **11.** 22; **13.** 6; **16.** 17, 39; **18.** 50; **22.** 38, 50, 52, 55, 56, 68, 78, 106; **24.** 17, 21, 22, 34; **25.** 42, 43, 55, 67; **32.** 4 (2), 13.

निर्गुण्डी NIRGUṆḌĪ

Vitex negundo Linn.; *Meuḍi*–मेउडी, *Nirguṇḍi*–निर्गुण्डी and *Samhālū*–सम्हालू.

Synonyms : सिन्दुक, सिन्दुवार, सिन्धुवार and सुवहा (?).

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 15; *Vi.* **7.** 22; **8.** 84; **28.** 133; *Si.* **4.** 17; **9.** 63.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 17; *Ci.* **18.** 21; **37.** 120; *U.* **11.** 11; **21.** 50; **52.** 29.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 57; **19.** 81; **20.** 30; *U.* **16.** 57; **30.** 19, 21.

There appears to be some confusion regarding the different varieties of *Nirguṇḍī* and *Sinduvāra*–सिन्दुवार, which has been discussed under *Sinduvāra* but, for all practical purposes, the above mentioned plant may be used for both *Nirguṇḍī* and *Sinduvāra*.

निर्दहन NIRDAHANA

S. S. *U.* **40.** 38 (Va.).

See synonym–चित्रक and refer to निर्दहनी.

निर्दहनी NIRDAHANĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **4.** 32; *U.* **40.** 38 (Va.); **44.** 28 **(विनिर्दहनी)**; **55.** 48; **57.** 10.

Nirdahana, *Nirdahanī* and *Vinirdahanī*–विनिर्दहनी may all be synonyms but they have been interpreted differently as *Agnimantha*–अग्निमन्थ, *Moraṭa*–मोरट, *Citraka*–चित्रक, *Mūrvā*–मूर्वा or *Ajamodā*–अजमोदा at different places by the same or different commentators.. It may futher be noted that only Suśruta has made use of these three names.

निर्माल्य NIRMĀLYA

A. H. *U.* **5.** 18.

It is not identified. Some have supposed *Nirmālya* or *Nirmālyā*–निर्माल्या to be the same as *Spṛkkā*–स्पृक्का which too is not specified.

See–स्पृक्का.

निशा NIŚĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **6.** 31; **7.** 161; **23.** 71.

S. S. *Ci.* **8.** 30; **17.** 21; **20.** 28; **37.** 33; **38.** 63; *Ka.* **8.** 52, 73; *U.* **17.** 27, 45; **39.** 181, 251; **40.** 99; **61.** 35; **62.** 27.

A. H. *Su.* **14.** 26; **15.** 40; **21.** 17; **26.** 40; **27.** 36; *Ci.* **1.** 65; **4.** 42; **8.** 21, 22; **9.** 59, 64; **11.** 60; **12.** 17; **13.** 5, 6; **15.** 10, 70; **16.** 44; **19.** 33, 38, 42, 64; **21.** 59; *U.* **2.** 24, 55, 66; **5.** 15, 19, 20; **7.** 19; **9.** 32; **11.** 22, 38, 49; **13.** 69; **16.** 15; **18.** 47; **22.** 92, 104; **25.** 43, 60, 67; **30.** 34; **34.** 28, 64; **35.** 26; **36.** 82, 84; **37.** 38, 70; **38.** 26; **40.** 48.

When *Niśā* and its synonyms are mentioned in dual number (**द्विवचन**) or with suffix **द्वय**, *Haridrā* and *Dāruharidrā* are indicated.

See synonym-हरिद्रा.

निशाच्छद NIŚĀCCHADA

S. S. *Ci.* **38**. 42, 66.

It is a name for *Karcūra*-कर्चूर i.e. *Curcuma zedoaria* Rosc. which is also known in Bengal as *Śaṭhi*-शठी. *Śaṭhi*, according to us, is *Hedychium spicatum* Ham. ex Smith.

See-हरिद्राच्छदन.

निष्पाव NIṢPĀVA

Dolichos lablab Linn.; *Sema*-सेम H.
Synonyms : वल्ल and शिम्बी.

C. S. *Su.* **24**. 5; **26**. 112; **27**. 32, 97; *Ni.* **2**. **2**; *Ci.* **16**. 7; **17**. 14; **29**. 6.

S. S. *Su.* **19**. 15; **21**. 19; *Ci.* **9**. 4; **18**. 37.
A. H. *Su.* **6**. 20; **7**. 25; **8**. 41; *Sa.* **6**. 30; *U.* **5**. 41.

निस्त्रिंशपत्र NISTRIṀŚAPATRA

C. S. *Ka.* **10**. 7.
See synonym-सेहुण्ड.

नीप NĪPA

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 23; **27**. 142; *Vi.* **7**. 22; **8**. 143; *Sa.* **8**. 59; *Ka.* **1**. 15; *Si.* **10**. 33.

S. S. *Su.* **6**. 33; **46**. 139, 158; *Ci.* **4**. 32.
A. H. *Ci.* **19**. 81; **20**. 30; *Ka.* **1**. 7; *U.* **34**. 2.

Nīpa has been adddressed by Ḍalhaṇa as *Dhūli-kadamba* or *Mahākadamba*-महाकदम्ब. This may be the *Nīpa* variety of *Kadamba* although it may also be used as a synonym of *Kadamba*, whose edible fruit has been described under the name of *Nīpa*. Another kind of *Kadamba* is *Mytragyna parviflora* Korth. which we have accepted as *Girikadamba*-गिरिकदम्ब. Thus, *Adina cordifolia* Benth. and Hook. f. which has been described in Rājanighaṇṭu as *Haridru*-हरिद्रु may be the *Nīpa* variety and *Anthocephalus cadamba* Miq., Syn. *A. indicus* A. Rich., may be *Kadamba* proper.

See synonym-कदम्ब.

नीरज NĪRAJA

S. S. *Ci.* **25**. 33.
See synonym-कमल.

नीलपोर NĪLAPORA

S. S. *Su.* **45**. 150–154.
A variety of canesugar (इक्षु).

नीला NĪLĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **1**–**4**. 7.

It is one of the drugs of *Droṇīprāveśika-Rasāyana* group and described as a much branched creeper (or climber) having blue flowers and blue latex (नीलक्षीरपुष्पी लताप्रतानबहुला).

नीलिका NĪLIKĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **26**. 12; *Ka.* **11**. 12 (Va.).
S. S. *Su.* **45**. 124; *Ci.* **9**. 37.
See synonym-नीली.

नीलिनी NĪLINĪ,
नीलिनीका NĪLINĪKĀ

C. S. *Su.* **2**. 8; *Vi.* **8**. 144; *Ci.* **3**. 299; **5**. 103, 104, 105, 151; **10**. 18; **13**. 119, 133, 136, 144; *Ka.* **7**. 50, 59; **11**. 12 (Va.); **12**. 33; *Si.* **4**. 13 (Va.); **10**. 25 (Va.).

S. S. *Su.* **39**. 4; **44**. 65; *Ci.* **9**. 38; **31**. 5; **37**. 15, 40; *Ka.* **1**. 43; **7**. 25; *U.* **61**. 36.

A. H. *Su.* **15**. 2; *Ci.* **1**. 160; **8**. 136; **14**. 19, 54, 55, 91; **15**. 10, 22, 26, 38; *Ka.* **2**. 29; **4**. 64; *U.* **7**. 20; **37**. 77; **38**. 21.

See-नीली.

नीली NĪLĪ

Indigofera tinctoria Linn.; *Nila*-नील H.
Synonyms : अक्षनिका and नीलिका.
C. S. *Ci.* **18**. 87; **26**. 269; *Ka.* **7**. 33.
S. S. *Su.* **44**. 22, 26; *Ci.* **2**. 90; **19**. 68; **25**. 28; *Ka.* **6**. 15.
A. H. *Ka.* **2**. 13; *U.* **24**. 35; **38**. 23.

There is some confusion with regard to the correct specification of *Nīlikā*-नीलिका and *Nīlinī*-नीलिनी. The fruits and

roots of *Nilinī* have been used and Ḍalhaṇa has mentioned (1) *Nila budhnā*–नीलबुध्ना which is *Ipomoea hederacea* (Linn.) Jacq. or (5) *Śriphalikā*-श्रीफलिका which is *Nili*–नीली, as two alternative sources of *Nilini*. It may thus be proposed to regard *Nili* and *Nilikā* as equivalent to *Indigo* plant, and *Nilini* and *Nilinikā* as *Ipomoea* plant whose seeds are popularly called *Kālādānā*–कालादाना or *Kṛṣṇabija*–कृष्णबीज.

नीलोत्पल NILOTPALA

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 41; *Ci*. **4**. 86, 99; **7**. 169; **8**. 78, 112; **9**. 43; **14**. 194, 198; **19**. 81; **21**. 75; **25**. 45, 86; **26**. 252; *Si*. **12**. 54.

S. S. *Su*. **6**. 34; **38**. 40; *Ci*. **15**. 44; **20**. 28; **28**. 14, 22; **29**. 12; **30**. 22; **40**. 67; *U*. **12**. 7; **18**. 85; **26**. 40; **39**. 272; **40**. 64; **46**. 19.

A. H. *Ci*. **1**. 56; **5**. 17; *U*. **13**. 23, 76; **22**. 88; **24**. 41; **32**. 28; **37**. 82; **39**. 49.

See–उत्पल.

नीवार NĪVĀRA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 16; *Ci*. **4**. 36; **29**. 50.

S. S. *Su*. **20**. 4; **21**. 19; **42**. 29; **46**. 21, 23; *Ci*. **11**. 11; **14**. 4; *U*. **64**. 33.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 11.

It is some variety of *Śāli*–शालि called *Ulaji*–उलजी or *Uḍikā*–उडिका according to Ḍalhaṇa.

नृत्तकौण्डक NṚTTAKAUṆḌAKA

S. S. *U*. **51**. 34 (Va.), 39 (Va.).

See–तिमिर and नृत्यकुण्डक.

नृत्यकुण्डक NṚTYAKUṆḌAKA

Synonyms : तिमिर and नृत्तकौण्डक.

A. H. *Ci*. **11**. 30.

Timira and *Nṛttakauṇḍaka* have been considered by Ḍalhaṇa to be two different substances but they are one and the same. He has described *Timira* as having leaves like *Navarāgi* and popular by the name of *Tivariyā* (नवरागिपत्रः तिवरिया इति प्रसिद्धः) and *Nṛttakauṇḍaka* as *Markaṭakaḥ*–मर्कटकः or *Makarā*–मकरा. It is well known that *Makra*–मक्र and *Rāgi*–रागी are the names of a cereal called *Maḍuā*–मडुआ. It has been described in the texts under the name of *Madhūli*–

मधूली or *Madhūlikā*–मधूलिका, *Nandimukhī*–नन्दीमुखी being its another variety. It is found that there is still another allied plant *Eleusine aegyptiaca* Desf. Syn. *Dactyloctenium aegyptium* Beauv. which is popularly known in Varanasi as *Makarā*–मकरा. We find that the same is called *Tamiḍā*-टमिडा in Tamil. In A. H. *Ci*. **11**. 30 it has been used in stones (*Aśmarī*) and it may be interesting to note that the seeds are also reported to be used in Africa to alleviate pain in the kidney region. It might be also pointed out that a change of version (पाठ) in S. S. *U*. **51**. 34 from नृत्तकौण्डक to नीचैः कदम्ब is not correct and नृत्तकौण्डक should be accepted as the orginal one and be retained (even at *U*. **51**. 39). A synonym *Markaṭahastatṛṇa*–मर्कटहस्ततृण used for the plants of *Eleusine* is a beautiful descriptive name indicating their digitate spikes resembling the fingers of monkeys.

See–मधूली.

नृपतरु NṚPATARU

A. H. *Ci*. **19**. 37.

See synonym–आरग्वध.

नृपद्रुम NṚPADRUMA

A. H. *Ci*. **1**. 121; **5**. 3; **12**. 42; *U*. **3**. 44; **6**. 24.

See synonym–आरग्वध.

नृपवृक्ष NṚPAVṚKṢA

S. S. *U*. **42**. 61; **57**. 9.

See synonym–आरग्वध.

नैपाल NAIPĀLA

S. S. *Su*. **45**. 150–154.

A. H. *Su*. **5**. 46.

A variety of canesugar (इक्षु).

नैषध NAIṢADHA,

नैषधक NAIṢADHAKA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 11; *Ni*. **4**. 5.

S. S. *Su*. **21**. 22.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 6.

An inferior variety of *Śāli*–शालि.

न्यग्रोध NYAGRODHA

C. S. *Su.* **5.** 18; **25.** 49; **27.** 103, 161; *Sa.* **8.** 28, 34; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **4.** 50, 75; **11.** 31; **14.** 204, 226, 235; **19.** 105; **21.** 72, 81, 84; **25.** 44, 61, 82, 85, 108; **30.** 117; *Si.* **10.** 36.

S. S. *Su.* **2.** 4; **37.** 29; **38.** 38; *Sa.* **10.** 5, 57; *Ci.* **1.** 77; **3.** 11; **8.** 47; **10.** 6, 7, 9, 10, 12; **11.** 7, 9; **14.** 6; **16.** 16; **17.** 9, 11; **23.** 11; **34.** 13; **37.** 28; **38.** 78; *U.* **36.** 10; **39.** 288; **40.** 85, 128; **42.** 36; **44.** 30; **59.** 20.

A. H. *Su.* **2.** 2; **15.** 6, 41; **19.** 57; **21.** 16; *Ci.* **2.** 24; **3.** 89; **8.** 126; **9.** 101; **12.** 3; **13.** 5; **14.** 63; **15.** 61; **17.** 30; **18.** 12; *U.* **9.** 38; **22.** 92; **25.** 29, 42, 47, 65; **27.** 18; **32.** 27.

See synonym–वट.

न्यग्रोधी NYAGRODHĪ

C. S. *Ka.* **12.** 1.
See synonym–द्रवन्ती.

प (PA)

पक्वसुरा PAKVASURĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 122.

It is *Gorakṣa Karkaṭi*–गोरक्षकर्कटी (*Indravāruṇi*–इन्द्रवारुणी) or a strong wine.

पङ्कज PAṄKAJA

A. H. *U.* **39.** 104.
See synonym–कमल.

पञ्चाङ्गुल PAÑCĀṄGULA

C. S. *Su.* **14.** 41; **27.** 106.
S. S. *Ci.* **18.** 7, 29; *U.* **17.** 29.
A. H. *Su.* **15.** 9.
See synonym–एरण्ड.

पटोल PAṬOLA

Trichosanthes dioica Roxb.; *Paravala*–परवल and *Parorā*–परोरा H.

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 7; **4.** 11, 29; **21.** 25; **25.** 49; **27.** 3, 93; *Vi.* **8.** 143, 150; *Ci.* **3.** 190, 201, 202, 205, 214, 241, 252, 253, 258; **4.** 38, 75, 90; **5.** 116; **6.** 30, 38; **7.** 43, 46, 47, 62, 68, 83, 97, 100, 128, 131, 136, 140, 144; **12.** 52, 62; **13.** 117; **14.** 215; **15.** 126, 135, 139, 182; **16.** 47, 87; **18.** 111; **19.** 93; **20.** 35; **21.** 51, 53, 58, 59, 60, 97, 111; **24.** 139, 145, 171; **25.** 89; **26.** 241; **30.** 250, 276; *Ka.* **1.** 25; *Si.* **3.** 35, 56, 59; **4.** 17; **8.** 7; **12.** 55.

S. S. *Su.* **19.** 32; **36.** 20; **38.** 5, 32; **46.** 262, 268, 337, 370; *Ci.* **5.** 8, 12, 38, 42; **6.** 8; **9.** 8, 9, 48; **16.** 17; **18.** 51; **20.** 14, 28, 57; **22.** 25, 47; **31.** 5; **37.** 31; **38.** 63; *Ka.* **5.** 69; *Sa.* **10.** 63; *U.* **11.** 15; **17.** 48, 51; **26.** 24; **39.** 138, 150, 187, 193, 210, 222, 242, 246; **40.** 42, 48; **45.** 16; **57.** 9; **64.** 33.

A. H. *Su.* **3.** 51; **6.** 75, 79; **15.** 15, 17; **29.** 35; *Sa.* **1.** 61; **2.** 58; *Ci.* **1.** 7, 48, 49, 65, 66, 75, 119, 153; **2.** 27; **3.** 45, 58; **7.** 22, 25; **10.** 34, 42, 56; **12.** 8, 18; **13.** 11, 35; **14.** 74; **15.** 10; **16.** 23; **17.** 31; **18.** 2, 5, 7; **19.** 2, 10, 18, 26, 28, 38, 65, 91; **21.** 58; **22.** 10; *Ka.* **4.** 23; *U.* **2.** 15; **9.** 27; **11.** 2, 22; **13.** 6; **22.** 38, 52, 103, 104, 106; **24.** 22; **25.** 67; **39.** 46.

T. dioica Roxb. is the edible *Paṭola* which is used as a vegetable. For medicinal purposes *T. cucumerina* Linn. known as *Vana Paṭola*–वनपटोल is used which is bitter in taste. But this may be only a substitute of wild and bitter variety of *T. dioica* which may be scarcely available.

See–कुलक, तिक्तोत्तम and पटोली.

पटोली PAṬOLĪ

S. S. *U.* **39.** 222.

A. H. *Su.* **8.** 43; **10.** 28, 35; *Ci.* **6.** 74; **7.** 22, 37; **14.** 74; **19.** 33; *Ka.* **4.** 5; *U.* **2.** 13; **5.** 20; **9.** 2; **11.** 22; **22.** 2; **25.** 42, 43; **32.** 13; **35.** 57; **39.** 137.

Paṭoli has mostly been mentioned and used by Vāgbhaṭa for either of the two bitter varieties of *Paṭola*. Bopadeva also mentions it with *Tiktottamā*–तिक्तोत्तमा and *Katukā Paṭoli*–कटुका पटोली as its synonyms.

पतङ्ग PATAṄGA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 8.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 3.

A variety of *Śāli.*

पत्तङ्ग PATTAṄGA

Caesalpinia sappan Linn.; *Pataṅga*–पतंग, *Bakam*–बकम् and *Sapan*–सपन H. and M.

C. S. *Ci.* **26**. 209.

S. S. *Su.* **14**. 36; **16**. 49; *Ci.* **18**. 33, 41; **21**. 10; **22**. 15, 61; **25**. 38; *U.* **24**. 27.

A. H. *Su.* **27**. 48; *U.* **18**. 63; **22**. 6, 15, 30, 35, 60, 64, 85, 91; **32**. 29, 31; **37**. 71.

It should not be confused with *Raktacandana* which is different and may be used only as its substitute. In A. H. *U.* **32**. 31 both have been mentioned as separate drugs.

पत्तूर PATTŪRA

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 97; *Ci.* **3**. 266; **26**. 45.

S. S. *Su.* **39**. 6; **46**. 274; *Ci.* **7**. 10; **19**. 35; *U.* **9**. 19; **11**. 5; **54**. 26.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 100.; *Ci.* **1**. 139; **11**. 2, 23; **20**. 26.

This has been identified by Cakrapāṇi with *Śāliñca*–शालिञ्च which is *Alternanthera sessilis* (Linn.) R. Br. while, according to Ḍalhaṇa it is the same as *Śitivāra*–शितिवार or *Kuraṇṭa*–कुरण्ट of A. H. *Pattūra*, according to Bopadeva, has no other synonym mentioned in A. H. It might be noted that there is a plant called *Silavārī*–सिलवारी belonging to the same family, Amaranthaceae and which has been indentified with *Aerva lanata* Juss. This is being used as *Pāṣāṇabheda*–पाषाणभेद by the Vaidyas of South. It may have a chance to be the *Pattūra* of the texts. It has been reported to be anthelmintic and diuretic, the two essential properties of *Pattūra.*

See–मत्स्याक्षक.

पत्र PATRA,

पत्रक PATRAKA

Cinnamomum tamala Nees and Eberm.; *Tejapāta*–तेजपात and *Dālacīnī*–दालचीनी (tree) H.

Synonyms : चोच, तमालपत्र and दल.

C. S. *Su.* **3**. 28; **5**. 17, 23, 63; *Ci.* **1–1**. 68; **3**. 266; **5**. 158; **6**. 42; **7**. 74, 130; **11**. 19, 40; **12**. 36, 64; **14**. 165; **15**. 139, 166; **17**. 77 (Va.); **21**. 73 (Va.); **23**. 77, 100, 190; **26**. 138; **29**. 107, 112, 152; **30**. 272; *Ka.* **7**. 24, 31, 45; *Si.* **12**. 55.

S. S. *Su.* **38**. 23; **44**. 17; *Ci.* **3**. 60; **4**. 24; **15**. 31; **19**. 35; *Ka.* **2**. 48; **5**. 69; **6**. 17; *U.* **12**. 13; **17**. 89; **18**. 94, 99; **39**. 292; **47**. 32, 41, 42, 61.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 160; **15**. 43; **20**. 38; *Sa.* **2**. 50; *Ci.* **3**. 98, 134; **4**. 40, 54; **10**. 35; **19**. 88; **21**. 80; **22**. 16, 43; *Ka.* **5**. 19; *U.* **13**. 38, 65; **14**. 25; **16**. 2; **20**. 6; **27**. 40; **37**. 74.

The bark and leaves of this are being used as *Tvak*–त्वक् and *Patra*–पत्र, as of some other *Cinnamomum* species too and may be called *Coca*–चोच and *Tamālapatra*–तमालपत्र while those of *C. zeylanicum* Blume. may be used as *Tvakpatra*–त्वक्‌पत्र and *Patra*–पत्र.

See–त्वक् and त्वक्‌पत्र.

पथ्या PATHYĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **5**. 105, 123; **8**. 100; **10**. 33; **14**. 154; **15**. 98, 102, 121; **16**. 50, 98; **18**. 118, 119, 126; **21**. 124; **26**. 86, 97, 188, 216, 283; **30**. 84; *Ka.* **7**. 15, 49; *Si.* **3**. 56; **7**. 18; **9**. 23.

S. S. *Su.* **36**. 6; **44**. 20, 52; *Ci.* **2**. 74, 82; **5**. 21, 28; **6**. 15; **9**. 24, 44, 47; **12**. 5; **14**. 10; **25**. 28; *Ka.* **1**. 49; *U.* **9**. 14; **10**. 12; **11**. 7; **16**. 8; **17**. 9; **18**. 96, 105; **40**. 31; **42**. 48, 50, 69, 71, 94, 120; **44**. 23; **45**. 33; **46**. 17; **51**. 28; **52**. 15; **55**. 45; **56**. 14; **58**. 63; **61**. 28.

A. H. *Su.* **8**. 42; **10**. 31; **16**. 34, 44; *Ci.* **1**. 62, 154; **3**. 50, 53, 61, 136, 174; **4**. 29, 41; **5**. 44; **6**. 17, 28, 29, 34; **7**. 107; **8**. 33, 55, 58, 59, 154, 159; **9**. 7; **10**. 12; **12**. 20; **14**. 37, 54, 65, 92; **15**. 44; **16**. 7, 10, 40 (2); **17**. 14; **19**. 13, 47; **21**. 49; *Ka.* **2**. 58; **5**. 17; *U.* **1**. 9, 46, 49; **13**. 19, 29; **16**. 32; **22**. 102; **28**. 38; **34**. 55; **37**. 34, 38; **39**. 15, 60, 107, 146.

See synonym–हरीतकी.

पद्म PADMA

C. S. *Su.* **3**. 25; **4**. 31, 34; **5**. 62; **14**. 10; **25**. 39, 49; **27**. 103; *Vi.* **6**. 16; **8**. 151; *Sa.* **8**. 34; *In.* **5**. 14; *Ci.* **1–1**. 57; **3**. 257, 259,

263; **4.** 44, **67**, 71, 80, 94, 107, 108; **6.** 31; **8.** 84; **11.** 18; **14.** 219, 228, 238; **18.** 87; **19.** 81, 115; **21.** 55, 56, 71, 75; **23.** 55; **24.** 153; **25.** 86; **26.** 55, 208; **29.** 64, 99, 111, 127, 128; *Si.* **3.** 48; **7.** 13.

S. S. *Su.* **13.** 13; **28.** 11; **38.** 44, 45; **46.** 285, 308, 432; *Ni.* **16.** 43; *Ci.* **2.** 43, 75, 83; **3.** 65; **5.** 8; **8.** 44; **11.** 9; **17.** 6; **19.** 31; **25.** 39; **28.** 13, 22; **37.** 30; *Ka.* **1.** 54; **6.** 20; *U.* **4.** 5; **10.** 4; **18.** 95; **39.** 176, 232; **40.** 81, 82; **46.** 19; **47.** 31, 57, 58; **48.** 23.

A. H. *Su.* **7.** 28; **10.** 32; **15.** 6, 14, 37; **25.** 15; **27.** 1; **30.** 29; *Sa.* **1.** 22; **3.** 97, 102; *Ni.* **14.** 26; *Ci.* **1.** 56; **3.** 76; **9.** 83; **18.** 12; *Ka.* **4.** 14; *U.* **5.** 33, 35; **13.** 74; **24.** 40; **26.** 17, 55; **32.** 27; **35.** 23; **37.** 86; **40.** 43.

The references for different parts (**किञ्जल्क, केशर, बीज, रेणु** and **मध्य**) of *Padma* are included in the above list.

See synonym–**कमल.**

पद्मक PADMAKA

Prunus cerasoides D. Don.; *Padmakāṭha*–**पद्मकाठ** H. *Paiyāṅ*–**पइयां** Garhwala.

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 23, 26; **4.** 8, 47; **5.** 17; *Vi.* **8.** 151; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **4.** 67, 73; **6.** 30, 38; **7.** 68, 131, 145; **8.** 82; **9.** 44; **11.** 31; **12.** 64, 67, 68; **14.** 216; **15.** 126, 138; **17.** 80, 145; **18.** 88, 172, 174, 176; **21.** 73, 86; **23.** 200, 242; **26.** 207, 215, 232; **27.** 30; **28.** 150; **29.** 65, 93, 110, 112, 114, 134, 146; *Si.* **3.** 46; **10.** 20.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 34, 38, 49; *Ci.* **2.** 38, 40, 68, 75, 82; **5.** 8, 10, 12; **8.** 44; **9.** 8, 50; **16.** 14; **17.** 8, 10; **19.** 30; **22.** 12; **25.** 16, 39; **37.** 27; **38.** 52, 54, 56; *Ka.* **5.** 68; **6.** 8, 15; **8.** 49, 106, 108, 112, 114, 119; *U.* **10.** 4; **12.** 7; **17.** 90, 93; **26.** 14; **30.** 4; **39.** 180, 242, 305; **40.** 121; **45.** 30; **47.** 31, 41; **51.** 51; **52.** 14; **62.** 28.

A. H. *Su.* **7.** 19; **15.** 6, 16; **17.** 4; **19.** 57; **21.** 17; **22.** 20; **27.** 49; *Ci.* **1.** 56; **2.** 27; **3.** 10, 90, 172; **4.** 14; **5.** 70; **8.** 113; **10.** 35, 41; **12.** 18; **13.** 4; **14.** 66; **17.** 22; **18.** 14; **19.** 8, 33; **21.** 76; **22.** 29, 43; *Ka.* **4.** 12; *U.* **2.** 15, 50; **5.** 19; **6.** 28; **13.** 65, 74; **14.** 28; **16.** 4; **22.** 80, 85, 93; **25.** 47, 65; **26.** 26 (Va.), 55; **27.** 39 (**पद्मकादि**); **28.** 35; **32.** 27, 32; **36.** 63, 79; **37.** 70, 82, 86.

In S. S. *U.* **47.** 31, *Padma* should be taken instead of *Padmaka* as suggestd by Kārtikakuṇḍa.

पद्मचारटी PADMACĀRAṬĪ,
पद्मचारिणी PADMACĀRIṆĪ

Synonym : **चारटी.**
C. S. *Ci.* 23. 55.

It has been identified with *Kumbhārulatā*–**कुम्भारुलता** or *Brahmayaṣṭikā*–**ब्रह्मयष्टिका.** It has been used in mental ailments and as an antidote to poisoning. *Brahmayaṣṭikā* (*Clerodendrum indicum* (Linn.) Ktze.) has been reported to be used in such cases. *Premna herbacea* Roxb., may also be used in its place, as its habit and habitat resemble Lotus to some extent and is also called *Brahmayaṣṭikā* in some places.

पद्मा PADMĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 31; *Vi.* **8.** 151; *Ci.* **1–4.** 7; **3.** 257.
S. S. *Sa.* **10.** 60; *Ci.* **2.** 73, 82; **11.** 9; *U.* **40.** 73, 74, 122.
A. H. *Su.* **15.** 37; *Sa.* **2.** 53.
See synonyms–**फञ्जी** and **भार्गी.**

पद्मिनी PADMINĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 263; **21.** 80.
S. S. *U.* **18.** 35.
A. H. *Su.* **3.** 39, 41; *Sa.* **5.** 15; *Ci.* **18.** 13; *U.* **39.** 29.

The entire plant of *Padma* (*Kamala*) is addressed as *Padminī.*

See–**पद्म.**

पद्मोत्तरिका PADMOTTARIKĀ

C. S. *Su.* **26.** 113.
See synonym–**कुसुम्भ.**

पनस PANASA

Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.; *Kaṭahala*–**कटहल** H.
C. S. *Su.* **25.** 49; **26.** 112; **27.** 140; *Ka.* **11.** 6.
S. S. *Su.* **9.** 4; **46.** 177, 181; *Ci.* **31.** 5.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 119; **10.** 23.

पयस्या PAYASYĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 2, 7, 8, 32; *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **1–4.** 6, 15; **2–1.** 25; **2–2.** 18; **2–3.** 8; **3.** 257; **4.** 102; **8.** 79, 84; **11.** 33, 37; **23.** 222;

27. 40; 29. 92; 30. 50, 89, 263, 271, 281; *Ka.* 7. 18; *Si.* 8. 10; 10. 20, 41; 12. 56.

S. S. *Su.* 15. 36; 16. 20, 22; 39. 7; 42. 18; *Ci.* 5. 8; 16. 10; 17. 8; 20. 33; *Ka.* 1. 61; 8. 132; *Sa.* 10. 45, 47 (3), 59, 64; *U.* 17. 89; 40. 74, 120; 58. 58.

A. H. *Sa.* 2. 54, 55, 59, 60; *Ci.* 3. 94, 95, 134; 8. 113; 13. 5, 41; 14. 66; 22. 42; *Ka.* 4. 25; *U.* 3. 52; 14. 25; 18. 40; 34. 43, 64; 36. 89; 39. 46; 40. 14, 30.

Ḍalhaṇa has identified it with *Arkapuṣpī*-अर्कपुष्पी in general but sometimes also with *Kṣīravidārī*–क्षीरविदारी and *Kṣīrakākolī*–क्षीरकाकोली, while others have at some places called it *Kṣīriṇī*–क्षीरिणी. All of these have more or less similar properties and some element of confusion with regard to their correct diagnosis is natural. In fact, Bopadeva has mentioned *Payasyā*, *Kṣīriṇī*, *Arkapuṣpī* and *Dugdhikā*–दुग्धिका to be synonyms.

See–अर्कपुष्पी, क्षीरिणी and दुग्धिका etc.

परिपेलव PARIPELAVA

C. S. *Vi.* 8. 151; *Ka.* 1. 26.
S. S. *Ka.* 2. 51; *U.* 47. 31.
A. H. *Su.* 15. 26; *U.* 22. 84.
See synonyms–प्लव and शैवाल.

परिव्याध PARĪVYĀDHA

C. S. *Sa.* 8. 41.
See synonyms–कर्णिकार and वेतस.

परूषक PARŪṢAKA

Grewia asiatica Linn.; *Phālasā*–फालसा H.

C. S. *Su.* 4. 24, 39, 40; 15. 6; 23. 37; 25. 49; 27. 125, 129, 132, 274; *Ni.* 5. 7; *Vi.* 8. 144, 146; *Sa.* 8. 41, 76; *Ci.* 3. 156, 206; 4. 33; 5. 124, 134; 11. 36; 18. 39; 21. 109, 112; 22. 42; 24. 136, 140, 149; 26. 90, 167; 29. 59, 85, 96; 30. 53, 66; *Ka.* 1. 13; 7. 25; 11. 6; *Si.* 11. 25; 12. 30, 36.

S. S. *Su.* 38. 42; 46. 163, 172, 334, 337, 390; *Ci.* 7. 15; 10. 14; 22. 62; 38. 50, 56; *Sa.* 2. 10; 10. 23; *U.* 39. 173, 189; 42. 71, 108; 44. 28; 47. 31, 40.

A. H. *Su.* 6. 119, 136; 10. 22; 15. 11, 13; *Sa.* 1. 14; *Ci.* 1. 56, 67, 76; 2. 14; 5. 18; 6. 44; 7. 20, 45; 13. 16; 14. 75; *U.* 22. 61; 24. 50; 34. 29, 37; 37. 49.

पर्णास PARṆĀSA,
पर्णासक PARṆĀSAKA

C. S. *Ni.* 2. 2; *Vi.* 7. 17, 22; 8. 149, 158; *Ci.* 3. 266; *Ka.* 1. 28.

It is one of the bitter and aromatic drugs used as spicy adjunct to food-preparations but not correctly identified.

See–कुठेरक.

पर्णिनी (द्वय) PARṆINĪ (DVAYA),
पर्णी (द्वय) PARṆĪ (DVAYA)

C. S. *Si.* 11. 24 (पर्ण्यौ).
S. S. *U.* 39. 226; 60. 23.
Usually these denote *Māṣaparṇī*–माषपर्णी and *Mudgaparṇī*–मुद्गपर्णी.
See–चतस्रः पर्णिन्यः.

पर्णी PARṆĪ

S. S. *U.* 21. 48.
See synonym–शालपर्णी and also refer to चतस्रः पर्णिन्यः.

पर्पट PARPAṬA,
पर्पटक PARPAṬAKA

Synonym : रेणु.

C. S. *Su.* 4. 29; 27. 95; *Ci.* 3. 145, 197, 198, 225, 343; 4. 31, 75; 7. 140, 144, 153; 8. 106; 15. 139, 182; 16. 48; 18. 112; 19. 25, 53; 21. 57; 24. 166.

S. S. *Su.* 46. 262, 270; *Ci.* 9. 7, 8, 9; 37. 31; *U.* 39. 109, 150, 191, 194, 195, 220, 222, 243, 246, 253; 40. 36.

A. H. *Su.* 6. 76; *Sa.* 2. 8; *Ci.* 1. 15, 45, 53, 62, 75; 9. 8; 10. 34, 56; 18. 6; 19. 3, 8; *U.* 13. 7; 26. 26 (Va.); 40. 48.

Widely different plants are used under this name in different parts of the country. It has been described in the Nighaṇṭus as *Kṛśa śākha*–कृश शाख (slender stemmed) a character found in almost all the plants used as such. Some of these are :—*Fumaria* species such as *F. indica* Pugsley, *F. parviflora*

Lam. and *F. officinalis* Linn.; *Oldenlandia biflora* Linn. and some of its other species; *Mollugo cerviana* Ser.; *Polycarpea corymbosa* Lam.; *Glossocardia bosvallia* DC.; *Justicia procumbens* Linn., and a few others. It appears difficult to identify the *Parpaṭa* of the ancients. The *Fumaria* species also known as *Śahatarā*-शहतरा and used by the Hakims have been generally accepted for *Parpaṭa* at present.

पर्पटकी (फल) PARPAṬAKĪ (FRUIT)

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 160.

Parpaṭakī has been identified with *Physalis minima* Linn. Ḍalhaṇa has referred to this plant under the name of *Cirapoṭikā*-चिरपोटिका in his comments on शाङ्गेष्टा and has described it as having a white round fruit with a bag-like covering.[1]

पर्वणी PARVAṆĪ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 105.

This is the *Parva sāka* of Cakra which is not identified.

पर्वपुष्पी PARVAPUṢPĪ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 105.

This, according to Cakra, is *Kukkuṭī*.

See–कुक्कुटी.

पलङ्कषा PALAṄKAṢĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 48; *Sa.* **8.** 93 (with गुग्गुलु); *Ci.* **3.** 266; **8.** 77; **9.** 52; **10.** 25, 32.

S. S. *U.* **31.** 4; **39.** 257; **55.** 45; **61.** 27.

A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 162; *U.* **6.** 35.

It has been identified variously with *Guggulu*, *Gokṣura*-गोक्षुर and *Lākṣā*-लाक्षा (lac) but *Guggulu* appears to be more appropriate. In C. S. *Sa.* **8.** 93 where both *Guggulu* and *Palaṅkaṣā* have been used in the same context, two varieties of *Guggulu* have been suggested to be accepted.

See synonyms–गुग्गुलु and गोक्षुर.

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१. गौरवर्तुलावगुण्ठितफला 'चिरपोटिका' इति प्रसिद्धा–Ḍalhaṇa on S. S. *Su.* **38.** 6.

पलाण्डु PALĀṆḌŪ

Allium cepa Linn.; *Pyāja*–प्याज H.; Onion-Eng.

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 172; *Ci.* **4.** 100; **14.** 205, 209, 210; **17.** 131.

S. S. *Su.* **40.** 5; **46.** 221, 246; *U.* **19.** 15.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 112; *Ci.* **4.** 47; **8.** 121; *U.* **5.** 15.

पलाश PALĀŚA

Butea monosperma (Lam.) Kuntze; *Palāsa*–पलास, *Ṭesū*–टेसू and *Ḍhāka*–ढाक.

Synonyms : किंशुक and वातपोथ.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 12; **3.** 15; *Vi.* **8.** 9; *Sa.* **8.** 13; *Ci.* **1-1.** 73; **1-2.** 7, 16; **1-4.** 7, 17; **4.** 88, 89, 94; **5.** 173; **7.** 69, 85, 87, 89, 164; **11.** 44; **12.** 64; **13.** 106, 108, 168; **14.** 93, 123; **15.** 143, 187; **17.** 142; **18.** 77, 146; **19.** 30, 65; **23.** 51, 101; **25.** 51; **26.** 85, 98, 191; **28.** 151; **30.** 122, 196; *Si.* **3.** 42, 63 (Va.); **7.** 18; **11.** 24 (2); **12.** 31.

S. S. *Su.* **2.** 3; **11.** 11; **38.** 13, 19, 45, 47; **45.** 121; *Ci.* **3.** 6; **4.** 32; **6.** 13; **7.** 22; **9.** 7, 10; **10.** 7, 12; **11.** 7 (3); **14.** 12; **18.** 49; **19.** 42; **20.** 14; **31.** 5; **34.** 17; *Ka.* **6.** 3; **8.** 48; *Sa.* **2.** 9; *U.* **10.** 7; **12.** 50; **17.** 41; **34.** 5; **39.** 267, 280; **42.** 20, 40, 107; **45.** 29; **54.** 25

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 19, 26, 32, 38, 47; **30.** 9; *Sa.* **1.** 14; *Ci.* **2.** 29, 44; **3.** 20, 81, 102, 149; **4.** 53; **6.** 33, 53; **8.** 74; **9.** 12, 68; **11.** 31; **14.** 122; **15.** 46, 48; **20.** 5, 26; **21.** 77 (Va.); *Ka.* **4.** 7; *U.* **22.** 70; **27.** 14; **34.** 3, 56; **39.** 24, 28.

पलाशा PALĀŚĀ

C. S. *Si.* **3.** 37 (Va.), 63 (Va.).

In both these places the version is disputed to be either *Palāśa* or *Palāśā*. If the latter is correct, *Karcūra*-कर्चूर or *Śaṭhī*-शठी should be taken.

See–शठी.

पशुगन्धा PAŚUGANDHĀ

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 34; *Ci.* **14.** 31.

See synonym–अजगन्धा.

पांशुबाष्प PĀMŚUBĀṢPA,

पांसुवाप्य PĀMSUVĀPYA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 11.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 6.
A variety of cereal inferior to *Śāli.*
See-शालि.

पाकल PĀKALA

C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 160; **23**. 195.
A. H. *U.* **38.** 58.
See synonym-कुष्ठ.

पाङ्क्त PĀṄKTA

S. S. *Ci.* **29.** 7.
A variety of *Soma*-सोम.
See-सोम.

पाटल PĀṬALA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 14.
S. S. *Su.* **46.** 12.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 11.
A variety of *Vrīhi.*

पाटल PĀṬALA,
पाटला PĀṬALĀ

Stereospermum suaveolens DC.; *Pāḍhala*-पाढल H.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 10; **4.** 38; **8.** 143; *Ci.* **1**-1. 41; **3.** 266; **23.** 200, 201, 240.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 11; **16.** 27 (8); **38.** 61, 68; **39.** 4; **45.** 12; **46.** 287 (पाटलानि); *Ci.* **4.** 32; **6.** 13; **7.** 10, 23; *Ka.* **3.** 9; *U.* **18.** 36; **47.** 51; **50.** 28; **58.** 46.

A. H. *Su.* 3. 22; **6.** 167; *Ci.* **11.** 13; *U.* **3.** 45.

It may be noted that it has been used more extensively as one of the drugs of *Daśamūla* and *Vṛhadpañcamūla* groups. The other species *S. tetragonum* DC. may also be used in its place. *Pāṭala*-पाटल in S. S. *Su.* **46.** 287 refers to the *Pāṭalā* flower.

See-पाटली.

पाटली PĀṬALĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **1**-1. 60; **7.** 88; **25.** 94; *Ka.* **1.** 25; *Si.* **10.** 18; **11.** 23.
S. S. *Ka.* **6.** 3, 21; *U.* **12.** 11; **58.** 48.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 18; *Ci.* **7.** 29; **11.** 14, 23; *U.* **5.** 20, 42 (कृष्णपाटली), 46; **36.** 66 (बीज); **37.** 83, 84.

Pāṭalā and *Pāṭalī* are usually considered to be synonyms. But there appears to be some confusion regarding the identification of *Pāṭalī* and *Muṣkaka*-मुष्कक. The latter has two kinds i. e. *Śveta* and *Kṛṣṇa*. The mention of *Kṛṣṇa-pāṭalī* in A. H. *U.* **5.** 42 indicates that it, too, has two kinds. Bhāvamiśra, on the one hand, mentions that *Mokṣaka*-मोक्षक and its synonym *Muṣkaka* also called *Śveta pāṭalā*-श्वेत पाटला is another kind of *Pāṭalā* and on the other, he mentions two kinds of *Mokṣaka* separately as well. *Pāṭalā*, in fact, has no where else been admitted to exist in two varieties. All that can be inferred is that Bhāvamiśra recognised the *Śveta pāṭalī* as a substitute of real *Pāṭalā* and preferred to name it as *Śveta-pāṭalā* instead of *Śveta pāṭalī*. It can, therefore, be concluded that *Kṛṣṇapāṭalī* of A.H. *U.* **5.** 42 is the same as *Kṛṣṇa-mokṣaka*, and *Pāṭalī* and *Mokṣaka* being only synonyms exist in two varieties.

See synonyms-मुष्कक and मोक्षक.

पाठा PĀṬHĀ

Cissampelos pariera Linn.; *Pāḍhī*-पाढ़ी H.

Synonyms : अम्बष्ठा (?), एकाष्ठीला, एकैषिका, कुचेला and पापचेलिका.

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 18, 39; **23.** 9, 11, 13, 18; **27.** 86; *Vi.* **8.** 143, 150; *Sa.* **8.** 87; *Ci.* **3.** 199, 201, 204, 212; **5.** 79; **6.** 27, 28, 32, 42; **7.** 103, 113, 144; **8.** 126 (2), 128; **10.** 20; **11.** 16; **12.** 34, 40, 43; **14.** 63, 70, 91, 99, 100, 101, 108, 111, 114, 149, 154, 160, 196, 231, 238; **15.** 103, 106, 125, 129, 134, 135, 142, 146, 174, 180, 187, 189; **16.** 119, 122; **17.** 106; **18.** 38, 39 (पाठे द्वे), 114, 156, 161, 163, 176; **19.** 29, 36, 60, 111, 113, 115; **23.** 211, 242; **26.** 60, 87, 145, 188, 190, 194, 199, 201, 204; **27.** 33, 36, 40; **30.** 90, 266, 276, 277; *Ka.* **1.** 25; **7.** 56; *Si.* **3.** 54, 57, 59; **4.** 18; **12.** 53.

S. S. *Su.* **14.** 36; **16.** 27 (11); **37.** 13; **38.** 6, 22, 30, 32, 53; *Ci.* **1.** 114; **4.** 4; **5.** 28; **7.** 10; **8.** 50; **9.** 8; **11.** 8, 10; **12.** 9; **15.** 21; **17.** 44; **18.** 16, 40; **19.** 35; **20.** 4; **22.** 24, 53, 54, 74; **37.** 12, 15, 36; **38.** 59, 64, 105; *Ka.* **2.** 45; **3.** 12; **5.** 63, 69; **8.** 47, 50; *Sa.* **2.** 14; *U.* **11.** 8; **17.** 42; **24.** 36; **40.** 38, 41, 42, 50, 60, 61, 64, 86, 114, 153; **41.** 47; **42.** 49, 111; **52.** 29, 34, 38, 42; **57.** 10; **61.** 35.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 72; **10.** 29; **14.** 26; **15.** 15, 17, 33, 40; *Sa.* **1.** 16; **2.** 42; *Ci.* **1.** 46, 49, 60, 93; **3.** 4, 74, 133, 159, 162; **4.** 31; **8.** 50, 54, 61, 62, 64, 70, 76, 77, 80, 115, 131, 149, 151; **9.** 7, 13, 20, 26, 58, 105, 109; **10.** 12, 39, 41, 46, 53; **11.** 23; **12.** 7, 26, 42; **14.** 31, 103; **16.** 36, 39; **17.** 11, 22, 39; **19.** 2, 8, 19, 33, 40, 41; **21.** 59; *Ka.* **2.** 26; **4.** 17, 35, 37; *U.* **1.** 45; **2.** 10, 24, 25, 35, 37, 46, 76; **3.** 53; **7.** 21; **22.** 9, 38, 49, 50, 56, 74, 98, 99; **28.** 34; **30.** 19; **34.** 45; **35.** 21; **36.** 71; **37.** 28, 74; **39.** 155.

A second variety of *Pāṭhā* mentioned in C. S. *Ci.* **18.** 39 (द्वे पाठे) may be any one of the following : *Cyclea peltata* H. f. and T., *C. burmanni* Miers. or *Stephania hernandifolia* (Willd.) Walp. All of these are used in place of *Pāṭhā* in different parts of the country.

पाण्डु PĀṆḌU,

पाण्डुक PĀṆḌUKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 7.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 4; **46.** 3.

A variety of *Śāli.*

See–शालि.

पापचेलिका PĀPACELIKĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 189.

S. S. *U.* **39.** 150.

See synonym–पाठा.

पारावत PĀRĀVATA

C. S. *Su.* **26.** 112; **27.** 131.

S. S. *Su.* **42.** 18; **46.** 139, 158.

It is said to be a kind of acid fruit, sweetish in taste and reddish-grey in colour when ripe. According to Ḍalhaṇa it is found in Kāmarūpa (Assam). Some believe it to be the Guava fruit *Psidium guajava* Linn., *Amarūda* – अमरूद H. which is of exotic origin.

See synonym–पालेवत.

पारावतक PĀRĀVATAKA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 12.

A variety of *Vrihi.*

See–व्रीहि.

पारावतपदी PĀRĀVATAPADĪ

C. S. *Ka.* **1.** 26.

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 32.

This is considered to be a synonym of *Kākajaṅghā*–काकजङ्घा and *Jyotiṣmatī*–ज्योतिष्मती. Ḍalhaṇa describes it as a variety of *Haṁsapadī*–हंसपदी with a reddish tinge. The name, evidently, is a term indicative of the leaf morphology and may imply a close resemblance between the shape of the leaves and the legs or feet of pigeon or a water bird in general. The winged leaves of *Vitex*, *Leea* or *Xanthoxylum* species might have been the basis for naming one of them as *Pārāvatapadī*.

पारिजात PĀRIJĀTA,

पारिजातक PĀRIJĀTAKA

S. S. *Ci.* **11.** 8; **14.** 12 (Va.).

See–पारिभद्र.

पारिभद्र PĀRIBHADRA,

पारिभद्रक PĀRIBHADRAKA

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 11; **29.** 64; *Ci.* **4.** 32; *Ka.* **3.** 9; **6.** 3; *U.* **32.** 3; **54.** 26; **58.** 48.

A. H. *Su.* **30.** 8; *Ci.* **11.** 14; **20.** 26; *U.* **2.** 59; **3.** 45.

Pāribhadra and *Pārijāta* appear to be synonyms and may be identified with species of *Erythrina* such as *E. suberosa* Roxb., and *E. indica* Lam. etc. Its description by Ḍalhaṇa as a tree having red flowers and spines and called *Kaṇṭakīpalāśa* –कण्टकीपलाश or *Pharahada*–फरहद justifies the above suggestion. The use of *Nimba*–निम्ब and *Harasiṁgāra* (*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* Linn.) may be due to their being substituted in its place. It may be noted that its bark is being used in place of *Rohītaka*–रोहीतक bark probably due to its action in liver complaints.

पार्थ PĀRTHA

S. S. *Ka.* **6.** 23.

A. H. *U.* **22.** 107.

See synonym–अर्जुन.

पार्थी PĀRTHĀ

A. H. *Su.* **15**. 24.

According to Bopadeva this is the same as *Kapotavaṅkā* of Suśruta.

See–कपोतवङ्का.

पालक PĀLAKA

C. S. Ci. **23**. 11.

S. S. *Ka.* **2**. 5.

A kind of *Kanda Viṣa*–कन्दविष.

पालङ्क्य PĀLAṄKYA,

पालङ्क्या PĀLAṄKYĀ,

पालङ्की PĀLAṄKĪ

Spinacia oleracea Linn.; *Pālaka*–पालक H.

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 98.

S. S. *Su.* **42**. 18; **46**. 256, 261; *Ci.* **6**. 8.

पालनि PĀLANI,

पालनिका PĀLANIKĀ

A. H. *Ci.* **1**. 90, 92.

See synonym–त्रायमाणा.

पालिन्दी PĀLINDĪ

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 16.

S. S. *Ci.* **17**. 15; *Ka.* **1**. 57, 82; 5. 70; **7**. 22; *U.* **10**. 7; **26**. 41.

A. H. *U.* **38**. 20.

It has been identified usually with *Trivṛt*–त्रिवृत् but sometimes with *Sāriva*–सारिवा called *Kālavallī*–कालवल्ली. It has been used mostly externally and as an alexipharmic (विषघ्न).

See–कृष्णसारिवा and त्रिवृत्.

पालेवत PĀLEVATA

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 135; **10**. 26.

It is the same as *Pārāvata* of the other two Saṁhitās.

See synonym–पारावत.

पाषाणभेद PĀṢĀṆABHEDA

Bergenia ligulata (Wall .) Engl.

Synonyms : अश्मभिद्, अश्मभेद, उपलभेदक, शिलोद्भेद and शैलोद्भेद.

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 35; *Ci.* **26**. 60.

S. S. *Su.* **42**. 18; *Ci.* **7**. 5.

A. H. *Ci.* **11**. 18.

It has been a drug of considerable controversy since long but now the *Bergenia* species is being widely accepted under this name. Many other diuretic plants such as *Aerva lanata* Juss., *Bryophyllum calycinum* Salisb. and some others were usually recommended to be used in its place, but the habitat (growing among the rocks) and the clinical efficiency of *Bergenia* in dissolving the stones formed in the urinary tract fully justify the use of various names (शैलोद्भेद etc.) attributed to it.

पिचु PICU

S. S. *Su.* **46**. 187, 188.

See–पिचुक.

पिचुक PICUKA

S. S. *Ci.* **7**. 17.

A. H. *Ci.* **11**. 27.

The name *Picu* has been used for cotton, a measure equal to *Pala*–पल or *Karṣa*–कर्ष and for a variety of a fruit of the Himalayan region mentioned by Suśruta which is likely to be some *Prunus* fruit, probably *P. persica* Batsch. also called *Ārū*–आरू or *Picesū*–पिचेसू in Kumaon. *Picuka*, on the other hand, besides being the name of a food preparation known as *Pakauḍī*–पकौड़ी is also the name of a plant whose fruit or seed has been used as a diuretic and for eliminating gravels (शर्करा शमन). It has been identified with the seeds of cotton plant or *Celosia* (*Śitivāra*–शितिवार) which may serve the intended purpose. But attention may be drawn to *Hibiscus cancellatus* Roxb. called *Piskā kāndā*–पिसका कान्दा or *Balarāja*–बलराज by the tribals of the Vindhya hills in Bihar and U. P. which may be this *Picuka*.

See–कार्पासी.

पिचुमन्द PICUMANDA,

पिचुमर्द PICUMARDA

C. S. *Vi.* **7**. 17; **8**. 143; *Ci.* **3**. 252; **7**. 46, 131, 144; **21**. 51, 58, 97; **25**. 88; **27**. 49; *Ka.* **1**. 25.

S. S. *Ci.* **9**. 7, 8, 9; **20**. 15; **22**. 54; **31**. 5; *Ka.* **6**. 3.
A. H. *Ci.* **1**. 89; **6**. 49; *U.* **37**. 83.
See synonym–**निम्ब.**

पिण्डफला PIṆḌAPHALĀ

C. S. *Ka.* **3**. 3.
S. S. *Ci.* **18**. 13.
See synonym–**अलाबु.**

पिण्डालु PIṆḌĀLU,

पिण्डालुक PIṆḌĀLUKA

C. S. *Su.* **24**. 5; **27**. 120; *Ni.* **2**. 2; *Ci.* **14**. 10.
S. S. *Su.* **46**. 298, 304.
A. H. *Su.* **6**. 105.

The tubers of *Dioscorea* species are generally known as *Āluka*–आलुक of different varieties and *Piṇḍāluka* may be one of them. It can not be said whether the rhizomatic tubers of family Araceae such as that of *Colocasia esculenta* (Linn.) Schott can also be called *Piṇḍāluka*.

पिण्डि PIṆḌI

C. S. *Ci.* **14**. 11.
See synonym–**पिण्डीतक.**

पिण्डीतक PIṆḌĪTAKA

C. S. *Ci.* **20**. 33; **26**. 269; *Ka.* **1**. 30; *Si.* **3**. 60; **10**. 29.
S. S. *Su.* **37**. 7; *Ci.* **17**. 40; **25**. 28, 32; **31**. 5; *Sa.* **10**. 11.
A. H. *Ci.* **6**. 17; *U.* **5**. 18.

The *Kṛṣṇa*–कृष्ण or *Varāhavibhāvita*–वराहविभावित (S. S. *Ci.* **17**. 40) variety of *Piṇḍītaka* is not yet identified. It is likely to be *Randia uliginosa* DC., *Piḍāra*–पिडार H.

See synonym–**मदन.**

पिप्पल PIPPALA

Ficus religiosa **Linn.;** ***Pipala*–पीपल H.**
Synonyms : अश्वत्थ and बोधिवृत्त.
S. S. ***Ka.*** **8. 110, 120.**
A. H. ***Su.*** **15. 41.**

पिप्पली PIPPALĪ,

पिप्पलीका PIPPALĪKĀ

C. S. *Su.* **2**. 2, 6, 17, 23, 30; **4**. 6, 9, 11, 25, 27, 30, 36, 42, 45; **13**. 92; **23**. 34; **24**. 56; **25**. 39; **26**. 73, 120; **27**. 3, 252, 292; *Vi.* **1**. 12, 13; **7**. 19, 21; **8**. 143, 149, 158; *Sa.* **8**. 59, 70, 77; *Ci.* **1–1**. 25, 47, 57, 61, 67, 75, 76; **1–2**. 7, 8, 9, 10; **1–3**. 3, 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 45, 46; **1–4**. 15, 20; **2–1**. 28, 37; **2–2**. 21; **2–3**. 12, 18; **2–4**. 25, 31; **3**. 180, 185, 186, 219, 223, 228, 243, 249, 250, 267, 303, 306; **5**. 74, 98, 144, 147, 157, 165; **6**. 42; **7**. 48, 161, 171; **8**. 67, **91**, 96, 97, 100, 101, 103, 108, 112, 115, 137, 142, 145, 146, 169, 171; **10**. 36, 44; **11**. 20, 21, 30, 33, 37, 48, 58, 66, 72, 79; **12**. 30, 32, 39, 52, 54, 61, 65; **13**. 78, 79, 100, 105, 111, 132, 156, 161; **14**. 51, 53, 54, 55, 73, 90, 93, 104, 105, 107, 111, 114, 120, 132, 140, 156, 159, 160, 236; **15**. 74, 82, 106, 143, 155, 161, 164, 165, 169, 174; **16**. 44, 72, 89, 100, 121, 129, 137; **17**. 75, 102, 108, 111, 114, 123, 135, 136, 141; **18**. 47, 51, 55, 60, 63, 64, 71, 74, 77, 87, 88, 89, 91, 94, 100, 104, 109, 114, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 135, 159, 161, 163, 166, 169, 172; **19**. 23, 30, 86, 111, 120, 124, 126; **20**. 28, 34, 39; **21**. 51, 129; **23**. 50, 56, 183, 185, 189; **25**. 93; **26**. 14, 21, 145, 153, 188, 215, 245, 256, 259, 267, 274, 283; **27**. 28, 31, 32, 38; **28**. 121, 161; **29**. 64, 80, 99; **30**. 54, 56, 66, 72, 84, 109; *Ka.* **1**. 16; **7**. 14, 28, 36, 39, 50, 54, 68; **12**. 5, 27, 35; *Si.* **3**. 13, 37, 44, 56, 65; **7**. 16; **8**. 10; **9**. 63; **10**. 14, 23; **11**. 22; **12**. 29, 31, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40, 41, 43, 54, 55.

S. S. *Su.* **20**. 12; **36**. 8; **38**. 21, 57, 59; **39**. 2, 5, 8; **42**. 18; **43**. 5, 6; **44**. 19, 46, 52, 67, 83, 87; **45**. 196; **46**. 221, 223, 262, 336, 341, 365, 432; *Sa.* **10**. 16, 17, 21, 22, 45; *Ci.* **4**. 32; **5**. 12, 25, 34; **6**. 12, 13, 15; **9**. 9, 10, 45; **10**. 6, 12; **12**. 9, 13, 14; **14**. 7, 10, 11, 12, 13; **18**. 47; **22**. 20, 25, 46; **23**. 15; **24**. 106; **26**. 20, 21, 25; **28**. 18; **31**. 38, 41; **37**. 36 (**द्वय**), 122; **38**. 60, 78, 92, 101; *Ka.* **1**. 83, 85; **2**. 51; **7**. 17; **8**. 45; *U.* **9**. 12; **12**. 28; **14**. 5, 9; **17**. 20, 21; **18**. 12, 95; **19**. 12; **24**. 36; **33**. 4; **39**. 113, 131, 167, 212, 214, 249, 258, 296, 300, 307; **40**. 26, 27, 33, 41, 44, 48, 49, 51, 64, 90, 104; **42**. 18, 21, 64, 96, 109, 110, 116; **43**. 12; **47**. 34, 38; **49**. 27; **50**. 17, 25; **51**. 17, 32, 34, 44, 45; **52**. 15, 23; **55**. 51; **58**. 54, 62; **65**. 9.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 160; **7**. 36; **16**. 34, 44; *Ci.* **1**. 6, 26, 30, 60, 61, 77, 90, 99, 111, 123, 154; **2**. 10, 11; **3**. 12, 14, 17, 20, 30, 46, 50, 66, 79, 80, 81, 89, 94, 106, 130, 133 (द्वय), 139, 160, 162, 166, 168; **4**. 5, 29, 41, 42, 52; **5**. 10, 18, 19, 24, 33, 37, 42, 45, 57, 58; **7**. 103; **8**. 19, 24, 26, 45 (द्वय), 59, 62, 73, 89, 136, 157; **9**. 6, 35, 40, 105 (द्वय); **10**. 12; **12**. 20, 22, 30, 52; **14**. 52, 89, 113; **15**. 23, 40, 41, 88, 104; **16**. 2, 16, 25, 38, 56; **18**. 2, 29; **19**. 46, 49; **21**. 57; *Ka*. **2**. 17, 24, 54, 59; **3**. 15; **4**. 2, 32; *U*. **2**. 17, 36, 48, 50, **51**, 57, 59; **9**. 25; **11**. 2; **13**. 3, 9, 23, 59, 88; **18**. 11; **24**. 44; **34**. 38, 55; **35**. 39; **37**. 43, 84; **39**. 11, 17, 24, 33, 38, 42, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 103; **40**. 17, 19, 21, 48.

Pippali and its synonyms are the names of the fruit of *Piper longum* Linn., *Pipara*-पीपर H. and references for the roots and rhizomes of the plant are given under *Pippalimula* and its synonyms.

See synonyms-उपकुल्या, ऊषण (?), कणा, कृष्णा, चपला, मगधा, मागध, मागधी, मागधिका, वैदेही and वैदेहिका.

पिप्पलीमूल PIPPALĪMŪLA

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 17, 22, 28; **4**. 6, 45; **25**. 39; *Vi*. **7**. 19, 21; **8**. 143, 149; *Sa*. **8**. 59, 77; *Ci*. **3**. 186; **5**. 72, 87, 147; **6**. 42; **8**. 169; **12**. 41, 53; **13**. 112, 124, 161; **14**. 63, 73, 90, 105, 106, 107, 108, 111, 115, 160, 236; **15**. 82, 88, 96, 103, 113, 143, 166, 169, 174, 190; **16**. 44, 94; **17**. 115; **18**. 36, 53, 57, 92, 119, 126, 158; **19**. 30, 47, 111; **27**. 31, 32, 46; **29**. 152; **30**. 57, 280; *Ka*. **1**. 25; **7**. 14, 39, 50.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 21; *Ci*. **5**. 28; **6**. 13; **12**. 5; **14**. 13; **23**. 45; **38**. 68; *Ka*. **6**. 3; *Sa*. **10**. 16; *U*. **24**. 36; **33**. 4; **39**. 132; **40**. 37, 56, 79; **42**. 64, 95; **54**. 32; **60**. 40.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 163; *Ci*. **1**. 31, 52, 55; **3**. 31, 46, 47, 127, 160; **4**. 29, 37; **5**. 10; **8**. 73; **9**. 14, 105, 110; **10**. 27; **14**. 113; **15**. 14, 104; **20**. 25; **22**. 16; *Ka*. **2**. 17; *U*. **5**. 8.

See synonyms-कणामूल, ग्रंथिक, मूल and also refer to पिप्पली.

पीतक PĪTAKA

S. S. *Su*. **20**. 5; **46**. 7.

A kind of *Ṣaṣṭika Dhānya* (cereal).

पीततैला PĪTATAILĀ

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 28.

See synonym-ज्योतिष्मती.

पीतदारु PĪTADĀRU

C. S. *Si*. **9**. 13; **10**. 22.

S. S. *Ci*. **19**. 13; **31**. 5.

A. H. *Ci*. **13**. 33.

See synonym-दारुहरिद्रा.

पीतद्रु PĪTADRU

C. S. *Ci*. **10**. 42; **12**. 25; **17**. 110; **26**. 97; *Si*. **4**. 28.

A. H. *Ci*. **6**. 52; *Ka*. **5**. 31; *U*. **7**. 31.

See synonym-दारुहरिद्रा.

पीताङ्गी PĪTĀṄGĪ

A. H. *U*. **22**. 98.

See synonym-हरिद्रा.

पीलु PĪLU

Salvadora oleoides Dcne. and *S. persica* Linn.; *Pilu*-पीलु H.

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 3, 9; **3**. 3; **4**. 24, 39; **13**. 66; **25**. 49; **27**. 142; *Vi*. **7**. 17; **8**. 144, 149, 158 (Va.); *Sa*. **8**. 76; *Ci*. **3**. 266; **13**. 143; **17**. 87; **23**. 216; **24**. 149; **29**. 81; **30**. 51; *Ka*. **7**. 19, 25; **11**. 6; **12**. 7; *Si*. **7**. 25, 63 (Va.); **11**. 25.

S. S. *Su*. **39**. 5; **42**. 18; **45**. 115; **46**. 194, 195; *Ci*. **5**. 7; **9**. 28, 37; **17**. 24; **31**. 5; *Sa*. **10**. 23; *U*. **11**. 5; **42**. 64; **55**. 43.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 128; *Ci*. **4**. 7; **8**. 24, 36, 149; **15**. 38; **22**. 8; *Ka*. **2**. 8, 54; **4**. 69; **5**. 9; *U*. **20**. 16; **24**. 17; **34**. 43.

पीलुपर्णिका PĪLUPARṆIKĀ,

पीलुपर्णी PĪLUPARṆĪ

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 100 (पीलुपर्णिका); *Ci*. **3**. 266 (wlth मोरट); **27**. 40; **30**. 50.

A. H. *U*. **30**. 27.

Maerua arenaria Hook. f. and Th. may be called *Pīluparṇi* on the basis of the general appearance of the leaf of this and *Salvadora* species, but if similarity in the properties (rubefacient action) is intended, *Clematis gouriana* Roxb. may be given this name. *Pīluparṇi* is considered as a synonym for *Mūrvā*–मूर्वा for which both the plants referred to above are taken. It is also considered as a synonym of *Bimbi*.

See–बिम्बी and मूर्वा.

पुण्डरीक PUṆḌARĪKA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 34; **25.** 49; *Ni.* **5.** 13; *Vi.* **6.** 16; **7.** 18; *Ci.* **3.** 257; *Si.* **12.** 54.

S. S. *Su.* **13.** 13; **38.** 52; *Sa.* **4.** 32; *U.* **39.** 18; **47.** 61.

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 129; *Ka.* **4.** 14.

It is a variety of *Padma*–पद्म (Lotus) described as an extremely white variety (अतिश्वेतपद्मम्) by Ḍalhaṇa. *Puṇḍarīka* and *Prapauṇḍarīka*–प्रपौण्डरीक are definitely two different drugs (see A. H. *Ka.* **4.** 14), but as the latter has not been identified, *Puṇḍarīka* is often suggested as its substitute.

See–प्रपौण्डरीक.

पुण्डरीक (विष) PUṆḌARĪKA (VIṢA)

C. S. *Ci.* **23.** 12.

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5 (Va. प्रपुण्डरीक or प्रपौण्डरीक), 16.

It is an unidentified *Kanda Viṣa* (tuber poison) included in the so called *Mūla Viṣa* varieties (root poisons) of C. S. All the three names appear in changed versions but indicate the same variety of *Viṣa.*

पुण्डरीक (शालि) PUṆḌARĪKA (ŚĀLI)

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 4.

A variety of *Śāli.*

पुण्ड्र PUṆḌRA

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 12; *U.* **11.** 49; **16.** 15; **22.** 37.

See–प्रपौण्डरीक.

पुण्ड्रक PUṆḌRAKA

C. S. *Su.* **25.** 49.

A variety of cane-sugar (*Ikṣu*–इक्षु).

See–पौण्ड्रक.

पुण्ड्राह्व PUṆḌRĀHVA

A. H. *Su.* **22.** 21; *U.* **13.** 5; **22.** 91.

See–प्रपौण्डरीक.

पुत्रञ्जीवक PUTRAÑJĪVAKA

Putranjiva roxburghii Wall.; *Jiyāpūtā*–जीयापूता H.

S. S. *Ci.* **19.** 61; *U.* **31.** 8. (पौत्रजीविकं रुचकं).

See–तापसवृक्ष.

पुत्रश्रेणी PUTRAŚREṆĪ

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 29; *Ka.* **6.** 3.

This appears to be a variety of *Dantī*–दन्ती. It may be *Croton oblongifolius* Roxb. called *Putera*–पुतेर in the Bihar forests and *Ghaṇasara*–घणसर in Maharashtra. Others believe it to be a synonym of *Dravantī*–द्रवन्ती.

See–प्रत्यक्पर्णी and प्रत्यक्श्रेणी.

पुनर्नवा PUNARNAVĀ

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 11; **4.** 22, 26, 36, 50; *Vi.* **8.** 143, 144, 146; *Ci.* **1**–1. 42, 57, 63; **1**–2. 4, 12; **1**–4. 5; **2**–1. 26; **3.** 266; **7.** 125; **8.** 79, 175; **11.** 26, 36 (पुनर्नवे द्वे), 56, 66; **12.** 22, 23, 34, 72; **13.** 107; **16.** 93, 119; **18.** 127, 177; **23.** 53; **26**; 23, 24, 46, 63, 70, 82, 170; **29.** 61, 64, 73, 103; **30.** 53; *Ka.* **4.** 16; *Si.* **3.** 37, 63; **4.** 3; **9.** 13; **10.** 22, 31; **11.** 31; **12.** 27, 31.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 4; **39.** 7; **42.** 18; **46.** 254, 255; *Ci.* **5.** 10; **6.** 13; **7.** 11; **12.** 5 (वर्षाभू also); **14.** 10; **15.** 32; **18.** 45; **25.** 32; **38.** 105; *Ka.* **1.** 61; **2.** 46 (पुनर्नवे), **5.** 85; **7.** 24, 52 (श्वेत पुनर्नवा); *U.* **26.** 40; **31.** 3; **41.** 43, 46.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 167; *Sa.* **2.** 49; *Ci.* **3.** 58, 94, 121; **5.** 68, 78; **6.** 27, 39; **8.** 12; **11.** 2, 23, 33; **12.** 19; **13.** 41; **14.** 13; **15.** 49; **16.** 36; **17.** 2; **19.** 87; *Ka.* **1.** 39; **4.** 7, 37, 54; *U.* **2.** 76; **22.** 66; **24.** 54; **34.** 28; **35.** 22; **36.** 91; **38.** 27, 37; **39.** 34, 154; **40.** 14.

Two kinds of *Punarnavā* have been mentioned and used. They are called as *Śveta* (white) and *Rakta* (red). As regards the *Rakta* variety, any of the red-flowered species of *Boerhaavia* i. e. *B. diffusa* Linn., *B. repens* Linn., and *B. repanda* Willd. may be used and in practice the first of these is being used. But there is difference of opinion with regard to the *Śveta* (white) variety. White flowered species i.e. *B. verticillata* or any of the *Trianthema* species i.e. *T. decandra* Linn., *T. pentandra* Linn. or *T. portulacastrum* Linn. are generally believed to be *Śveta-punarnavā*. Out of the synonyms *Varṣābhū*–वर्षाभू appears to refer to *Trianthema* species which are rainy season annuals, but as regards other names no specification can be made. On the basis of the descriptive words *Śvetamūlā*–श्वेतमूला (having white root) and *Dīrghapatrā*–दीर्घपत्रा (larger

leaves) given by Bhāvamiśra for *Śveta-punarnavā*, *B. repens* may be accepted for it.

See synonyms-कठिल्लक, वर्षाभू , वृश्चीक, वृश्चीर and वृश्चीव.

पुन्नाग PUNNĀGA

S. S. *Su*. **6**. 24; **38**. 24, 45; *Ka*. **2**. 47; **5**. 66; **6**. 16; *U*. **47**. 61.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 37, 43.

Calophyllum inophyllum Linn. and *Ochrocarpus longifolius* Benth. and Hook.f., the South Indian plants belonging to the *Nāgakeśara*-नागकेशर (*Mesua ferrea*) family may be called *Punnāga* and *Surapunnāga*-सुरपुन्नाग respectively. Their flower buds are at present being used in place of real *Nāgakeśara*.

See synonym-तुङ्ग (?).

पुर PURA,

पुराख्य PURĀKHYA,

पुराह्वया PURĀHVAYĀ

C. *S*. *Vi*. **8**. 151; *Ci*. **3**. 266.

S. S. *Ka*. **5**. 69; *U*. **39**. 188; **52**. 23 (पुराह्वया).

A. H. *Ci*. **1**. 138, 163; **8**. 146; **17**. 40; **19**. 84; *U*. **5**. 33; **25**. 49.

Purāhvayā has been used for *Śallakī*-शल्लकी as well. Like *Khapura*-खपुर, *Pura* or *Purāhvayā* may have been used for gum -resins in general or for a particular variety such as those of *Guggulu* or *Śallakī*.

See-गुग्गुलु.

पुलाक PULĀKA

C. S. *Su*. **14**. 41.

S. S. *Su*. **22**. 8, 9.

Pulāka is considered to be a coarse grain cereal which is specified by Ḍalhaṇa to be *Gavedhuka*-गवेधुक. Others consider it to be unripe cereals harvested before maturity.

पुष्कर PUṢKARA

C. S. *Ci*. **1**-1. 62; **3**. 212; **5**. 69, 79, 85; **18**. 76, 110; **26**. 85, 270 (Va.); *Si*. **4**. 13.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 173; *U*. **39**. 221; **42**. 27, 69; **51**. 28.

See synonym-पुष्करमूल.

पुष्कर जटा PUṢKARA JAṬĀ

A. H. *U*. **7**. 20.

See synonym-पुष्करमूल.

पुष्करजा जटा PUṢKARAJĀ JAṬĀ

A. H. *U*. **40**. 56.

See synonym-पुष्करमूल.

पुष्कर पत्र PUṢKARA PATRA

C. S. *Ci*. **14**. 218.

See synonym-कमल.

पुष्कर बीज PUṢKARA BĪJA

C. S. *Su*. **26**. 122; *Vi*. **8**. 146, 151; *Sa*. **8**. 34; *Ci*. **3**. 257; *Si*. **12**. 54.

S. S. *Su*. **42**. 18.

See synonyms-कमल (बीज), गलोड्य (?) and पौष्करबीज.

पुष्करमूल PUṢKARAMŪLA

Inula racemosa Hook. f. and *I. royleana* DC.; *Pohakaramūla*-पोहकरमूल H.

Synonyms : पुष्कर, पुष्करजटा, पुष्करजाजटा, पुष्कराख्य, पुष्कराह्व, पौष्कर and पौष्करमूल.

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 30, 37; **25**. 39; *Ci*. **3**. 210, 225, 266; **6**. 40; **8**. 107, 110; **15**. 108; **17**. 128; **18**. 52, 57; **26**. 21, 96.

S. S. *Ci*. **5**. 28; **42**. 120; **52**. 41; **55**. 45; **61**. 35.

A. H. *Ci*. **1**. 66; **3**. 128; **8**. 146; **14**. 31, 49.

These *Inula* species are the source of *Puṣkaramūla*. It has also been used as a substitute or adulterant of *Rāsnā*-रास्ना and *Kuṣṭha*-कुष्ठ.

पुष्करवर्त्ति PUṢKARAVARTI

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 163.

It is one of the unknown edible fruits, called *Āmoda*-आमोद in Uttarāpatha according to Ḍalhaṇa.

See-पौष्कर.

पुष्कराख्य PUṢKARĀKHYA

C. S. *Ci*. **8**. 100; **14**. 64, 132; *Ci*. **8**. 90.

See synonym-पुष्करमूल.

पुष्कराह्व PUṢKARĀHVA

C. S. *Ci*. **12**. 58; **17**. 103, 122; **18**. 122; **26**. 82, 83; **28**. 167.

S. S. *Ci*. **5**. 21.

A. H. *Ci*. **3**. 56; **5**. 6; **6**. 31, 52; **35**. 59.

See synonym-**पुष्करमूल**.

पुष्पफल PUṢPAPHALA

S. S. *Su*. **9**. 3; **46**. 211, 213; *U*. **47**. 45.

This name may be applicable to fruits of Cucurbitaceae family in general but especially to *Kūṣmāṇḍa*-**कूष्माण्ड**.

See-**कूष्माण्ड**.

पुष्पाण्डक PUṢPĀṆḌAKA

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 3.

A variety of *Śāli*-**शालि**.

पूग PŪGA,
पूगी (फल) PŪGĪ (PHALA)

Areca catechu Linn.; *Supārī*-**सुपारी** H.; Betel-nut Eng.

C. S. *Su*. **5**. 73.

S. S. *Su*. **39**. 4; **44**. 9, 65; **46**. 201, 337, 484; *Ci*. **17**. 34; **24**. 21.

A. H. *U*. **13**. 69.

See-**क्रमुक** and **तूद**.

पूतनाकेशी PŪTANĀKEŚĪ

C. S. *Ci*. **9**. 51; **10**. 32, 37.

A. H. *U*. **6**. 34.

This is sometimes wrongly split into *Pūtanā* and *Keśi* which appears unwarranted. Neither *Pūtanā* nor *Keśi* have any where been mentioned as single drugs.

See synonym-**भूतकेशी**.

पूतिक PŪTIKA,
पूतीक PŪTĪKA

C. S. *Su*. **1**. 114, 115; *Ci*. **7**. 122.

S. S. *Su*. **11**. 11, 13; **16**. 27 (9); **36**. 13; **38**. 8, 12; **39**. 4; *Ci*. **1**. 112; **4**. 30, 32; **6**. 12, 13; **9**. 40; **10**. 6; **31**. 5; *U*. **36**. 3; **42**. 61; **51**. 18; **54**. 32; **61**. 35.

A. H. *Su*. **30**. 9, 21; *Ci*. **6**. 33; **8**. 144; **14**. 38; **20**. 9, 26; *U*. **3**. 47.

See-**करञ्ज**, **चिरबिल्व** and **पूतिकरञ्ज**.

पूतिकरञ्ज PŪTIKARAÑJA,
पूती(क)करञ्ज PŪTĪ(KA)KARAÑJA

C. S. *Ci*. **26**. 22.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 278; *Ci*. **14**. 12; **19**. 60.

A. H. *Ci*. **3**. 135; **8**. 145; *Ka*. **5**. 19; *U*. **3**. 59.

Ḍalhaṇa appears to believe that *Pūtika* or *Pūtikarañja* is *Cirabilva*-**चिरबिल्व** and others think it to be *Kaṇṭaki-karañja* (Bonduc-nut) which does not have any *Pūti* (bad smell) in any of its parts except possibly in its seed oil.

See-**करञ्ज**, **चिरबिल्व** and **पूतिक**.

पृथक्पर्णी PṚTHAKPARṆĪ

C. S. *Ci*. **11**. 43; **18**. 77.

S. S. *Su*. **36**. 26; **38**. 4, 66; *Sa*. **10**. 4, 22; *Ci*. **5**. 10; **6**. 9; **16**. 9, 15; **21**. 14; *U*. **17**. 93; **58**. 33.

A. H. *Ci*. 3. 102; **11**. 43.

See synonyms-**पृश्निपर्णी** and **मूर्वा**.

पृथ्वीका PṚTHVĪKĀ

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 3; **5**. 17; *Vi*. **8**. 143, 158; *Ci*. **3**. 266; **5**. 71; **7**. 121; **26**. 237 (Va.).

S. S. *Su*. **45**. 115; *Ci*. **2**. 89; *Ka*. **5**. 73; **6**. 18; *U*. **42**. 25, 95; **47**. 25.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 4; **21**. 16; *Ci*. **1**. 138; **14**. 11; *U*. **2**. 19.

Pṛthvīkā has been considered to be a synonym of *Hiṅgu-patrikā*-**हिङ्गुपत्रिका**, *Elā-bṛhat*-**एला बृहत्** (Greater cardamom) and *Upakuñcikā*-**उपकुञ्चिका**. *Hiṅgupatrikā* may be *Gardenia gummifera* Linn. f., *Ḍikāmālī*-**डीकामाली**, and the gum formed in the leaf-buds is used. Where the *Pṛthvīkā* fruits are meant to be used, any of the other two drugs may be used. For external application the seeds of *Entada scandens* Benth., *Gilagācha*-**गिलगाछ** B. may also be examined.

पृश्नि PṚŚNI,
पृश्निपर्णि PṚŚNIPARṆI,
पृश्निपर्णी PṚŚNIPARṆĪ

Uraria picta Desv. and *U. lagopoides* DC.; *Piṭhavana*-पिठवन H., *Siyāra Puchiyā*-सियार पुछिया Bihar.

Synonyms : कलशी, गुहा, पृथक्पर्णी and शृगालविन्ना.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 10, 19, 20; **4.** 5, 38, 44; **5.** 61; **25.** 39; *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **1**-1. 40; **3.** 183, 248, 267; **4.** 44, 46; **8.** 114; **9.** 44; **14.** 200, 235; **18.** 101; **19.** 24, 29, 54; **23.** 243; **24.** 165; **25.** 76; **26.** 88; **30.** 281; *Si.* **7.** 12; **10.** 18, 37; **12.** 28, 30, 36.

S. S. *Ci.* **5.** 10; **17.** 11; *Ka.* **8.** 102; *Sa.* **10.** 61; *U.* **40.** 91, 114; **42.** 112.

A. H. *Sa.* **2.** 56; *Ci.* **1.** 28; **2.** 16, 18; **9.** 13, 86; *U.* **2.** 39.

The two plant species mentioned above should be used as two varieties of *Pṛśniparṇī*. The latter one may be called *Śṛgāla vinnā*, a name apparently similar to the *Siyārapuchiyā* ('inflorescence like the tail of jackal) of the tribals in Bihar.

पोट POṬA,

पोटा POṬĀ

C. S. *Ka.* **1.** 28; *Si.* **10.** 32.

See-पोटगल.

पोटगल POṬAGALA

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 143.

A. H. *Ci.* **13.** 42.

Poṭa and *Poṭagala* appear to be the same and may be identified with *Nala*-नल or *Erakā*-एरका.

पौण्ड्रक PAUṆḌRAKA,

पौण्ड्रकेक्षु PAUṆḌRAKEKṢU

S. S. *Su.* **45.** 149, 151; *Ci.* **26.** 17.

A. H. *Su.* **5.** 45.

See synonym—पुण्ड्रक.

पौष्कर PAUṢKARA

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 259; **10.** 18; **17.** 100, 101; **18.** 91, 125, 158; **26.** 84, 169; **28.** 121; *Si.* **4.** 20; **9.** 23.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 173; *U.* **39.** 221; **42.** 69; **61.** 35.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 20, 31, 54, 160; **4.** 24, 28, 40, 43, 46; **6.** 28, 33, 34; **12.** 20; **14.** 14; **17.** 20; **21.** 36, 57; **24.** 53; **39.** 34.

These references mainly refer to *Puṣkaramūla* but *Pauṣkara* has been also used to indicate substances found in the tanks etc. It appears that *Puṣkara varti*-पुष्कर वर्त्ति of S. S. *Su.* **46.** 163 has been described under the name of *Pauṣkara* in S. S. *Su.* **46.** 173.

See synonym-पुष्करमूल.

पौष्करबीज PAUṢKARABĪJA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 116.

See synonym-पुष्करबीज.

पौष्करमूल PAUṢKARAMŪLA

C. S. *Ci.* **13.** 126; **17.** 141; **18.** 176.

S. S. *Ci.* **55.** 45.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 45, 60; **4.** 53; **15.** 15.

See synonym-पुष्करमूल.

पौष्करविष PAUṢKARAVIṢA

C. S. *Ci.* **23.** 11.

An unidentified vegetable poison.

पौष्कर शाक PAUṢKARA ŚĀKA

C. S. *Su.* **26.** 108.

It is not clear whether it is some part of the *Kamala* (Lotus) plant used as a vegetable or something else.

प्रकीर्य PRAKĪRYA,

प्रकीर्या PRAKĪRYĀ

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 81; *Vi.* **8.** 144; *Si.* **10.** 24.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 8; *U.* **11.** 9.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 19, 28; *Ci.* **1.** 140.

See-करञ्ज.

प्रग्रह PRAGRAHA

C. S. *Ka.* **8.** 3; *Si.* **10.** 29; **11.** 23.

S. S. *Ka.* **6.** 3.

See synonym-आरग्वध.

प्रचीबल PRACĪBALA

S. S. *U.* **34.** 3.

See synonym-प्राचीबल.

प्रतानवान् PRATĀNAVĀN

S. S. *Ci.* **29.** 6.

One of the *Soma*-सोम varieties.

See-सोम.

प्रतिविषा PRATIVIṢĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 144; **19.** 25.

S. S. *U.* **40.** 44.

A. H. *Ci.* **9.** 8, 106; *U.* **18.** 25; **35.** 47; **37. 28.**

See synonym–अतिविषा.

Atisa–अतीस is also called *Patisa*–पतीस in Punjab which is equivalent to *Prativiṣā.*

प्रत्यक्पर्णी PRATYAKPARṆĪ

C. S. *Ka.* **11.** 13 (Va.).

See–प्रत्यक्श्रेणी.

प्रत्यक्पुष्पी PRATYAKPUṢPĪ

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 81, 84; **4.** 23; **25.** 39; *Vi.* **8. 143**; *Ka.* **1.** 14.

S. S. *Su.* **43.** 2.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 28; *Ci.* **19.** 41; *Ka.* **1.** 8; *U.* **30.** 33.

See synonym–अपामार्ग.

प्रत्यक्श्रेणी PRATYAKŚREṆĪ

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 76; *Ka.* **11.** 13 (Va.).

It appears that *Pratyakparṇī*, *Pratyakśreṇi* and *Putraśreṇi* all refer to the same plant known as *Mūśikakarṇi.*

See–दन्ती, द्रवन्ती and मूषिककर्णी.

प्रपुण्डरीक PRAPUṆḌARĪKA

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5 (Va.).

A variety of *Kanda-viṣa.*

प्रपुण्ड्राह्व PRAPUṆḌRĀHVA

A. H. *Ci.* **18.** 47.

See synonym–प्रपौण्डरीक.

प्रपुन्नाड PRAPUNNĀḌA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 12; **27.** 99; *Ci.* **7.** 93.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 2; **46.** 262, 271; *Ci.* **1.** 97; **9.** 10, 19; **10.** 4.

A. H. *Ci.* **19.** 70, 79, 85; *U.* **22.** 87; **24.** 10.

See synonym–चक्रमर्द.

प्रपौण्डरीक PRAPAUṆḌARĪKA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 23, 25; **5.** 60; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **4.** 67, 73, 101; **7.** 132; **8.** 83, 90; **14.** 229; **18.** 70; **19.** 100, 101; **21.** 56, 82, 91; **25.** 89, 91; **26.** 93; 207, 241, 268, 274; **29.** 93, 111, 134; *Si.* **3.** 49.

S. S. *Su.* **16.** 27 (14); **38.** 35; *Ci.* **3.** 60; **7.** 35; **16.** 14; **17.** 8; **19.** 28; **25.** 20; **38.** 56; *Ka.* **5.** 65; **6.** 14; *U.* **11.** 6.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 122; **5.** 42; **6.** 47; **9.** 98; **11.** 59; **19.** 89; **22.** 28, 44; *Ka.* **4.** 14; *U.* **13.** 3, 59; **16.** 25, 33; **24.** 44.

It has, till today, evaded the identification of its botanical source and *Puṇḍarīka*–पुण्डरीक has been recommended to be used in its place. *Puṇḍra*–पुण्ड्र, *Prapauṇḍraka*–प्रपौण्ड्रक, *Chatraka*–छत्रक and *Śripuṣpa*–श्रीपुष्प are its synonyms and its main medicinal use in eye troubles is also to be noted. In the texts it has been used frequently with Liquorice (यष्टिमधु) and with *Padmaka*–पद्मक. Ḍalhaṇa in his comments (S. S. *Su.* **38.** 35) has described it as some what thicker than Liquorice, sweet in taste and used in the preparation of eye drops.[1] It appears that he has described the then available market material without knowing its source plant. In our first attempt to locate its source, its clinical and nomenclatural affinity with *Padmaka*–पद्मक was noticed and we were tempted to search for a Rosaceous plant with milk-white flowers and possibly with cyanogenetic contents and some aromatic smell. Secondly, *Tilaka*–तिलक (*Wendalandia exerta* DC.) known by the synonyms *Puṇḍra, Chatraka* and *Śrīmān*–श्रीमान्, and considered to be an eye cure suggested another possibility. Lastly, the so much talked of *Gul Bakāvalī*–गुलबकावली (*Hedychium flavescens* Carey) of Amarakanṭaka (M. P.), whose white flowers are locally used in eye-cure preparations also were noted. This is a rhizomatous plant of Zingiberaceae growing in aquatic environments and now reported to be cultivated in gardens also. It is hoped that the future investigators will keep in view the *Madhura* and *Tikta Rasas*, *Śītavīrya*–शीतवीर्य and other clinical properties of this drug. The morphological nature i. e. flower, wood or bark will also have to be determined. The existence of *Prapauṇḍarīka* or *Puṇḍarīka Viṣa* may also be suggestive of the presence of cyanogenetic glucosides in the drug. The plural use '*Prapauṇḍarīkāni*' of the drug name in C. S. *Su.* **3.** 25 may also point towards the morphology of the drug material i. e. small tubers, seeds or fruits and flowers.

See synonyms–तिलक ?, पुण्डरीक, पुण्ड्र, पुण्ड्राह्व and प्रपुण्ड्राह्व.

1. प्रपौण्डरीकं स्वनामख्यातं यष्टिमधुद्रव्यादीषत्स्थूलं मधुररसं नेत्राश्च्योतनार्हं द्रव्यम्, अन्ये श्रीपुष्पमाहुः—Ḍalhaṇa.

प्रमोदक PRAMODAKA

C. S. *Su.* 27. 8; *Ni.* **4**. 5.

S. S. *Su.* **20**. 4; **46**. 8.

A variety of *Ṣaṣṭika* or *Śāli.*

प्रशातिका PRAŚĀTIKĀ

C. S. *Su.* **21**. 24; **27**. 16; *Ci.* **4**. 36.

A variety of coarse grain cereal probably called *Uḍiyā Dhānya*–उड़िया धान्य.

प्रसारणी PRASĀRAṆĪ

Synonyms : अपेहिवाता and सारणी.

C. S. *Ci.* **28**. 165.

S. S. *Ci.* **15**. 44.

A. H. *Ci.* **21**. 65.

Prasāraṇī, at present, is considered to be *Paederia foetida* Linn., popularly known as *Gandha-prasāraṇī*–गन्धप्रसारणी. But it is quite likely that it may be a kind of *Balā*–बला. i. e. *Sida veronicaefolia* Lam., which according to Śrī Yādavajī is *Nāgabalā*–नागबला. In Rajasthan another plant *Leptadenia spartium* Wight is used as *Prasāraṇī.*

प्राचीनामलक PRACĪNĀMALAKA

Flacourtia jangomas (Lour.) Raeusch.; *Paniyālā*-पनियाला H.

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 143.

S. S. *Su.* **42**. 18; **46**. 139, 158.

प्राचीबल PRĀCĪBALA

Synonym : प्रचीबल.

S. S. *Su.* **38**. 17.

The identity of this plant has been disputed. *Kākajaṅghā*–काकजङ्घा, *Jalapippalī*–जलपिप्पली and *Matsyākṣī*–मत्स्याक्षी etc. have been suggested as its synonyms. Although *Kākajaṅghā* is equally disputed, both *Kākajaṅghā* and *Prācībala* may be a *Vitex* species such as *V. peduncularis* Wall.

प्राणदा PRĀṆADĀ

A. H. *Ci.* **1**. 153; **9**. 5, 104; **13**. 17.

See synonym–हरीतकी.

प्रियक PRIYAKA

C. S. *Su.* 25. 40.

S. S. *U.* 47. 61.

It has also been supposed to be a synonym of *Bījaka*–बीजक.

See synonym–कदम्ब.

प्रियङ्गु PRIYAṄGU,

प्रियङ्गुका PRIYAṄGUKĀ

(1) *Setaria italica* Beauv.; *Kāguna*–कागुन H.

Synonyms : कङ्गु and काङ्गुक.

(2) *Callicarpa macrophylla* Vahl; *Phūla Priyaṅgu*–फूलप्रियङ्गु and *Daiyā*–दइया Kumaon.

Synonyms : कङ्गु, कङ्गुक, कान्ता, गन्धप्रियङ्गु, गन्धफली, गोचन्दना (?), प्रियाह्वा and फलिनी.

C. S. *Su.* **3**. 25; **4**. 5, 31, 34, 46; **5**. 17; **21**. 24; **25**. 49; **27**. 16; *Vi.* **6**. 16; **8**. 143, 151; *Sa.* **8**. 73; *In.* **12**. 75; *Ci.* **3**. 246, 258; **4**. 36, 44, 66, 70, 73, 81, 94, 108; **6**. 31, 41; **7**. 132, 165; **9**. 42, 76; **11**. 30; **12**. 64; **14**. 156, 228, 237; **15**. 155, 159; **19**. 89; **21**. 71; **23**. 78, 223, 244; **25**. 88; **26**. 233; **28**. 152; **29**. 112; **30**. 106, 119, 249, 263; *Si.* **3**. 36, 37; **10**. 30, 37; **12**. 27, 31.

S. S. *Su.* **6**. 24; **14**. 37; **22**. 8; **25**. 27; **36**. 27, 29; **38**. 24, 41, 45; **42**. 18; **46**. 21, 23; *Ci.* **1**. 85; **2**. 38; **8**. 44; **10**. 14; **11**. 5, 9; **12**. 10; **16**. 18, 42; **17**. 27; **18**. 33; **22**. 9, 12; **28**. 13; **34**. 11; **38**. 44, 46, 86, 94; *Ka.* **2**. 48; **3**. 17; **5**. 66, 73; **6**. 9, 17; **8**. 110, 131; *U.* **12**. 48; **17**. 8, 41; **21**. 48; **24**. 27; **30**. 5; **36**. 4; **39**. 225; **40**. 70, 72, 92; **45**. 19, 33, 39.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 12; **15**. 6, 37; **27**. 48; *Sa.* 3. 97; *Ci.* **2**. 16; **3**. 89; **8**. 128; **9**. 65, 92; **12**. 25; **17**. 23; **19**. 25; **20**. 5; **21**. 68, 78; *Ka.* **4**. 6, 8; *U.* **5**. 10, 46; **13**. 70; **18**. 20; **22**. 9, 30, 60; **32**. 17, 23.

Setaria species is the source of the food grain different from the Drug-*Priyaṅgu* and they may be called *Dhānya-Priyaṅgu* and *Auṣadha*(Drug) -*Priyaṅgu* respectively. References for both have been included in the above list. The Drug-*Priyaṅgu* has been a subject of controversy since long and fruits of *Aglaia roxburghiana* Miq., and *Callicarpa* species, or the nuts of *Prunus mahaleb* Linn. have been in use in different parts of the country. As in case of *Hareṇu*–हरेणु it may resemble the *Dhānya-Priyaṅgu* in shape but differentiated by the presence of an aroma in it. It is, on account of this, that *Callicarpa* fruits are being recommended for use as *Gandha-Priyaṅgu*–गन्धप्रियङ्गु.

The other two may, however, be examined if they can be used as its substitutes.

प्रियाल PRIYĀLA

Buchanania lanzan Spreng.; *Cāra*–चार and *Piyāra*–पियार H.

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 20; **4.** 40, 43; **13.** 9; **25.** 49; **27.** 156, 286; *Vi.* **8.** 144, 151; *Śa.* **8.** 41; *Ci.* **3.** 156, 257; **4.** 101; **11.** 31, 71; **22.** 30; **26.** 275; **29.** 133; **30.** 66; *Ka.* **11.** 6; **12.** 7.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 48; **42.** 18; **45.** 120; **46.** 139, 156, 205; *Ci.* **2.** 84; **3.** 67; **5.** 7, 10, 12; **9.** 7; **18.** 29, 45; **31.** 5; *U.* **40.** 119; **46.** 15; **52.** 33;

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 121, 124; **15.** 41; *Ci.* **3.** 90, 122; **19.** 12; *U.* **1.** 38; **18.** 39; **22.** 65; **24.** 26, 39; **34.** 37; **40.** 21.

प्रियाह्वा PRIYĀHVĀ

A. H. *U.* **5.** 19.

See synonym–प्रियङ्गु.

प्लक्ष PLAKṢA

Ficus lacor Buch.-Ham.; *Pakaḍī*–पकड़ी and *Pākaḍa*–पाकड़.

Synonym : पर्कटकी.

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 33; **5.** 18; **25.** 49; **27.** 103, 161; *Vi.* **8.** 151; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **4.** 38, 50; **11.** 30; **15.** 126; **21.** 84; **25.** 44, 85; **30.** 118; *Si.* **6.** 25; **8.** 38.

S. S. *Su.* **12.** 23; **38.** 48; *Ka.* **6.** 3; *U.* **40.** 119.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 41; **21.** 16; **30.** 51; *Ci.* **2.** 24; **3.** 89; **10** 42; *U.* **2.** 72; **25.** 29.

Other species of *Ficus* such as *F. arnottiana* Miq., *F. rumphii* Blume and *F. talboti* G. King have also been given the same name in other parts of the country. *Gardabhāṇḍa*–गर्दभाण्ड of the commentators also appears to be this plant.

प्लव PLAVA

C. S. *Ci.* **1**–1. 46; **6.** 41; **7.** 129; **12.** 63; **14.** 164; **15.** 158; **20.** 36; **23.** 53; **28.** 152.

S. S. *Ci.* **11.** 8.

A. H. *Su.* **20.** 38; **21.** 14; *Ci.* **12.** 25; **19.** 88; **21.** 79; *U.* **27.** 38; **39.** 18.

After a study of the Nighaṇṭus, it appears that besides the two *Cyperus* species i. e. *C. rotundus* Linn., *Musta*–मुस्त or *Piṇḍamusta*–पिण्डमुस्त and *C. scariosus* R. Br., *Bhadramusta*–भद्रमुस्त there is a third kind of *Musta* called *Kaivartī mustaka*–कैवर्तीमुस्तक which is generally considered to be a synonym of *Plava*. Dhanvantari Nighaṇṭu mentions it with its synonyms जलज, जलमुस्त, दासपुर, परिपेलव, वानेय and शैवाल while Rāja Nighaṇṭu appears to agree with it but does not mention all the synonyms and the properties (गुणधर्म) like those of the former. Bhāvamiśra also agrees fully but without mentioning *Śaivāla*–शैवाल as its synonym which he has mentioned separately. Confusion is created by the former two Nighaṇṭus which mention still another drug giving almost all the synonyms but which according to them is *Uṣṇa-Vīrya*–उष्णवीर्य and different from *Śītavīrya*–शीतवीर्य *Śaivāla* or *Kaivartīmustaka*.

This anomaly, in our opinion, has arisen due to misunderstanding about the identity of *Śaivāla* and *Kaivartīmustaka* even up to the present day, and acceptance of another aromatic (*Cyperus* sp. ?) drug which floats on water or grows in water flooded areas. It may, therefore, be concluded that *Śaivāla* and *Kaivartīmustaka* and all its synonyms mentioned above are now applicable to two plants which are now located by us and are under investigation as regards their botanical identification. For further light, discussion on *Śaivāla*, *Jalaśūka* and *Vanya* may be consulted.

See synonyms–कुटन्नट, जलशूक, परिपेलव, वन्य, वितुन्नक, and शैवाल etc.

फ (PHA)

फञ्जी PHAÑJĪ

Rivea ornata Chois.; *Phāṅga*–फांग M.; *Baravaṭa*–बरवट H.

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 96.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 14, 18; **46.** 249, 252; *Ka.* **1.** 61; *U.* **40.** 113.

A. H. *Ci.* **9.** 24.

It has been accepted as a synonym for *Bhārgī*–भार्गी or *Brahmayaṣṭikā*–ब्रह्मयष्टिका. It may be more appropriate to accept *Phañji* and *Padmā*–पद्मा (a variety of *Bhārgī* i. e. *Premna herbacea* Roxb.) as co-synonyms on account of having more or less similar leaves like that of Lotus (*Padma*). *Phañji* has been used more often as a vegetable and *Rivea* is also used as such by the tribals.

फणिज्ज PHAṆIJJA,
फणिज्झक PHAṆIJJHAKA

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 3; **3.** 3; *Ni.* **2.** 2; *Vi.* **7.** 17, 22; **8.** 149, 158; *Ci.* **3.** 266; **7.** 47; **10.** 41; **26.** 184; *Ka.* **1.** 28; *Si.* **9.** 22.
S. S. *Su.* **11.** 5; **38.** 18; **46.** 221; *U.* **11.** 5, 12.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 106; **15.** 30; *Ci.* **3.** 58; *U.* **7.** 31; **9.** 33; **11.** 45.

This is one of the plants placed in the *Surasādi Gaṇa* and has often been identified with *Ocimum basilicum* Linn. or *Origanum majorana* Linn. But like several others of this group, it is difficult to specify it botanically with certainty.
See–**मरुबक.**

फल PHALA,
फलपिप्पली PHALAPIPPALĪ,
फलाह्वय PHALĀHVAYA

C. S. *Su.* **30.** 60; *Vi.* **8.** 143; *Sa.* **8.** 70; *Ci.* **3.** 249, 257; **4.** 51; **7.** 47, 112; **8.** 118; **14.** 91, 95, 99, 104, 203; **15.** 74; **23.** 240; **26.** 14; **30.** 252; *Ka.* **1.** full chapter; **5.** 9; **7.** 68; **12.** 35; *Si.* **3.** 12, 13, 44, 57, 64; **4.** 19; **5.** 13; **6.** 42; **7.** 22; **8.** 8; **10.** 24, 25; **11.** 9, 33; **12.** 39, 43.
S. S. *Ci.* **37.** 122; **38.** 52; *Ka.* **7.** 36; *U.* **19.** 12; **43.** 18.
A. H. *Su.* **8.** 15; **15.** 17; *Ci.* **1.** 36, 121, 122; **2.** 12; **3.** 26; **5.** 2, 37; **8.** 136; **18.** 2; **20.** 22; *Ka.* **1.** 2, 14, 15, 16, 40, 42, 43, 46; **3.** 10; **4.** 1, 2, 8, 18, 32, 34, 35, 46, 50, 67; **5.** 36, 49.
See synonym–**मदन.**

फलत्रय PHALATRAYA,
फलत्रिक PHALATRIKA

C. S. *Ci.* **6.** 40; **12.** 39; *Si.* **3.** 62.
S. S. *Ci.* **25.** 33 (**फलत्रय**); *U.* **39.** 246; **46.** 24; **52.** 14; **61.** 34 (**फलत्रय**).
See synonym–**त्रिफला.**

फलपिप्पली PHALAPIPPALĪ
See–**फल.**

फलपूरक PHALAPŪRAKA
C. S. *Ci.* **4.** 95; **20.** 36, 39; **26.** 84.
See synonym–**बीजपूरक.**

फलाम्ल PHALĀMLA
C. S. *Ci.* **11.** 80
S. S. *U.* **47.** 38; **49.** 20.
A. H. *Ci.* **4.** 7.
See synonym–**दाडिम.**

फलाह्वय PHALĀHVAYA
See–**फल.**

फलिनी PHALINĪ,
फली PHALĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **14.** 190; **21.** 73; **24.** 159; **25.** 64; **26.** 209; **27.** 37 (**फली**); *Si.* **3.** 6.
S. S. *Ci.* **38.** 27, 71, 108.
A. H. *Su.* **15.** 14, 43; **29.** 55; *Ci.* **1.** 122; **2.** 25; **8.** 71, 105; **9.** 65; **19.** 59, 81; *Ci.* **6.** 27; **16.** 5; **22.** 28, 80; **27.** 24; **28.** 35; **35.** 24; **37.** 70.
See synonym–**प्रियङ्गु.**

फल्गु PHALGU
C. S. *Su.* **4.** 40; **27.** 125; *Ci.* **2–1.** 28; **7.** 87; **10.** 18; **26.** 62; **28.** 119.
S. S. *Su.* **46.** 163, 171; *Ci.* **9.** 29 (Va.); *U.* **59.** 24; **61.** 34.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 120; *Ci.* **20.** 6; *U.* **7.** 20; **40.** 17.
See–**काकोदुम्बरिका, मलपू (–यू).**

फेनिला PHENILĀ
C. S. *Ci.* **24.** 160; **29.** 109.
S. S. *U.* **39.** 279.
See synonym–**उपोदिका.**

ब (BA)

बकुल BAKULA
Mimusops elengi Linn.; *Bolasiri*–**बोलसिरी** and *Maulasiri*–**मौलसिरी** H.
Synonym : **केसर.**
C. S. *Vi.* **7.** 22; **8.** 150; *Ci.* **3.** 257.
S. S. *Su.* **6.** 28; **42.** 18; **43.** 3; **46.** 163, 169, 287; *Ci.* **11.** 9.

बदर BADARA,
बदरी BADARĪ

Zizyphus jujuba Lam.; *Bera*–बेर H.

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 10, 22, 24, 28, 30, 40, 43; **13**. 95; **15**. 6; **23**. 15; **25**. 49; **26**. 112; **27**. 129, 138; *Ni*. **2**. 2; *Vi*. **8**. 144 (2), 147, 151; *Ci*. **3**. 257, 266; **8**. 141; **11**. 37; **13**. 129; **14**. 12, 205, 215; **18**. 43, 181; **19**. 34; **20**. 28, 38; **22**. 35; **23**. 187; **24**. 160; **28**. 110, 120; *Ka*. **1**. 8, 29; **9**. 5; **11**. 6; **12**. 7; *Si*. **6**. 82; **7**. 30; **10**. 37.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 47; **39**. 7; **42**. 18; **46**. 139, 145–147, 432; *Ci*. **10**. 6; **19**. 42; **20**. 59; **34**. 13; **38**. 85; *Sa*. **10**. 4, 23; *U*. **18**. 36; **32**. 7; **39**. 280; **40**. 96(2), 132; **41**. 47; **42**. 26, 98; **52**. 19; **57**. 9.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 120; *Ci*. **1**. 33, 135; **3**. 7, 17; **5**. 37; **6**. 17; **9**. 18, 36; **15**. 18; **17**. 20; *Ka*. **6**. 25; *U*. **2**. 48, 72; **5**. 20; **13**. 28; **32**. 23; **34**. 3.

The tree is called *Badarī* and the fruit is *Badara*. *Kolā*–कोला, *Karkandhū*–कर्कन्धू, *Sauvīra*–सौवीर and *Ghoṇṭā*–घोण्टा are all various species of *Zizyphus* out of which the first three only are edible. The so-called other *Badara* varieties such as *Siñcitikā*–सिञ्चितिका and *Kuvala*–कुवल have different botanical sources discussed here in their own places.

बन्धुजीव BANDHUJĪVA,
बन्धुजीवक BANDHUJĪVAKA

C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 180, 242.

S. S. *Su*. **39**. 2; *Ka*. **1**. 61.

See synonym–बन्धूक.

बन्धूक BANDHŪKA

Pentapetes phoenicea Linn.; *Dupahariyā*–दुपहरिया H.; *Bāndhuli*–बान्धुली B.

Synonyms : बन्धुजीव and बन्धुजीवक.

S. S. *Su*. **6**. 37; *Ka*. **1**. 72.

A. H. *U*. **15**. 14; **18**. 8.

Bandhūka and *Bandhujīva* are usually considered to be synonyms but Cakra at one place (C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 242) has identified it with *Putrañjīva*–पुत्रञ्जीव which is different from *Bandhūka*.

See–पुत्रञ्जीव.

बरुक BARUKA

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 21, 25.

A variety of inferior cereal grain.

बर्बर BARBARA

A. H. *U*. **3**. 59.

Not identified. It may be some species of *Ocimum*.

बर्हिशिखा BARHIŚIKHĀ

Elephantopus scaber Linn.; *Mūrājūṭī*–माराजूटी (–चूटी) Bihar tribals; *Sahasamūli*–सहसमूली Citrakūṭa; *Gojībha*–गोजीभ Gujarat.

Synonym : बहुपुत्रा.

A. H. *Ci*. **11**. 34.

The identity of this plant is disputed. *Actiniopteris dichotoma* Bedd. and *Celosia argentea* Linn. are usually mentioned as its source. *Elephantopus* appears better entitled to deserve its synonyms *Mayūraśikhā*–मयूरशिखा and *Sahasrī*–साहस्री (in Madanapāla Nighaṇṭu) both on account of the equivalent tribal names mentioned above and its uses as a diuretic and aphrodisiac and especially in diarrhoea (*Atisāra*) and dysuria (*Mūtrakṛcchra*). Śoḍhala has also mentioned its use in a preparation helpful in conception.[1]

बर्हिष्ठ BARHIṢṬHA

S. S. *Ci*. **18**. 21; *U*. **11**. 6, 8; **39**. 226; **62**. 23, 27.

See synonym–बालक.

बला BALĀ

Sida cordifolia Linn.; *Bariyarā*–बरियरा and *Kharenṭī*–खरेंटी H.

Synonyms : भद्रौदनी, वाट्यपुष्पी, वाट्यायनी, वाट्याह्व and वाट्याभिधान.

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 11, 19; **3**. 20, 21; **4**. 2, 7; **5**. 60; **25**. 39; **27**. 105; *Vi*. **8**. 146; *Sa*. **8**. 29, 34; *Ci*. **1–1**. 42, 61; **1–2**. 4, 12; **2–1**. 26; **2–2**. 5; **3**. 183, 187, 205, 224, 236, 242, 248, 251, 258, 267; **4**. 47, 78, 84; **5**. 106, 135; **8**. 72, 75, 78, 79, 90, 91, 93, 94, 111, 114, 170, 176; **11**. 20, 37, 44, 56; **12**. 34; **13**. 169; **14**. 200, 235; **16**. 53, 105, 137; **17**. 96, 108; **18**. 57, 125, 145, 153, 174; **19**. 29, 54, 115; **21**. 78, 81, 90, 124; **23**. 188, 211, 241; **24**. 165; **25**. 61, 75, 82, 87, 88; **26**. 46, 69, 87, 93, 135, 161, 163, 177, 239, 278; **28**. 105, 110, 122, 147, 158, 165 (बला द्वय), 166, 184, 185; **29**. 56, 62, 73, 76, 81, 104, 110, 119; **30**. 50, 60, 106, 280;

1. मूलं भुजंगारिशिखासमुत्थं दुग्धेन संयुक्तमृतौ निपीतम् गर्भस्यहेतुः प्रमदाजनस्य स्याल्लक्ष्मणामूलमपीत्थमेव—Śoḍhala.

Si. **3.** 12, 35, 46, 64; **4.** 3, 8; **7.** 12, 27; **8.** 38; **9.** 13, 92; **11.** 31; **12.** 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 55, 56.

S. S. *Su.* **15.** 36; **16.** 20; **39.** 6; **42.** 18; *Ci.* 2. 65, 81; **5.** 7, 12, 19; **15.** 28, 29, 40, 44, 46, 47; **17.** 19; **18.** 47; **20.** 34; **21.** 8; **25.** 17; **27.** 9; **29.** 12; **34.** 17; **36.** 11; **37.** 20; **38.** 42, 46, 54, 60, 66, 71, 88, 105; *Ka.* **2.** 46; **6.** 16; **8.** 51; *Sa.* **10.** 4; **13.** 16, 61; *U.* **17.** 18; **21.** 13; **23.** 9; **24.** 31; **26.** 11; **39.** 168, 193, 220, 239; **40.** 58, 76, 91, 114; **43.** 19; **44.** 26; **48.** 28; **52.** 29, 42, 47; **53.** 14; **58.** 44, 57, 62; **59.** 17; **65.** 9.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 169; **10.** 23; **15.** 5; **20.** 38; *Sa.* **2.** 5, 8, 46, 47, 56; *Ci.* **1.** 28, 94, 110, 114, 119, 123; **2.** 18, 32, 37; **3.** 38, 60, 80, 95, 102, 121, 127, 133, 148, 154, 172; **4.** 22; **5.** 15, 16, 24, 41, 42, 68(2), 79; **6.** 38, 39, 46; **8.** 109; **9.** 13, 56; **11.** 2; **14.** 13, 55, 75; **15.** 46; **16.** 56; **21.** 62, 73; **22.** 8, 45, 55, 56; *Ka.* **4.** 1, 5, 7, 12, 37, 54, 59; *U.* **2.** 41; **3.** 44, 51; **5.** 19; **13.** 52 (**बला त्रितय**); **16.** 23; **18.** 43, 56; **20.** 7; **22.** 68 (**बला द्वय**); **24.** 47; **25.** 47; **26.** 6; **27.** 38 (**बलात्रय**); **34.** 37 (**बला द्वय**), 42; **35.** 22, 25; **39.** 33, 60, 104, 155; **40.** 13.

There are more than one species of *Sida* i. e. *S. acuta* Burm., *S. rhombifolia* Linn. and *S. spinosa* Linn. besides the the species named above, used as *Balā*. The last one may be called *Śveta Balā*–**श्वेतबला** (not *Nāgabalā*–**नागबला**). *S. cordifolia* Linn. reported to contain an alkaloid indentical with Ephedrine is now being preferred. *Balā* and *Atibalā*–**अतिबला** constitute *Balā Dvaya*–**बलाद्वय** (two *Balās*) and these two together with *Mahābalā*–**महाबला** or *Nāgabalā* may be called *Balātraya*–**बलात्रय** (*Balā* trio). Besides the synonyms mentioned above for *Balā* and its varieties, there are still other drug names such as *Annapākī*–**अन्नपाकी**, *Odanapākī*–**ओदनपाकी**, *Śītapākī*–**शीतपाकी**, *Śītapākya*–**शीतपाक्य**, *Sahadevā*–**सहदेवा** and *Viśvadevā*–**विश्वदेवा** which are believed to be names of either *Balā* or *Saireyaka*–**सैरेयक** varieties. Cakra has identified *Odanapākī* with *Nīlajhiṇṭī*–**नीलझिण्टी** (a *Saireyaka* variety) and Bopadeva has mentioned it as a synonym of white variety of *Guñjā*–**गुञ्जा**. All other names mentioned above have been discussed in their own places.

बलाहक (विष) BALĀHAKA (VIṢA)

C. S. *Ci.* **23.** 11.

It is some unidentified vegetable poison.

बल्लीज BALLĪJA

C. S. *Sa.* **8.** 59 (Va.), 70.

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5 (Va.).

Ballīja in C. S. *Sa.* **8.** 59 has been supposed to be either (1) *Marica*–**मरिच** or *Kūṣmāṇḍa*–**कूष्माण्ड**, or (2) the version has been changed from *Ballīja* to *Balvaja*–**बल्वज**. In S. S. *Ka.* 2. 5 it has been replaced by *Nārāca*–**नाराच** while *Nārācaka* mentioned in the next group has been replaced by *Varāṭaka*–**वराटक**. Attention may also be drawn to *Tīkṣṇamūlaviṣa*–**तीक्ष्णमूलविष** which may be *Ballīja* or *Mūlaka Viṣa*–**मूलक विष**.

See synonym–**मरिच** and refer to **तीक्ष्णमूलविष**, **नाराच (–क)** and **वराटक**.

बल्वज BALVAJA

C. S. *Sa.* **8.** 59 (Va.), 70 (2); *Ci.* **1–**4. 6 (Va.), **5.** 138.

A. H. *Sa.* **1.** 87.

Balvajā-**बल्वजा** has been described by Rājanighaṇṭu as *Mauñjīpatrā*–**मौञ्जीपत्रा** and *Dṛḍhapatrī*–**दृढपत्री** i. e. having leaves like those of *Saccharum munja* Roxb. and with a firm texture. Some conmentators have identified it with a grass known as *Uluyā*–**उलुया**. This appears to be *Imperata arundinacea* Cyrill. known in the tribal areas as *Ulū*–**उलू**. The use of its roots in the fumigation of piles for emollient action is comparable to its use for burning in the 'cupping method' indicated in C. S. *Ci.* **5.** 138. The use of its decoction or soup in other places for placental expulsion may also be noted. *Muñja* may be used as its substitute.

See–**मुञ्ज**.

बस्तगन्धा BASTAGANDHĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **30.** 257.

S. S. *Ci.* **37.** 16; *U.* **21.** 6; **34.** 6.

A. H. *Ci.* **17.** 37.

See synonym–**अजगन्धा**.

बस्तान्त्री BASTĀNTRĪ

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 45.

See synonym–**छगलान्त्री**.

बहुपत्रक BAHUPATRAKA

S. S. *U.* **21.** 9.

See synonym–शिग्रु.

बहुपत्रा BAHUPATRĀ,

बहुपुत्रा BAHUPUTRĀ

S. S. *Ka.* **1**. 68 (Va.).

The version is disputed. It is either *Bahupatrā* or *Bahuputrā*. If the latter, it may be a synonym of *Śatāvarī*–शतावरी or *Mayūraśikhā*–मयूरशिखा. In case of *Bahupatrā* it may again be either *Śatāvarī* or *Śigru*–शिग्रु.

बहुफेनरसा BAHUPHENARASĀ

C. S. *Ka.* **11**. 2.

A synonym of *Saptalā*–सप्तला.

बहुरस BAHURASA

A. H. *Su.* **15**. 45.

See synonym–इक्षु.

बहुलपल्लव BAHULAPALLAVA

A. H. *Su.* **15**. 21.

See synonym–शिग्रु.

बहुला BAHULĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **8**. 102.

See synonym–एला.

बाकुची BĀKUCĪ

Psoralea corylifolia Linn.; *Bakuci*–बकुची H.

Synonyms : अवल्गुज, इन्दुराजिका, इन्दुराजी, इन्द्रलेखा, चन्द्रलेखा, चन्द्रशकला, शशाङ्कलेखा and सोमराजी.

S. S. *Ci.* **9**. 32; **25**. 18.

A. H. *Ci.* **9**. 21; **19**. 45, 53 (बाकुचिका); *U.* **18**. 45.

It appears that *Bākucī* has been derived from the original word *Avalguja*–अवल्गुज in popular use. It may be a case similar to that of *Gambhārī*–गम्भारी derived from *Kāśmarī*–काश्मरी.

See–सोमराजी.

बाण BĀṆA

S. S. *Su.* **6**. 37.

A. H. *Su.* **15**. 17, 24; *U.* **22**. 88.

Bāṇa is considered to be one of the varieties of *Saireyaka*–सैरेयक which appears to be wrongly identified with *Barleria* species. It is very likely to be the *Bānī*–बानी of Bengal which is *Avicennia officinalis* Linn. and *A. tomentosa* Jacq. It appears to have been called so in allusion to the arrow-like seedling which remains attached to the parent plant due to viviparous germination and which may have been mistaken for and called *Bāṇapuṣpa*. Other mangrove species having similar characters such as *Rhizophora* species may also be named similarly.

See synonyms–आर्तगल and सैरेयक.

बालक BĀLAKA

Synonyms : अम्बु, उदीच्य, जल, तोय, ह्रीवेर and बर्हिष्ठ.

C. S. *Vi.* **8**. 150; *Ci.* **12**. 66; **17**. 123; **20**. 31, 32; **23**. 77; **26**. 207; **28**. 160; **29**. 92.

S. S. *U.* **39**. 204, 242; **40**. 36, 63, 66, 91.

A. H. *Su.* **10**. 28; **21**. 13; *Ci.* **1**. 46, 119; **4**. 44, 46; **9**. 6; **17**. 23; **22**. 43; *U.* **22**. 84; **27**. 38.

Its identity is very much in dispute and till recently *Valerian*, which is now being accepted as *Tagara*–तगर, was being used in its place under the popular market name of *Sugandhabālā*–सुगन्धबाला. Recently it was found that in the South very aromatic, black, and hair-like thin roots of *Coleus vettiveroides* K. C. Jacob, have been traditionally used as *Bālaka*. It may, however, be noted that this plant is very much limited in distribution and if its yield is not increased it will have to be substituted by another drug of similar properties. It is doubtful if *Udīcya* and *Barhiṣṭha* supposed to be its synonyms are correctly applicable to *Bālaka* of the present conception. They may, however, be the names of *Valerian*.

See–तगर.

बालपत्र BĀLAPATRA

A. H. *U.* **39**. 105.

See synonym–खदिर.

बाह्लीक BĀHLĪKA

C. S. *Ci.* **23**. 102; **30**. 91.

S. S. *Ka.* **6**. 3.

A. H. *U*. **34**. 46.

See synonyms–कुङ्कुम and हिङ्गु.

बाष्पिका BĀṢPIKĀ

A. H. *Su*. **7**. 25; *Ci*. **4**. 32.

See synonyms–पृथ्वीका and हिङ्गुपत्रिका.

बिभीतक BIBHĪTAKA

Terminalia belerica Roxb.; *Baheḍā*–बहेड़ा H.

Synonyms : अक्ष, अक्षक, कलि, मृगलिण्डिक and संवर्तक.

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 24, 39; **13**. 9; **15**. 6; **27**. 146; *Vi*. **7**. 22; **8**. 144, 151; *Sa*. **8**. 41; *Ci*. **1–1**. 73, 74, 75; **1–3**. 3, 40; **6**. 35; **11**. 72; **12**. 70; **15**. 161; **18**. 92; **21**. 55, 124 (2); **26**. 271; *Ka*. **1**. 18; **12**. 15; *Si*. **12**. 27.

S. S. *Su*. **11**. 11; **38**. 55, 56; **39**. 4; **44**. 70; **45**. 120; **46**. 205; *Ci*. **9**. 17; **11**. 7; **17**. 35; **23**. 15; **28**. 6; **31**. 5; **38**. 70; *U*. **12**. 33; **44**. 24.

A. H. *Su*. **5**. 69; *Ci*. **3**. 31, 46, 176.

This is one of the three important drugs known and used collectively under the name of *Triphalā*–त्रिफला.

बिम्बितिका BIMBITIKĀ

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 249.

See synonym–बिम्बी (पत्र).

बिम्बिलोट BIMBILOṬA,

बिम्बिलोटाख्य BIMBILOṬĀKHYA

S. S. *U*. **12**. 11.

See synonym–भिल्लोट.

बिम्बी BIMBĪ

Coccinia indica W. and A.; *Kunduru*–कुन्दुरु H.

Synonyms : पीलुपर्णी (?) and बिम्बितिका.

C. S. *Su*. **1**. 77, 78; **4**. 23; **27**. 139; *Vi*. **8**. 143; *Ci*. **7**. 85; **14**. 11; *Ka*. **1**. 15; **4**. 16.

S. S. *Su*. **9**. 4; **38**. 7; **39**. 2, 5; **46**. 163, 176; *Ci*. **18**. 22; *Ka*. **1**. 41; **6**. 22; *U*. **21**. 36; **29**. 7; **32**. 8; **34**. 3; **47**. 28.

A. H. *Su*. **10**. 24; **15**. 1; *Ka*. **1**. 7, 39.

See–मूर्वा.

बिल्व BILVA

Aegle marmelos Corr.; *Bela*–बेल H.

Synonym : श्रीफल.

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 10, 18, 19, 27; **4**. 12, 25, 26, 38; **5**. 60; **13**. 9; **21**. 23; **25**. 39, 49; **27**. 104, 135; *Vi*. **8**. 158; *Sa*. **8**. 58, 59; *Ci*. **1–1**. 42, 61; **3**. 183, 187, 220, 236, 267; **4**. 46, 50; **5**. 165; **8**. 126, 127, 177; **12**. 43, 54, 59; **13**. 168; **14**. 41, 45, 48, 64, 70, 71, 90, 94, 100, 108, 111, 131, 195, 200, 230, 237; **15**. 99, 112, 129, 136, 188; **16**. 58, 118; **17**. 93, 141; **18**. 77, 110, 123; **19**. 23, 29, 37, 38, 48, 51, 58, 68, 110, 115, 116, 119, 120, 124, 125, 126; **20**. 22; **23**. 65; **26**. 82, 135, 184, 235, 241; **27**. 28, 55; **28**. 96, 122, 140, 168, 175; **29**. 103; **30**. 91, 266, 278; *Ka*. **3**. 15; **8**. 10, 16; **10**. 9; *Si*. **3**. 13, 58, 64; **4**. 7, 14, 16, 19, 36; **7**. 11, 52; **8**. 4, 37; **10**. 18; **11**. 25, 33, 34; **12**. 30, 31, 53.

S. S. *Su*. **2**. 3; **9**. 4; **38**. 7, 45, 68; **46**. 163, 209, 254; *Ci*. **4**. 32; **5**. 7; **12**. 5; **17**. 12, 19, 27; **18**. 5, 6; **19**. 42; **20**. 12; **28**. 9, 11, 17; **31**. 5 (2); **37**. 8, 12, 15, 41, 46; **38**. 27, 47, 60, 63, 67; *Ka*. **5**. 77; **8**. 47; *Sa*. **10**. 5, 57, 63; *U*. **11**. 5, 11; **12**. 11; **21**. 6, 35, 37; **28**. 7; **29**. 3; **34**. 3; **35**. 3; **36**. 3; **39**. 200, 214; **40**. 36, 42, 43, 48, 56, 63, 66, 67, 70, 73, 77, 91, 95, 110, 114, 125, 127, 132, 135, 144, 155; **41**. 46; **47**. 52; **48**. 21, 28; **51**. 17, 27, 46; **60**. 44.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 125, 143, 167; **15**. 21, 38; **20**. 38; **21**. 14; **24**. 17; *Sa*. **1**. 77; **2**. 11, 19, 58; *Ci*. **1**. 28, 90, 112, 115, 123; **2**. 17; **3**. 20, 56, 134; **4**. 21, 24, 53; **6**. 27, 73; **8**. 15, 24, 35, 50, 63, 76, 78, 89, 110, 115, 130; **9**. 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 23, 25, 27, 29, 35, 39, 58, 62, 66, 71, 104, 109, 111, 119; **10**. 10, 39; **14**. 110; **15**. 45; **16**. 36; **17**. 12, 20; **21**. 15, 33, 62; *Ka*. **2**. 46; **4**. 2, 22, 34, 64, 66; **5**. 5, 9, 39, 49; **6**. 27; *U*. **1**. 39; **2**. 41, 76; **3**. 59; **5**. 20, 42; **13**. 55; **16**. 11; **18**. 9; **20**. 7; **28**. 39; **34**. 3, 46; **36**. 62, 84; **37**. 83, 84; **38**. 20, 27.

बिल्वपर्णी BILVAPARṆĪ

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 104.

It may be some species of *Ocimum* i.e. *O. gratissimum* Linn. (बिल्वार्जक-चक्र. ?) or *Limonia crenulata* Roxb., *Beli*–बेली H.

बिस BISA,

बिसग्रन्थि BISAGRANTHI

Synonym : मृणाल.

C. S. *Su*. **5**. 7; **26**. 107; *Vi*. **8**. 151; *Ci*. **3**. 257; **11**. 18, 46; **14**. 10; **21**. 72, 78, 83; **25**. 46; **26**. 76, 94, 168, 241; **29**. 132; **30**. 89; *Si*. **12**. 55.

S. S. *Su*. **21**. 23; **45**. 17; **46**. 298, 303, 463; *Ci*. **5**. 7, 8; **11**. 9; **28**. 12; *Sa*. **10**. 30, 62; *U*. **14**. 3; **46**. 17; **47**. 41; **48**. 23. **54**. 4.

A. H. *Su*. **7**. 30; **10**. 32; *Sa*. **3**. 46; *Ci*. **3**. 76, 104; **18**. 13; *U*. **24**. 52.

Bisa is the leaf-stalk and *Bisa granthi* may be the root-stock of the *Kamala* (Lotus) plant.

See–कमल.

बीज BĪJA,

बीजक BĪJAKA

C. S. *Ci*. **16**. 106.

S. S. *Ci*. **6**. 19; **9**. 50; **25**. 28, 32, 33; **27**. 11; *U*. **10**. 8; **23**. 4.

A. H. *Ci*. **3**. 134; **5**. 28; **20**. 8; *U*. **39**. 150, 153.

This is one of the names of *Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb. popularly known as *Bijā*–बीजा, *Biyū*–बीयू and *Vijayasāra*–विजयसार. It appears that for the sake of avoiding confusion with the word *Bīja*–बीज (seed), this name was not used very frequently and instead its synonym *Asana*–असन was in common use. It is wrong to think that *Asana* and *Bījaka* are two different plants.

See synonyms–असन and प्रियक (?).

बीजपूर BĪJAPŪRA,

बीजपूरक BĪJAPŪRAKA

Citrus medica Linn.; *Bijaurā Nibū*–बिजौरा नीबू H.

Synonyms : फलपूरक, बीजाह्व and मातुलुङ्ग.

C. S. *Ci*. **5**. 77, 166; **15**. 91; **22**. 36; **23**. 68; **24**. 121.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 207; *U*. **12**. 21; **39**. 297; **42**. 30, 122; **47**. 35; **50**. 22; **55**. 31; **56**. 15.

A. H. *Ci*. **6**. 20, 31, 71; **7**. 12, 38, 112, 147; **10**. 15, 30, 46; **14**. 111; **16**. 50; *U*. **11**. 8, 14; **18**. 14; **28**. 36; **37**. 34, 40.

बीजाह्व BĪJĀHVA

A. H. *Ci*. **6**. 33, 34.

See synonym–बीजपूरक.

बुक BUKA,

बूक BŪKA

C. S. *Ci*. **30**. 81 (Va.).

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 24; *U*. **30**. 38 (Va.).

Buka, *Baka*–बक and *Śivamallikā*–शिवमल्लिका have been described as synonyms of *Vasuka*–वसुक and have also been called

Bṛhadbakula–बृहद्बकुल by some. On the basis of comments given by Ḍalhaṇa, *Śivamalli* appears to be *Osmanthus fragrans* Lour. popularly known as *Bagahula*–बगहुल which is an equivalent name for *Bakapuṣpa*–बकपुष्प. It has been found that *Silaṅga*–सिलंग or *Silaṅgi*–सिलंगी is the more common name given to *Osmanthus* by Garhvalis. Moreover, it is considered by the local Vaidyas as their *Bakula*. These data collected by us in the Guptakashi area of Garhval led us to the identification of *Bakapuṣpa* and *Śivamalli* etc. mentioned in the Ayurvedic literature. *Būka* has sometimes, been considered to be *Urubūka* (*Eraṇḍa*–एरण्ड) by some. *Vasuka*, however, has been considered to be a multi-meaning name which has been discussed in its own place.

See–वसुक.

बृहती BṚHATĪ

Solanum indicum Linn.; *Baḍī Kaṭerī*–बड़ी कटेरी H., *Aṁjaḍa*–अंजड Bihar.

Synonyms : कण्टकारी, महद्व्याघ्री, वार्ताकी and सिंही.

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 11; **4**. 9, 30, 38, 44; **5**. 62; **23**. 18; *Vi*. **8**. 146, 158; *Ci*. **1–1**. 41, 61; **3**. 208, 213, 224, 267; **7**. 46, 88, 102, 108, 112, 128; **8**. 91, 114; **9**. 43; **11**. 36, 62; **12**. 29, 72; **14**. 51; **15**. 106; **18**. 75, 88, 99, 101, 126, 176; **19**. 29, 54; **23**. 55, 97, 243; **26**. 61, 62, 169, 235, 238; **27**. 55; **29**. 65, 76; **30**. 57; *Ka*. **10**. 9; *Si*. **3**. 54; **9**. 13; **10**. 18, 37; **12**. 28, 29, 30.

S. S. *Su*. **36**. 19; **38**. 4, 8, 31, 66; **39**. 8; **42**. 18; **44**. 79; **46**. 262, 267; *Ci*. **4**. 32; **5**. 10; **6**. 13; **7**. 5; **9**. 28; **12**. 9; **19**. 63; **37**. 122; **38**. 59; **40**. 4; *Ka*. **2**. 48; **6**. 9; **7**. 16, 28; *Sa*. **10**. 57, 61, 63; *U*. **11**. 9, 14; **12**. 11; **18**. 95, 103; **24**. 31; **30**. 7; **33**. 5; **38**. 27; **39**. 219; **40**. 40, 58, 76, 114; **42**. 46, 112, 128; **44**. 19; **51**. 24; **55**. 50.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 76, 79, 168; **14**. 26; **15**. 4 (बार्हत), 21; *Sa*. **1**. 40; **2**. 56, 58; *Ci*. **1**. 89; **3**. 35, 37, 58, 61; **4**. 21, 22; **5**. 42; **8**. 19; **9**. 56; **10**. 12; **11**. 21, 35; **14**. 75; *Ka*. **2**. 46; **4**. 17; *U*. **2**. 37, 38, 48; **3**. 55; **5**. 18; **6**. 27; **11**. 39; **16**. 11; **18**. 56; **24**. 34, 52; **30**. 1; **35**. 22; **39**. 155.

Other species of *Solanum* such as *S. insanum* Roxb. (*Vanabhaṇṭā*–वनभण्टा) and *S. torvum* Swartz which may be called *Śvetā Bṛhatī*–श्वेता बृहती (white variety of *Bṛhatī*) are also used

under this name. In *Daśamūla* or *Laghu Pañcamūla* groups of drugs, two species of *Solanum* called कण्टकारी द्वय or बृहती द्वय have been included. It appears that *Bṛhatī* and *Kaṇṭakārī* both have been used as common names for both of them. Ḍalhaṇa, at one place (S. S. *U*. **40.** 40), has defined *Bṛhatī-dvaya* as the smaller fruit variety (सूक्ष्मफला) and the bigger fruit variety of *Bṛhatī*, or the smaller and bigger varieties of plants themselves by which he might have meant *Solanum indicum* Linn. and wild variety of *S. melongena* Linn. i.e. *S. insanum* respectively. Both of these are being used as *Bṛhatī* in different parts of the country.

बृहत्पत्र BṚHATPATRA

C. S. *Ka*. **9.** 1.

See synonym–तिल्वक.

बोट BOṬA,

बोट स्थविर BOṬASTHAVIRA

A. H. *Ci*. **3.** 135 (Va.).

There is difference of opinion among the commentators of A. H. According to Aruṇadatta the version should be *Boṭasthavira* implying two drugs i. e. *Boṭa* and *Sthavira* meaning *Alambuṣā*–अलम्बुषा or *Muṇḍī*–मुण्डी and *Śaileyā*–शैलेय respectively. While according to Hemādri and Indu, it is either बोट स्थविर implying one drug *Muṇḍī* or बोल स्थविर implying *Śaileya*.

See–अलम्बुषा, जातीरस, बोल, रस, शैलेय and स्थविर.

बोधिवृक्ष BODHIVṚKṢA

C. S. *Ci*. **29.** 158.

A. H. *U*. **37.** 70.

See synonym–अश्वत्थ.

बोल BOLA

Synonyms : जातीरस and रस.

A. H. *Ci*. **3.** 135 (Va.).

See–बोट.

बोल स्थविर BOLA STHAVIRA

A. H. *Ci*. **3.** 135 (Va.).

See–बोट.

ब्रह्मचारिणी BRAHMACĀRIṆĪ

S. S. *Su*. **19.** 29.

A. H. *Su*. **29.** 31.

This appears to be an antiseptic drug, which has been identified differently by the commentators with *Muṇḍitikā*–मुण्डितिका (*Śrāvaṇī*–श्रावणी), *Pattaṅga Kāṣṭha*–पतङ्ग काष्ठ, *Brahmayaṣṭikā*-ब्रह्मयष्टिका and *Brāhmī*–ब्राह्मी.

ब्रह्मसुवर्चला BRAHMASUVARCALĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **1-1.** 56; **1-3.** 23; **1-4.** 6.

S. S. *Su*. **46.** 262 (?); *Ci*. **30.** 5, 21.

A. H. *U*. **39.** 50.

Brahmasuvarcalā and *Ādityaparṇī*–आदित्यपर्णी are said to be divine (दिव्य) drugs which may have been so called due to their rare occurrence and|or still more on account of their rare qualities. Their inclusion among the *Soma*-like powerful drugs and strictly controlled methods of administration may have played a prohibitive role in the wide spread knowledge and use of these so-called divine medicines. According to its description in C. S. *Ci*. 1-4. 6, [1] *Brahmasuvarcalā* should have gold-colour latex (क्षीर) and Lotus like leaves, while according to Suśruta[2] it should be a laticiferous (सक्षीरा) plant with gold-like lustre, found trailing near water reservoirs and called *Padminī*–पद्मिनी.

Ādityaparṇī has also been described by Caraka as one having latex of gold colour, flower like the orb of the Sun in shape, and known by the name *Sūryakāntā*[3], while Suśruta maintains that it is a rooted plant rotating with the Sun and has five delicate leaves with the appearance of red rays[4].

Thus, both in case of *Brahmasuvarcalā* and *Ādityaparṇī* the details given by both the text authors are not identical

1. हिरण्यक्षीरा पुष्करसदृशपत्रा। C. S. *Ci*. 1-4. 6.
2. कनकाभा जलान्तेषु सर्वतः परिसर्पति। सक्षीरा पद्मिनी प्रख्या देवी ब्रह्मसुवर्चला। S. S. *Ci*. 30. 21.
3. आदित्यपर्णी नामौषधिर्या 'सूर्यकान्ता' इति विज्ञायते, सुवर्णवर्णक्षीरा सूर्यमण्डलाकारपुष्पा च। C. S. *Ci*. 1-4. 6.
4. मूलिनी पञ्चभिः पत्रैः सुरक्तांशुककोमलैः। आदित्यपर्णिनी ज्ञेया सदादित्यानुवर्तिनी। S. S. *Ci*. 30. 20.

and so may not be literally correct. It is possible that they might have been based on the interpretation of some previous statements by the respective authors. Cakrapāṇi and Ḍalhaṇa have not attempted to identify them with any known existing plant but Gaṅgādhara and Indu have suggested *Brāhmī*-ब्राह्मी or *Maṇḍūkaparṇi*-मण्डूकपर्णी as substitutes of *Brahmasuvarcalā* and others have mentioned *Ādityaparṇī* to be *Sūryāvarta*-सूर्यावर्त of an especial variety. It may further be pointed out that in the texts there is also a mention of more widely used drugs under the names of *Śuvarcalā*-सुवर्चला, *Ādityavallī*-आदित्यवल्ली and *Sūryavallī*-सूर्यवल्ली which have been used as pot-herbs, tonics and otherwise as well. The commentators have almost invariably identified them with two varieties of *Sūryāvarta* which in turn are believed, at present, to be plants like *Helianthus* (Sunflower), *Gynandropsis* and *Malva* species. They have been discussed seperately under *Suvarcalā*. One important point may, however, be noted here. In his comments on *Sūryavallī* in S. S. *Ka*. **2**. 45 Ḍalhaṇa describes it as one having leaves similar to those of *Paṭola* and with the property of causing digestion of meat when soaked with their juice. [1] It seems to suggest the presence in the plant of some substances like proteolytic enzymes, as in case of insectivorous plants.

The points relevant to the present context as conceived by us may now be innumerated as follows :—

(i) All varieties of *Survarcalā*, divine or otherwise, may have the power of exhibiting some kind of tropic movement in response to some external stimulus.

(ii) They or some of their parts may be circular in shape and show some sort of pigmentation in their body.

(iii) Lastly, some of the varieties may possess coloured exudates.

We now propose to put forward a suggestion for the examination by those interested in the so called divine-drugs of Āyurveda. An insectivorous plant *Drosera burmanni* Vahl, *Mukhajali*-मुखजली H., Sundew Eng., is a pretty little

1. पटोलसदृशपत्रा, यस्याः पत्ररसेनाक्तं मांसं स्विन्नमिव भवति ।
S. S. *Ka*. **2**. 45.

plant looking like scarlet patches on damp ground with a close compact rosette of small leaves covered with usually scarlet gland-hairs. The sticky glistening fluid secreted by the hairs appears to emit scarlet rays in sunlight and attract small insects which get entangled in it. The hairs stimulated by their contact secrete more of the fluid and gradually bend over the insect prey to make its escape impossible. The proteolytic enzymes present in the fluid gradually dissolve the protied portion of the insect body which is finally absorbed by the plant. It has been reported that *Drosera* species i.e. *D. burmanni* and *D. peltata* Sm. are vesicant and have been used in the preparation of *Suvarṇa* (Gold)-*Bhasma*. What role it plays during the process and what is its contribution in enhancing the medicinal quality of the *Bhasma* is a matter of future study. We can, at the most, suggest to examine its utility as a substitute of *Brahmasuvarcalā* in the *Rasāyana*-रसायन (alterative) preparations.

See-आदित्यपर्णी, सुवर्चला and सूर्यवल्ली.

ब्रह्मसोमा BRAHMASOMĀ

A. H. *U*. **1**. 44.

It is something used as a mental tonic but not identified.

ब्राह्मी BRĀHMĪ

Bacopa monnieri (Linn.) Pennell; **Syn** *Herpestis monniera* (Linn.) H. B. and K.; *Jalanīma*-जलनीम H.

C. S. **4**. 49; *Sa*. **8**. 29, 89, 94; *Ci*. **1**–3. 23; **1**–4. 5; **7**. 69; **10**. 23, 60, 62; **18**. 40 (Va.).

S. S. *Ci*. **7**. 24; **10**. 8; **28**. 5, 6; **8**. 106; *Sa*. **10**. 45 (2); *U*. **62**. 30.

A. H. *Ci*. **19**. 34; *U*. **1**. 9 (2), 27, 42, 44; **3**. 53; **6**. 23, 38; **7**. 24, 34; **30**. 23; **39**. 50; **40**. 51.

Centella asiatica (Linn.) Urban, Syn. *Hydrocotyle asiatica* Linn., is also being used as *Brāhmī* in some places but now it has been identified with *Maṇḍūkaparṇi*-मण्डूकपर्णी. Two other species of *Hydrocotyle* i.e. *H. rotundifolia* Roxb. and *H. javanica* Thunb. are also being used in some part or other as *Brāhmī* or *Maṇḍūkaparṇī*.

भ (BHA)

भण्डी BHAṆḌĪ

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 105.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 19.

See synonyms–गण्डीर, तण्डुलीय and शिरीष.

भद्रकाष्ठ BHADRAKĀṢṬHA

S. S. *Ka*. **7**. 23; *U*. **21**. 22.

A. H. *U*. **18**. 5.

See synonym–देवदारु.

भद्रदारु BHADRADĀRU

C. S. *Vi*. **7**. 25; *Ci*. **16**. 66.

S. S. *Su*. **14**. 35; **36**. 2; **38**. 23, 25; **39**. 6; **44**. 65; *Sa*. **10**. 22, 45; *Ci*. **5**. 7, 18; **7**. 14; **11**. 5; **19**. 58, 59; **22**. 39; **23**. 15; *Ka*. **2**. 47; **6**. 3, 8; *U*. **24**. 35, 37; **40**. 39; **41**. 46; **55**. 24.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 5; *U*. **16**. 7; **21**. 28.

See synonym–देवदारु.

भद्रपर्णी BHADRAPARṆĪ

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 143.

See synonym–काश्मरी.

भद्रमुस्त BHADRAMUSTA,
भद्रमुस्ता BHADRAMUSTĀ

C. S. *Su*. **21**. 21; *Ci*. **14**. 161; **19**. 23 (भद्रमुस्तानि); **24**. 144.

S. S. *U*. **39**. 205.

A. H. *Ci*. **7**. 25 (Va.).

See synonym–मुस्त.

भद्ररोहिणी BHADRAROHIṆĪ

S. S. *U*. **40**. 105.

See synonym–कटुका.

भद्रश्रीः BHADRAŚRĪḤ

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 257.

S. S. *Sa*. **2**. 15; *Ci*. **5**. 8; *Ka*. **6**. 15.

A. H. *U*. **30**. 22.

See synonym–चन्दन (श्वेत).

भद्रा BHADRĀ

S. S. *Ci*. **38**. 59.

See synonym–कट्फल.

भद्रादिगण BHADRĀDIGAṆA

S. S. *Ci*. **7**. 14; **16**. 8.

It is equivalent to *Devadārvādi Gaṇa*–देवदार्वादि गण.

भद्रैला BHADRAILĀ

A. H. *U*. **6**. 26.

See synonym–एला (स्थूल).

भद्रौदनी BHADRAUDANĪ

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 2.

A variety of *Balā*–बला probably *Nāgabalā*–नागबला or according to Cakra, *Pitabalā*–पीतबला i.e. yellow flowered variety of *Balā*.

भद्रसंज्ञोदुम्बरी BHADRASAMJÑODUMBARĪ

See synonyms–उदुम्बरी भद्रसंज्ञा and काकोदुम्बरिका.

भल्लातक BHALLĀTAKA

Semecarpus anacardium Linn. f.; *Bhilāvā*–भिलावा and *Bhelā*–भेला H.

Synonyms : अग्निक and अरुष्कर.

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 4; **4**. 6, 33; **18**. 3; **26**. 122; **27**. 162; *Vi*. **7**. 24; **8**. 149, 151; *Sa*. **8**. 58; *Ci*. **1**–2. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19; **3**. 266; **5**. 143, 146; **6**. 38, 45; **7**. 82, 113; **12**. 29; **13**. 156; **14**. 56, 71; **15**. 147, 178; **21**. 125, 129; **22**. 47; **23**. 100; **26**. 268; **27**. 32, 44; **28**. 167; **30**. 149; *Ka*. **1**. 22.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 47, 53; **44**. 6; **45**. 122; **46**. 249, 422; *Ci*. **1**. 89, 92, 105; **4**. 32; **6**. 13, 17, 18; **9**. 6, 7, 27; **10**. 4, 14 (2); **11**. 9; **12**. 5; **13**. 14; **17**. 41; **20**. 54; **27**. 7, 8; **31**. 5 (2); *Ka*. **1**. 71; *Sa*. **10**. 5; *U*. **34**. 3; **36**. 7; **41**. 46, 50; **48**. 29.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 134; **15**. 40; *Ci*. **1**. 154; **3**. 135; **5**. 29; **8**. 162; **10**. 47; **12**. 18; **13**. 38; **14**. 80; **15**. 70; **18**. 26, 30; **19**. 13, 45, 53; **20**. 16; *Ka*. **1**. 15; *U*. **3**. 47; **11**. 53; **24**. 30; **39**. 66, 72, 75, 81, 82, 151; **40**. 49.

The basal edible part of the ripe fruit is the fleshy and swollen thalamus called *Aruṣkara Nibandhana*–अरुष्कर निबन्धन (S. S. *Su*. **46**. 190).

भल्लूक BHALLŪKA

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 9; *Ci*. **7**. 6, 10.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 24; *Ci*. **11**. 18, 23.

See synonym–श्योनाक.

भव्य BHAVYA

Dillenia indica Linn., *Caltā*–चालता B. and H.

C. S. *Su.* **26**. 112; **27**. 128, 132; *Ci.* **24**. 136 (Va.); **29**. 65.

S. S. *Su.* **42**. 18; **46**. 139, 157; *U.* **47**. 41.

A. H. *Su.* **10**. 26; *Ci.* **7**. 20.

It should not be confused with *Karmaraṅga*–कर्मरङ्ग (*Averrhoa carambola* Linn., *Kamarakha*–कमरख H.) which is an exotic cultivated fruit tree and which does not appear to be mentioned in the texts.

भाण्डी BHĀṆḌĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **31**. 5.

It is supposed to be a synonym of *Mañjiṣṭhā*–मञ्जिष्ठा but Ḍalhaṇa identifies it with *Bhiṇḍī*–भिण्डी (*Hibiscus esculentus* Linn.; Lady's Finger Eng.).

भारद्वाजी BHĀRADVĀJĪ

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 2; *Vi.* **8**. 146.

See synonym–**कार्पासिनी.**

भार्गक BHĀRGAKA,

भार्गी BHĀRGĪ,

भार्ङ्गी BHĀRṄGĪ

Clerodendrum serratum (Linn.) Moon; *Bhāraṅgi*–भारंगी H.

Synonyms : **पद्मा** and **फञ्जी.**

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 142; *Vi.* **8**. 158; *Ci.* **3**. 313; **6**. 42; **7**. 111; **8**. 171; **10**. 20, 41, 44; **11**. 36; **16**. 120; **17**. 102, 109, 110; **18**. 47, 51, 54, 58, 63, 112, 127, 158, 178; **23**. 95; **26**. 153, 167, 283; *Ka.* **7**. 14; *Si.* **4**. 3, 12.

S. S. *Su.* **38**. 15, 21; **39**. 6; *Ci.* **6**. 13; **12**. 5; **15**. 19; **17**. 44; **18**. 5, 13, 40; **37**. 12, 19, 36, 39; *Ka.* **5**. 69; **6**. 15; *U.* **39**. 191, 195, 221; **41**. 47; **47**. 36; **51**. 21, 23, 33, 38, 43; **52**. 13, 20, 30, 33, 41; **57**. 7, 10; **61**. 34, 38, 40.

A. H. *Su.* **15**. 28, 30, 33; *Ci.* **1**. 62; **3**. 12, 14, 15, 62, 64, 95, 128, 159; **4**. 24, 32, 44, 46; **5**. 44, 51; **6**. 40; **8**. 49; **12**. 22, 25; **14**. 14, 17, 120, 121; **16**. 37; **19**. 81; *Ka.* **4**. 55, 63; *U.* **2**. 10, 49, 51, 76; **7**. 21; **24**. 51; **37**. 84; **39**. 170.

It appears that *C. indicum* (Linn.) Ktze. may have the same claim as *C. serratum* to be called by this name. It is also known as *Brahmayaṣṭi*–ब्रह्मयष्टी (*Vāmanahāṭi*–वामनहाटी B.).

Some other species such as *C. infortunatum* Linn. are also sometimes used in its place. It is, at the same time, also clear that at present none of these species are the sources of what is available in the market. It has been found that the stem-bark of certain tree species such as *Elaeodendron glaucum* Pers. and *Gardenia turgida* Roxb., or probably *Picrasma quassioides* Benn. are being used as *Bhārgī* since long which, however, on their own merits of possessing antispasmodic and febrifuge properties may serve as substitutes of real *Bhārgī* of the texts. *Padmā* and *Phañjī* now claimed to be synonyms of *Bhārgī* may also have come to be accepted as such although they might have been the names of other plants.

भिल्लोट BHILLOṬA,

भिल्लोटक BHILLOṬAKA,

भिल्लोदक BHILLODAKA

S. S. *Ci.* **24**. 15; *U.* **17**. 40.

Synonym : **बिम्बिलोट.**

Ḍalhaṇa has described it as a tree found in the Kedar mountains of the Himalayana region and having a fruit (winged) resembling *Kakubha* (*Arjuna*).[1] On the basis of this description, *Euonymus tingens* Wall. and *E. pendulous* Wall. growing in the Kedar hills, locally called *Bhambeli*–भम्बेली, *Roini*–रोइनी and *Kuṁku*–कुंकु and also used in eye diseases especially in the South was identified as *Bimbiloṭa* or *Bhilloṭa* by the author. This diagosis was disclosed by him in his report submitted to the Government of India on his tour to Kedar valley in 1962. The correct version in S. S. *Ci.* **24**. 15 should be **भिल्लोटक** instead of **भिल्लोदक.**

भीरुक BHĪRUKA

S. S. *Su.* **45**. 150, 152.

A variety of Ikṣu.

See–**इक्षु.**

भुजङ्गपुष्प BHUJAṄGAPUṢPA

S. S. *U.* **46**. 17; **47**. 32, 38.

1. **(क) बिम्बीलोटाख्यो हिमाद्रिजो वृक्षः** (S. S. *U.* **12**. 11), **(ख) भिल्लोदकं पर्वते केदारभूमौ प्रसिद्धम्** (S. S. *Ci.* **24**. 15), **(ग) भिल्लोटको हिमवदासन्नभूमिजः ककुभानुकारिफलो वृक्षविशेषः** (S. S. *U.* **17**. 40).

See synonym–नागकेशर.

भूकदम्ब BHŪKADAMBA

A. H. *Ci.* **12.** 20; *U.* **22.** 22.

See synonym–श्रावणी.

भूकन्द BHŪKANDA

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 114.

Terrestrial mush-rooms may be called by this name in general.

See–छत्रजाति.

भूतकेशी BHŪTAKEŚĪ

S. S. *U.* **60.** 47.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 30; *U.* **5.** 2.

Many alpine herbs after being buried under snow die down and decay leaving only their roots usually covered by a mat of hair-like fibers which are vascular remnants of their leaves. Several of them such as species of *Nardostachys, Selinium* and *Corydalis* etc. have similar appearance and are likely to be called by the names of *Bhūtakeśī, Pūtanākeśī* and *Jaṭilā.* Ḍalhaṇa has identified *Bhūtakeśī* and *Jaṭilā* with *Māṁsī*, which too exists in more than one variety known as *Māṁsī, Gandhamāṁsī*–गन्धमांसी and *Murā*–मुरा.

See synonyms–जटा, जटिला, पूतनाकेशी and मांसी.

भूतिक BHŪTIKA,

भूतीक BHŪTĪKA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 42; **14.** 32; *Sa.* **8.** 41; *Ci.* **3.** 266; **10.** 21; **13.** 108 (Va. वर्षाभू); **17.** 142 (Va. पूतीक); **19.** 23, 110; **26.** 84; *Si.* **3.** 64; **4.** 3; **11.** 24.

S. S. *Ci.* **37.** 19; *U.* **39.** 191; **51.** 27.

A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 139; **4.** 53; **9.** 6, 104; *Ka.* **3.** 14; **4.** 23, 55; *U.* **7.** 22.

These names are said to be used for *Yavānikā*–यवानिका and varieties of *Gandhatṛṇa*–गन्धतृण which have been discussed in detail under *Rohiṣa*–रोहिष.

See–रोहिष.

भूतृण BHŪTṚṆA

See–भूस्तृण.

भूनिम्ब BHŪNIMBA

C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 69; **10.** 20; **12.** 41; **15.** 132, 136, 181; **16.** 48; *Si.* **3.** 59; **4.** 19; **8.** 7.

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 8, 37; **37.** 30; **38.** 67; *U.* **39.** 223; **40.** 61, 62, 63; **61.** 35.

A. H. *Su.* **10.** 28; **15.** 17; *Ci.* **1.** 46, 53; **2.** 18; **8.** 160; **9.** 55; **10.** 37, 56; **12.** 26; **16.** 13; **17.** 39; **19.** 4, 33; *U.* **2.** 14; **7.** 22; **13.** 8.

It has been noted that *Andrographis paniculata* Nees is popularly known as *Bhūnima*–भूनीम in M. P. and Nagpur area and as *Cirāyatā*–चिरायता in the Bihar forests. *Kālamegha*–कालमेघ is another common name given to this plant. It indicates its use in place of *Kirātatikta*–किराततिक्त since long. Its use in liver complaints is also well known. It has also been identified with *Yavatiktā*–यवतिक्ता of the texts. Do all these facts hint at the possibility of *Andrographis* being *Bhūnimba* of the texts with *Yavatiktā* as its synonym ? If so, it will cease to be a synonym of *Kirātatikta* and be treated as an independent drug with *Bhūnimba* as its original name.

See synonym–किराततिक्त.

भूमिकदम्ब BHŪMIKADAMBA

S. S. *Ci.* **2.** 90.

See synonym–श्रावणी.

भूर्ज BHŪRJA,

भूर्जपत्र BHŪRJAPATRA,

भूर्जग्रन्थि BHŪRJAGRANTHI

Betula utilis D. Don; *Bhojapatra*–भोजपत्र H.

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 3, 14 (भौर्ज ग्रन्थि); *Vi.* **8.** 151; *Sa.* **8.** 59, 65, 70; *Ci.* **11.** 58; **21.** 124; **25.** 98; **26.** 226.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 11; *Ci.* **1.** 113; *Ka.* **6.** 3.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 19; **29.** 72; *Sa.* **1.** 86; *U.* **3.** 49; **18.** 28; **25.** 45; **35.** 26.

The corky paper-like bark of this tree is used and is known as *Bhūrjapatra*. The burls formed by a fungus on its old stem branches and known as *Bhujeḍā*–भुजेड़ा in Garhwala is the *Bhūrjagranthi*. From local sources it was gathered that it is one of the ingredients of an antifertility preparation.

भूस्तृण BHŪSTṚṆA,

भूतृण BHŪTṚṆA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 169; *Ni*. **2**. 2; *Vi*. **7**. 17; **8**. 149; *Ci*. **3**. 266.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 17; **46**. 221, 235.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 106; **15**. 30; *Ci*. **6**. 19.

This has been identified with a variety of *Gandhatṛṇa*-गन्धतृण or *Droṇapuṣpa*-द्रोणपुष्प. Discussion under *Rohiṣa* may be consulted.

See-रोहिष.

भृङ्ग BHṚṄGA

C. S. *Ci*. **24**. 179; *Ka*. **7**. 33.

S. S. *Ci*. **25**. 30; *Ka*. **8**. 54, 56; *U*. **47**. 52.

A. H. *Ci*. **3**. 48; **19**. 83; *Ka*. **2**. 13; *U*. **2**. 66; **13**. 34, 46; **16**. 57; **24**. 35; **39**. 174.

Bhṛṅga ordinarily means leaf but it has been used as synonym of *Bhṛṅgarāja*-भृङ्गराज and *Tvak*-त्वक्.

See-भृङ्गराज and त्वक्.

भृङ्गरज BHṚṄGARAJA,

भृङ्गराज BHṚṄGARĀJA

Eclipta alba Hassk.; *Bhāṅgarā*-भांगरा and *Bhaṅgraiyā*-भंगरइया H.

Synonyms : भृङ्ग and मार्कव.

C. S. *Ci*. **4**. 67; **18**. 116; **26**. 262; *Ka*. **1**. 28.

S. S. *Ci*. **25**. 28; *Ka*. **8**. 54, 56; *U*. **39**. 224; **51**. 29.

A. H. *U*. **24**. 37, 42; **39**. 162.

It appears that later on a different plant i.e. *Wedelia calendulacea* Less. was also used under the name of *Pita Bhṛṅgarāja*-पीत भृङ्गराज by the Vaidyas.

भृङ्गवृक्ष BHṚṄGAVṚKṢA

S. S. *U*. **35**. 4.

This is supposed to be the class name of trees whose leaves are used as *Vātahara* substances such as *Bilva* etc. [1]

1. वातहरबिल्वादिकानां भृङ्गाः पल्लवाः, तदुपयोगिका वृक्षाः—Ḍalhaṇa on S. S. *U*. **35**. 4.

म (MA)

मकुष्ठ MAKUṢṬHA,

मकुष्ठक MAKUṢṬHAKA

Phaseolus aconitifolius Jacq.; *Moṭha*-मोठ and *Moṭhī*-मोथी H.

C. S. *Su*. **26**. 112; **27**. 26; *Ci*. **3**. 189; **4**. 37; **8**. 116; **14**. 11, 94, 206 (Va.); **19**. 56; **29**. 51.

S. S. *Su*. **20**. 4; **46**. 27, 30; *U*. **39**. 149.

A. H. *Su*. **7**. 32.

मकूलक MAKŪLAKA

There is confusion between this and *Mukūlaka* and so the references of both have been given under *Mukūlaka* where a clarification also has been attempted.

See-मुकूलक.

मगधा MAGADHĀ,

मगधोद्भवा MAGADHODBHAVĀ

S. S. *U*. **11**. 14; **17**. 23, 25; **26**. 7; **40**. 180; **41**. 49; **47**. 30, 38 (2); **52**. 33, 44; **56**. 17 (2), 18.

A. H. *Ci*. **7**. 74; **8**. 34.

See synonym-पिप्पली.

मङ्गल्य MAṄGALYA

S. S. *Su*. **20**. 4; **46**. 27.

A variety of *Masūra*-मसूर described as yellowish white in colour (पाण्डुवर्ण).

See-मसूर.

मञ्जिष्ठा MAÑJIṢṬHĀ,

मञ्जिष्ठिका MAÑJIṢṬHIKĀ

Rubia cordifolia Linn.; *Majīṭha*-मजीठ H.

Synonyms : ताम्रवल्ली, योजनवल्ली, रक्तयष्टिका, रक्तालता, लोहितयष्टिका, लोहिता, लोहितिका and समङ्गा (?).

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 8, 16, 39; *Ni*. **4**. 29; *Sa*. **8**. 54; *Ci*. **3**. 257; **6**. 39; **7**. 65, 100, 120; **8**. 83; **9**. 43, 75; **11**. 44; **12**. 67; **14**. 160; **15**. 148, 159; **16**. 105; **17**. 145; **21**. 75; **23**. 50, 79, 185, 196; **25**. 112; **26**. 207, 232, 236, 268; **28**. 149, 161; **29**. 93, 107, 113, 114, 123, 134; **30**. 275; *Si*. **3**. 46; **10**. 20, 41; **12**. 27, 56.

S. S. *Su*. **12**. 26; **16**. 5; **38**. 45; **39**. 7; *Sa*. **10**. 57; *Ci*. **2**. 83;

3. 7, 58; **5**. 12; **6**. 9; **7**. 35; **8**. 40, 41; **9**. 47, 59; **11**. 8; **15**. 31; **16**. 14, 18; **17**. 8; **22**. 32; **25**. 16, 20, 38; **37**. 17; **38**. 26, 50, 52, 54, 105; *Ka*. **6**. 3, 8; **7**. 22; *U*. **9**. 13; **12**. 12; **17**. 89; **18**. 100; **21**. 48; **30**. 5; **39**. 225, 244, 251, 281, 305; **40**. 19, 69, 121; **52**. 23; **60**. 43; **61**. 31; **62**. 22, 27.

A. H. *Sa*. **1**. 61; **2**. 48; *Ci*. **3**. 102; **5**. 71; **10**. 48; **11**. 59; **12**. 18; **13**. 4; **19**. 50, 77; **21**. 60, 65, 75; **22**. 22, 28, 44; *Ka*. **4**. 37; *U*. **5**. 10, 45; **6**. 27; **13**. 4, 93; **14**. 25; **16**. 13; **18**. 8, 21, 44, 47; **22**. 85, 92; **25**. 60, 67; **30**. 34; **32**. 16, 17, 28, 29, 31; **34**. 63; **36**. 59, 65; **37**. 38, 71; **38**. 18.

See–**गण्डीर**.

मण्डूकपर्णी MAṆḌŪKAPARṆĪ

Centella asiatica (Linn.) Urban; Syn. *Hydrocotyle asiatica* Linn.; *Thulakuri*–**थुलकुरी** and *Vengasaga*–**वेंगसाग**.

Synonym : **मण्डूकी**.

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 50; **27**. 93; *Vi*. **8**. 150; *Sa*. **8**. 59, 70; *Ci*. **1**–1. 47, 57; **1**–3. 30; **11**. 92; **13**. 179; **23**. 224.

S. S. *Su*. **20**. 4; **42**. 18; **46**. 262, 264, 335; *Ci*. **9**. 5; **28**. 4.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 76; *Ci*. **3**. 120; *U*. **39**. 18, 44, 164.

This is somewhat similar to *Brāhmī*–**ब्राह्मी** in properties and hence it has been used as such in many parts of the country. Its tribal name *Vengasāga* (frog's vegetable) is also suggestive of its original name *Maṇḍūkaparṇī*.

See–**ब्राह्मी**.

मण्डूकपिप्पली MAṆḌŪKAPIPPALĪ

C. S. *Sa*. **8**. 70.

It may stand for one drug i.e. *Jalapippali*–**जलपिप्पली** or two i.e. *Maṇḍūkaparṇī* and *Pippalī*–**पिप्पली**.

मण्डूकी MAṆḌŪKĪ

S. S. *U*. **57**. 11.

A. H. *Ci*. **15**. 82; *U*. **1**. 43; **39**. 61.

See synonym–**मण्डूकपर्णी**.

मत्स्याक्षक MATSYĀKṢAKA,

मत्स्याख्यक MATSYĀKHYAKA

C. S. *Ci*. **1**–3. 23.

S. S. *Sa*. **10**. 68.

A. H. *U*. **1**. 48; **39**. 50.

The identity of *Matsyākṣaka* has not been decided with the result that in the Nighaṇṭus and the commentaries of the texts several drug names such as *Brāhmī*–**ब्राह्मी**, *Pattūra*–**पत्तूर**, *Aindrī*–**ऐन्द्री** and *Indrāṇī*–**इन्द्राणी** have been considered as its synonyms and the plants rightly or wrongly believed to be their sources have been indirectly suggested to be used in its place. Its utility as a nervine tonic and aquatic or semi-aquatic habitat appear to be the important features of *Matsyākṣaka*. Some plant species growing in near-aquatic environments such as those of *Hydrocotyle, Enhydra, Alternanthera* and *Polygonum* are consequently being used in its place. Bopadeva has mentioned that *Pattūra* and *Matsyākṣaka* which are different drugs have been used in A. H. under these very names and have no other synonyms. If this were correct, all other drug names mentioned above should be left out of consideration. Bhāvamiśra, while describing this drug, appears to identify it with *Enhydra fluctuans* Lour. called *Helañca*–**हेलञ्च** in Bengal while Cakra identifies it with *Śāliñca*–**शालिञ्च** which is the Bangalā name for *Alternanthera sessilis* (Linn.) R. Br. *Enhydrā* also considered as a nervine tonic in Bengal is, thus, better entitled to be identified as *Matsyākṣaka*.

मदन MADANA

Randia dumetorum Lam.; *Mainaphala*–**मैनफल** H.

Synonyms : **करहाट, गाल, पिण्डि, पिण्डीतक, फल** and **राठ**.

C. S. *Su*. **1**. 80, 83; **2**. 6, 11; **3**. 2; **4**. 25, 26; **15**. 8. 9; **23**. 9; **25**. 39; *Vi*. **7**. 17 (2), 18; **8**. 143, 158; *Sa*. **8**. 70; *Ci*. **3**. 228, 242, 243, 245, 246, 248, 253; **4**. 59, 60; **7**. 43, 46, 91; **14**. 55, 132; **15**. 180; **18**. 83; **21**. 50, 51; **22**. 49; **23**. 56; **26**. 153, 156; **27**. 33; **28**. 153; *Ka*. **1**. full chapter; **7**. 72; *Si*. **3**. 37, 55, 65; **4**. 8, 12, 16; **9**. 13; **11**. 12, 22; **12**. 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 41, 53.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 5, 19; **39**. 2; **43**. 2; *Ci*. **14**. 11; **17**. 37; **18**. 13; **19**. 65; **22**. 31, 32; **31**. 5; **34**. 10; **37**. 8, 11, 23, 40, 46; **38**. 26, 43, 47, 60, 67, 71, 106; *Ka*. **1**. 41; **7**. 15, 34; *Sa*. **10**. 4; *U*. **55**. 49, 51; **65**. 23.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 1, 3; **21**. 14; *Sa*. **1**. 88; *Ci*. **1**. 119, 120, 123; **3**. 26; **8**. 89; **19**. 59; **21**. 78; *Ka*. **1**. 1; **4**. 18, 38, 59, 62; *U*. **3**. 55;

9. 30; **18.** 50; **20.** 8; **22.** 41; **25.** 45, 58; **28.** 35; **32.** 25; **37.** 75; **38.** 22 (2).

The position of the synonyms of *Madana* mentioned above has been discussed in their own places.

मदनक MADANAKA

Lawsonia inermis Linn.; *Mehadi*-मेहदी H.

C. S. *Ci.* **28.** 152 (**मदनकप्रवैः** or **मदनपल्लवैः**).

A. H. *Ci.* **21.** 79.

See-**मदयन्ती.**

मदनीयहेतु MADANĪYAHETU

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 37.

See synonym-**धातकी.**

मदयन्तिका MADAYANTIKĀ,

मदयन्ती MADAYANTĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **8.** 129; **10.** 21; **26.** 269; **29.** 111; **30.** 55.

S. S. *Ci.* **2.** 91; **9.** 34; *Ka.* **1.** 65; *U.* **61.** 36.

A. H. *Ci.* **2.** 27; *U.* **7.** 22; **22.** 107; **34.** 32.

Ḍalhaṇa has identified it with *Mehadi*-**मेहदी** i.e. *Lawsonia inermis* Linn. or with *Mallikā*-**मल्लिका** which is usually considered to be a *Jasminum species* called *Belā*-**बेला.**

See-**नवमालिका, मदनक, मल्लिका** and **मोदयन्ती.**

मदा MADĀ

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 149.

See synonym-**धातकी.**

मधु MADHU,

मधुक MADHUKA,

मधुकाह्व MADHUKĀHVA

Glycyrrhiza glabra Linn.; *Mulethī*-**मुलेठी** and *Jethīmadhu*-**जेठीमधु** H.

Synonyms : **अतिरसा** (?), **क्लीतक, मधुयष्टिका, मधुयष्टी, यष्टिमधु, यष्टी** and **यष्ट्याह्व.**

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 6; **3.** 20, 21; **4.** 1, 5, 8, 9, 14, 21, 23, 25, 34, 44, 46; **5.** 18, 60; **15.** 8; **25.** 39; *Vi.* **8.** 143; *Sa.* **8.** 34, 41 (2), 73; *Ci.* **1**-1. 48, 57, 75, 76; **1**-2. 15; **1**-3. 29, 44; **2**-1. 28, 35; **2**-2. 6, 21; **2**-3. 18; **3.** 205, 228, 243, 246, 247, 249, 250, 252, 253, 258; **4.** 60, 68, 95, 101, 102; **5.** 115, 132, 145; **7.** 43, 44,

47, 48, 133; **8.** 72, 75, 77, 78, 79, 83, 85, 90, 91, 111, 176; **9.** 70; **10.** 30; **11.** 20, 21, 27, 36, 48, 73, 92; **13.** 101; **14.** 132, 215, 216, 217, 221, 230; **15.** 159, 190; **16.** 53, 137; **17.** 115; **18.** 69, 71, 135, 145, 176; **19.** 69, 73, 89, 94; **21.** 50, 55, 56, 71, 73, 76, 77, 79, 81, 89, 93, 96, 97; **22.** 43; **23.** 52, 55 (Va.), 80 (Va.), 95, 101, 188, 201, 222, 244; **25.** 46, 47, 64, 76, 85, 91; **26.** 53, 70, 87, 94, 140, 163, 171, 236, 239, 248, 265, 267, 274, 276; **28.** 95, 161; **29.** 55, 71, 72, 96, 103, 116, 117, 121, 131, 133, 134, 146; **30.** 60, 78, 92, 98, 119, 263, 272, 278; *Ka.* **1.** 13; **2.** 8; **3.** 22; **4.** 5, 7; **5.** 7; **6.** 5; **7.** 16; *Si.* **3.** 37, 48, 51, 52; **4.** 8, 12; **6.** 66; **7.** 12, 52; **9.** 13; **10.** 14, 20, 27, 40, 41; **11.** 22, 34; **12.** 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 54, 55, 56.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 19, 21, 22; **12.** 27; **14.** 37; **16.** 6; **27.** 13, 14, 18, 19; **36.** 3; **38.** 27, 31, 35, 39, 41, 46, 48, 52; **43.** 4; *Ci.* **1.** 95, 98; **2.** 38, 44, 75, 82, 93; **3.** 7, 57; **5.** 7, 8, 10, 12; **7.** 11, 35; **8.** 18, 43; **9.** 7, 8; **11.** 9; **15.** 43; **16.** 8, 10, 14, 17; **17.** 8, 10; **19.** 32; **22.** 12; **24.** 27; **25.** 20; **28.** 22; **31.** 5 (**मधूक**); **33.** 15; **37.** 27; **38.** 25, 54, 55, 92, 93, 94, 101, 104; *Ka.* **1.** 61, 82, 85; **2.** 42, 47; **5.** 61; **6.** 3, 15; **8.** 112, 131, 132; *Sa.* **10.** 30, 45, 57 (2), 59, 60, 62, 64, 65; *U.* **5.** 20 (**मधु**); **9.** 14; **10.** 7; **11.** 7; **12.** 10, 19, 20, 22, 31, 48; **15.** 15; **17.** 15, 17, 35, 39, 45, 89, 91, 92; **18.** 94, 103; **19.** 14, 15; **21.** 30, 36, 37, 48; **24.** 28, 29, 40; **26.** 20, 34, 35, 40; **30.** 4; **34.** 6; **39.** 180, 210, 291; **40.** 67, 70, 73, 77, 80, 92, 95, 99, 120, 123, 127, 149; **43.** 15, 17; **45.** 15, 25, 26, 32; **47.** 33, 35; **48.** 28; **52.** 16, 21 (**मधुकाह्वा**); **55.** 24; **58.** 36, 57, 63; **62.** 28.

A. H. *Su.* **9.** 27; **10.** 24; **15.** 1, 3, 8, 14, 38, 41; **20.** 37; **21.** 14; **22.** 20; **29.** 55; **30.** 34; *Sa.* **1.** 62; **2.** 5, 54, 57; *Ci.* **1.** 6, 55, 89, 120, 123, 153; **2.** 12; **3.** 26, 68, 80, 85, 106; **4.** 37; **5.** 16, 18, 37, 41, 42, 68, 71, 72, 79; **6.** 45, 47, 49; **8.** 89, 130; **9.** 71; **11.** 24; **13.** 11; **14.** 66; **16.** 30, 56; **18.** 21; **19.** 89; **21.** 22; **22.** 28; *Ka.* **3.** 37; **4.** 34, 59, 63; *U.* **1.** 38, 55; **3.** 52; **9.** 22, 30; **11.** 12, 44; **13.** 3, 5, 15, 23, 56, 60; **14.** 26, 27; **16.** 13, 16, 23, 43; **18.** 20, 47, 63; **22.** 6; **24.** 26, 40, 44, 47; **25.** 54, 67; **26.** 55; **27.** 36; **28.** 35; **32.** 24; **34.** 37, 47, 51, 60, 64; **35.** 19, 23, 25; **36.** 65, 89; **39.** 42, 46, 60, 137; **40.** 15, 18, 28.

मधुपर्णिका MADHUPARṆIKĀ,

मधुपर्णी MADHUPARṆĪ

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 5, 21; *Vi*. **8**. 146; *Ci*. **26**. 69; **29**. 71, 91, 116.
S. S. *Su*. **16**. 44; **27**. 17; *Sa*. **10**. 61.
A. H. *Sa*. **2**. 56; *Ci*. **19**. 91; **22**. 42.

Besides *Guḍūci*-गुडूची sometimes other drugs such as *Madhuka*-मधुक, *Vikaṅkata*-विकङ्कत, *Kāśmarya*-काश्मर्य, *Nīlinī*-नीलिनी and *Drākṣā*-द्राक्षा etc. have been recommended to be used in its place. It has been used in preparations useful in *Vāta*, *Vātarakta* and skin diseases.

See synonym-गुडूची.

मधुफला MADHUPHALĀ

A. H. *Ci*. **8**. 149.

See synonym-द्राक्षा.

मधुयष्टिका MADHUYAṢṬIKĀ,
मधुयष्टी MADHUYAṢṬĪ

C. S. *Ci*. **16**. 99; **23**. 195; **28**. 164; **29**. 91, 106, 116.
S. S. *Ci*. **2**. 48.
A. H. *Sa*. **2**. 55, 59; *Ci*. **2**. 28; **22**. 41; *Ka*. **1**. 7; **4**. 14, 29; *U*. **13**. 12; **14**. 25; **22**. 31; **24**. 52; **25**. 52.

See synonym-मधुक.

मधुर द्रुमाः MADHURA DRUMĀḤ

S. S. *U*. **28**. 5.

Trees like *Madhūka*-मधूक, *Rājādana*-राजादन etc. may be included under this group name.

मधुरवल्लीफल MADHURAVALLĪPHALA

S. S. *Su*. **21**. 23.

This is explained as either (1) Sweet fruits like those of *Tāla*-ताल and *Nārikela*-नारिकेल etc. and (2) Cucurbitaceous fruits or only sweet Cucurbitaceous fruits such as *Kūṣmāṇḍa*-कुष्माण्ड etc.

मधुरसा MADHURASĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 257; **16**. 61; **17**. 106.
S. S. *Su*. **38**. 26; *Ci*. **17**. 44; *U*. **19**. 14; **26**. 35; **49**. 28.
A. H. *Su*. **15**. 17; *Ci*. **4**. 31; **19**. 41.

See-मधुस्रवा and मूर्वा.

मधुरा MADHURĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 257.

See synonym-काकोली.

मधुवल्ली MADHUVALLĪ

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 146.

It is usually supposed to be *Drākṣā*.

See-द्राक्षा.

मधुशिग्रु MADHUŚIGRU

C. S. *Ni*. **2**. 2; *Vi*. **7**. 17; **8**. 149; *Ci*. **10**. 31; **13**. 155 (Va.); **15**. 135, 139; **26**. 235; **29**. 150.
S. S. *Su*. **38**. 8; **42**. 18; **46**. 221, 237, 283, 289; *Ci*. **5**. 7, 10; **16**. 30, 35; **31**. 5; *Ka*. **6**. 3.
A. H. *Ci*. **10**. 34; **13**. 10, 22; **22**. 37; *U*. **3**. 45; **16**. 11.

See-शिग्रु.

मधुस्रवा MADHUSRAVĀ

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 15.

Madhurasā-मधुरसा and *Madhusravā*-मधुस्रवा have been usually accepted as synonyms of *Mūrvā*-मूर्वा. But these names appear to be appropriate for *Maerua arenaria* Hook f. and Th. only whose older, thick, and more or less fleshy roots are sweet in taste, although in the young plants they are slightly bitter and pungent like those of real *Mūrvā*. *Pīluparṇī*-पीलुपर्णी and *Moraṭā*-मोरटा are also suitable names for this so called *Mūrvā* substitute (*Maerua*).

See synonym-मूर्वा.

मधूक MADHŪKA

Madhuca indica J. F. Gmel., *Mahuā*-महुआ H.

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 20; **4**. 32, 41, 44; **13**. 9; **25**. 49 (2); **27**. 125; *Vi*. **8**. 9, 143; *Sa*. **8**. 13; *Ci*. **1**-1. 57; **1**-4. 14; **2**-1. 28; **2**-2. 18; **3**. 206, 257; **4**. 33, 81, 94, 104; **5**. 123; **11**. 20, 27, 71; **15**. 147, 151; **16**. 109; **18**. 83; **19**. 94; **23**. 56, 80, 188, 201; **26**. 87, 161, 168, 179; **29**. 96; **30**. 97 (Va.); *Ka*. **5**. 10; *Si*. **3**. 51; **6**. 52; **7**. 12; **10**. 40; **11**. 23; **12**. 36, 56.

S. S. *Su*. **2**. 4; **16**. 45; **27**. 18; **38**. 39, 48; **39**. 6; **42**. 18; **45**. 121, 191; **46**. 182, 186, 387; *Ci*. **3**. 6; **18**. 10, 23; **22**. 69; **24**. 7; **31**. 5; *Ka*. **5**. 82; *U*. **11**. 6; **12**. 33, 34, 41; **15**. 14; **17**. 41; **21**. 47; **39**. 173, 294; **45**. 19; **46**. 15; **47**. 30, 45, 46; **48**. 26; **50**. 24.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 119; **9**. 26; **10**. 24; **15**. 4, 11, 41; *Ci*. **1**. 55, 67;

2. 46; 3. 80, 81, 85; 7. 45; 10. 47, 51; 13. 16; 22. 7; *Ka*. 1. 45; 3. 28; *U*. 5. 19, 20 (मधु); 11. 47; 13. 75; 24. 54; 34. 47; 35. 23.

The synonym *Madhu*-मधु may be used for *Madhuka*-मधुक or *Madhūka*-मधूक.

मधूकपुष्पी MADHŪKAPUṢPĪ

C. S. *Vi*. 8. 146.

Other species of *Madhuca* i.e. *M. butyracea* (Roxb.) Macbride, etc. may be substituted for *Madhūka* and called *Madhūkapuṣpī*.

मधूरिका MADHŪRIKĀ,
मधूलिका MADHŪLIKĀ,
मधूली MADHŪLĪ

C. S. *Su*. 27. 21 (मधूली), 187 (मधूलिका सुराभेद); *Vi*. 8. 146; *Ci*. 17. 110; *Ka*. 4. 12; *Si*. 12. 54, 55, 56.

S. S. *Su*. 42. 18; 45. 179 (मधूलिका); 46. 21, 25 (मधूली); *Ci*. 3. 61; 38. 28; *U*. 24. 28; 35. 5; 39. 294; 51. 21; 52. 33.

A. H. *Ci*. 4. 35; *Ka*. 1. 37; *U*. 2. 51.

What has been said earlier about *Madhūlī* and *Madhūlikā* under *Nandīmukhī* and *Nṛtyakuṇḍaka* may now be further supplemented and summarised as here under :—

1. These were originally the names of a cereal food grain obtained from *Eleusine carocana* Gaertn. popularly known, at present, as *Rāgī*-रागी (in South India), *Maḍuā*-मडुआ (in North India), *Nācaṇī*-नाचणी (in Maharashtra) and Finger Millet (in Eng.). It is said to be of Indian or African origin and is believed to be the cultigen of a wild species *Eleusine indica* Gaertn., the *Nandīmukhī* of the texts. *Madhūlī* has been mentioned both in C. S. and S. S. and their respective commentators Cakra and Ḍalhaṇa have described it by other old names *Markaṭahasta* (Tṛṇa)-मर्कटहस्त (तृण) and its other derivatives *Markaṭa* and *Markaṭikā*. It appears that they were not sure about the identity of the plant and, therefore, they alternatively suggested the use in its place of a smaller seed variety of wheat called *Piśikā*-पीशीका in its native place Madhyadeśa. It also appears that the doubt existed even earlier in the time of Vāgbhaṭa who omitted to mention the name of *Madhūlī* in the food grain group in A. H. and included only its variety *Nandīmukhī* in it. This controversy has also affected the explanation offered by Cakra and Ḍalhaṇa about the *Madhūlikā* variety of *Surā* (C. S. *Su*. 27. 187 and S. S. *Su*. 45. 179). It may be remembered that a fermented drink or beer is still prepared from the *Rāgī* grain in some parts of Bombay and in the Himalayan tracts. This centuries old wrong conception now appears to have taken a firm root but on the wrong side. Bhāvamiśra has described *Madhūlī* and *Nandīmukhī* as merely varieties of wheat while Rājanighaṇṭu describes it under the name of *Rāgī* without making any reference to its older name *Madhūlī* and its variety *Nandīmukhī*.

2. *Nandīmukhī* recognised by Ḍalhaṇa as a variety of *Madhūlī* may now be identified as *Eleusine indica* Gaertn. which is popularly known as *Nandiā*-नन्दिया (in Uriya), *Thippā Rāgī* (in Tamil), *Mahāra Nācaṇī* (in Maharashtra) and Crab grass (in Eng.). Its identification with *Yavikā*-यविका by Cakra, therefore, need not be accepted.

3. *Timira*-तिमिर and *Nṛtyakuṇḍaka* have now been identified with another allied plant, *Dactyloctenium aegyptium* Beauv. Syn. *Eleusine aegyptiaca* Desf. called *Makarā*-मकरा H. and *Ṭamiḍā*-टमिड़ा Tam. A veiled support to this view can also be found in the comments of Ḍalhaṇa where he has described *Timira* as some thing allied to *Rāgī* (नवरागिपत्रः) and *Nṛtyakuṇḍaka* as *Markaṭaka*. Its medicinal qualities as a diuretic drug useful in kidney troubles combined with its utility in the treatment of dysopnea (श्वास) and cough (कास) like that of *Madhūlī* in the texts indirectly point to its affinity with *Madhūlī*. The close botanical affinity existing among the three plant species mentioned above does not lack traditional support as well. Their present popular names *Makarā* H., Finger grass, *Nācaṇī*, *Nandiā*, *Ṭamiḍā* and even *Maḍuā* or *Manḍalā* are probably derived from their Sanskrit equivalents, *Markaṭa*, *Hastatṛṇa*, *Nṛtyakuṇḍaka*, *Nandīmukhī*, *Timira* and *Madhūlī* respectively. The old name *Markaṭahastatṛṇa* being equally appropriate for all the three species due to their digitate spikes, appears to have been used as a common name for all and the same appears to be the case for the present

popular name *Makarā* or *Makra*. Thus, the deterioration in our knowledge of *Madhūlī* and its other relatives as drug plants has reached a deplorable limit where they have been totally forgotten and they have been substituted by *Godhūma, Madhuka, Gudūci* and *Mūrvā*. Contrary to this, the present status of *Rāgī* crop tells a different story. It is one of great possibilities of development in our traditional foods and drugs if subjected to modern methods of plant breeding and cultivation as in case of *Rāgī*. Numerous races of *Rāgī* are at present under cultivation and a number of improved strains have been evolved as a result of breeding and selection. It is the principal food grain of the agricultural classes in Mysore, Madras, Bombay and in the hill districts of northern India. It has been found that the nutritive value of *Rāgī* is higher than that of rice and equal to that of wheat. Study on *Rāgī* protien has established its traditional reputation as a nutritious and sustaining food. Its excellent storage properties, increasing industrial use of its malt extracts and some other advantages as food and fodder have considerably enhanced its reputation as a food grain crop.

See–**तिमिर, नन्दीमुखी** and **नृत्तकुण्डक.**

मध्वालुक MADHVĀLUKA

S. S. *Su.* **46**. 298.

It is some sweet variety of *Dioscorea* tuber. It has been identified by some as an elongated variety of what is called *Suthanī*–**सुथनी.**

मन्दारी MANDĀRĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **19**. 63.

It is either *Arka*–**अर्क** or *Pāribhadra*–**पारिभद्र.**

मयूरक MAYŪRAKA

C. S. *Ci.* **12**. 23; **23**. 57.

S. S. *Su.* **36**. 18; **38**. 15; *Ci.* **5**. 7; **23**. 15.

A. H. *Ci.* **2**. 104; **8**. 104; **19**. 75.

See synonym–**अपामार्ग.**

मरिच MARICA

Piper nigrum Linn.; *Kālī Mirca*–**काली मिर्च,** *Marica*–**मरिच** H.

Synonyms : **ऊषण, कटु, तीक्ष्ण** and **वल्लीज.**

C. S. *Su.* **2**. 2, 22; **3**. 11 (2); **4**. 6, 15, 27, 45; **27**. 293; *Vi.* **8**. 149, 158; *Ci.* **2**–1. 30; **2**–2. 23; **2**–4. 10, 20; **3**. 250; **6**. 42; **7**. 48 (Va. मधुक), 74, 87, 117; **8**. 142, 145; **9**. 72, 74; **11**. 40, 67, 74, 86; **12**. 32, 36; **14**. 93, 140, 159, 207; **15**. 102, 108, 121, 165, 169; **16**. 129; **17**. 98, 110; **18**. 71, 73, 90, 104, 180; **19**. 113, 116; **20**. 39; **23**. 50, 183, 193 (**सित मरिच**); **24**. 23, 127, 128, 175, 179, 181; **26**. 138, 190, 215, 218, 243, 244, 245, 259; **30**. 72, 91; *Ka.* **7**. 14, 24, 39; **12**. 21; *Si.* **8**. 41; **9**. 22.

S. S. *Su.* **20**. 12; **38**. 21, 57; **39**. 5; **44**. 9, 17, 49, 64; **46**. 221, 224 (**सित मरिच**), 365; *Ci.* **5**. 18; **6**. 15; **7**. 14; **9**. 7, 10; **11**. 10; **17**. 41; **19**. 58; **20**. 24; **22**. 53; **23**. 15; **25**. 23; **37**. 37; *Ka.* **6**. 3; *Sa.* **10**. 22, 45; *U.* **12**. 16, 28, 29, 51; **17**. 7, 99; **18**. 96, 98, 105; **19**. 14; **39**. 187; **40**. 148; **42**. 60, 71, 93; **46**. 17; **47**. 24, 30, 32, 38, 42, 45; **51**. 40, 44; **52**. 17, 20, 22, 37.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 161, 164, 165; **10**. 30; **15**. 33; *Ci.* **3**. 29, 48, 78, 98, 115, 142, 173; **4**. 32; **5**. 57, 58; **6**. 20, 21; **7**. 38, 41, 44, 97, 106; **8**. 65, 76, 83, 157, 158; **9**. 26, 40, 111, 116; **10**. 12, 14, 16; **11**. 25; **17**. 11; **19**. 70, 71, 73; **20**. 25; **21**. 59; *Ka.* **2**. 17; *U.* **3**. 49; **5**. 18, 36; **11**. 34, 43; **13**. 23, 25, 29, 42, 43, 44, 72, 75, 82, 85; **14**. 30; **16**. 2, 5 (**सित मरिच**), 26, 48, 52; **18**. 50; **20**. 21; **22**. 31, 49; **30**. 22; **36**. 71 (**सित मरिच**); **37**. 73; **40**. 19.

What is called *Sitamarica*–**सितमरिच** is either the seeds of *Śigru*–**शिग्रु** or the decorticated and dried *Marica* fruits.

See–**त्रिकटु** and **शिग्रु.**

मरुबक MARUBAKA

C. S. *Ka.* **1**. 26.

See–**फणिज्झक.**

मर्कट विष MARKAṬA VIṢA

C. S. *Ci.* **23**. 13.

An unidentified vegetable poison.

मर्कटी MARKAṬĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **9**. 52.

S. S. *U.* **29**. 7; **33**. 7.

A. H. *U.* **6**. 34.

See synonym–**कपिकच्छु.**

मलपू MALAPŪ,

मलयू MALAYŪ

C. S. *Ci*. **7**. 161, 165.

S. S. *Ci*. **8**. 50; **9**. 15.

A. H. *Ci*. **20**. 2, 5; *U*. **28**. 34.

See synonym-**काकोदुम्बरिका.**

मलय MALAYA,

मयलज MALAYAJA

S. S. *U*. **47**. 55.

A. H. *U*. **13**. 25.

See synonym-**चन्दन (श्वेत).**

मल्लिका MALLIKĀ

Jasminum sambac Ait.; *Belā*-**बेला.**

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 286.

A. H. *Su*. **3**. 40; **24**. 21; *Ci*. **7**. 82.

See-**मदयन्ती.**

मसूर MASŪRA,

मसूरदल MASŪRADALA,

मसूरविदल MASŪRAVIDALA

Lens culinaris Medic.; *Masuḍhī*-**मसुढ़ी** and *Masurī*-**मसुरी** H.

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 27, 28; *Ci*. **3**. 189; **4**. 37, 46; **5**. 116; **7**. 137 (**मसूर विदल**); **14**. 205, 206; **16**. 42; **19**. 56; **20**. 37; **21**. 59, 79, 110; **22**. 31; **25**. 60; **29**. 51, 134; **30**. 258; *Si*. **8**. 37, 38, 39.

S. S. *Su*. **7**. 10; **20**. 4; **21**. 18; **46**. 27, 30, 332, 369; *U*. **7**. 3; **39**. 149.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 17; **25**. 6, 30; **29**. 34; *Ci*. **2**. 18; **13**. 12; **18**. 7; **19**. 25; **22**. 29; *U*. **32**. 17, 19.

Two varieties of *Masūra* have been recorded of which there is a *Pāṇḍu varṇa* (yellowish white) variety known as *Maṅgalya*.

See-**मसूर विदला.**

मसूरविदला MASŪRAVIDALĀ

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 144; *Ka*. **11**. 13.

A. H. *Ci*. **1**. 89 (**मसूरदला**).

Masūradala and *Masūravidala* have been interpretted to be either the leaves and decorticated seeds of *Masūra* or as synonyms of *Masūravidalā* which is supposed to stand, according to Bopadeva, for *Śyāmā Trivṛt*-**श्यामा त्रिवृत्**, while Cakra identifies it with *Śyāmālatā*-**श्यामालता**, which according to him, may be different from *Śyāma*, the *Śyāma mūla* variety of *Trivṛt*. There is still another suggestion. *Masūravidalā* may be an appropriate name for *Ipomoea pes-caprae* Sw. which, according to us, may be *Chagalāntrī*-**छगलान्त्री**. It has bilobed leaves looking like the two split up cotyledons of pulses.

See-**छगलान्त्री, त्रिवृता, मसूर, श्यामा** and **महाश्यामा.**

महती श्रावणी MAHATĪ ŚRĀVAṆĪ

C. S. *Ka*. **7**. 17.

See-**महाश्रावणी** and **श्रावणी.**

महत् त्रिवृत् MAHAT TRIVṚT

S. S. *Su*. **44**. 6.

See-**श्यामा** and **महाश्यामा.**

महद्व्याघ्री MAHADVYĀGHRĪ

A. H. *Su*. **10**. 30.

See synonym-**बृहती.**

महाकरम्भ MAHĀKARAMBHA

S. S. *Ka*. **2**. 5.

It may be a bigger variety of *Karambha*-**करम्भ** which has not been identified, although the possibilities for these to be spadix bearing plants of Araceae have been suggested.

See-**करम्भ** and **महाद्रोणा.**

महाजालिनी MAHĀJĀLINĪ

C. S. *Ka*. **3**. 16; **4**. 2.

See synonym-**धामार्गव.**

महादूषक MAHĀDŪṢAKA

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 3.

A variety of *Śāli*.

महाद्रोणा MAHĀDROṆĀ

A. H. *U*. **36**. 92.

Droṇā and *Mahādroṇā* appear to belong to plants possessing spadix inflorescence which has the appearance of a *Droṇa*-**द्रोण**. They might be the plants of family Araceae such as those of *Arisaema* species or the like. *Karambha* and

Mahākarambha which may also be the same or similar in possessing *Droṇa* like inflorescence.

See-करम्भ, कुतुम्बक, द्रोणा and महाकरम्भ.

महानिम्ब MAHĀNIMBA

Melia azedarach Linn.; *Bakāin*-बकाइन H.; *Dreka*-द्रेक P.

Synonyms : अज्जीव, पिचुमर्द and महापिचुमन्द.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 22.

महापत्र MAHĀPATRA

C. S. *Ci.* **14.** 125.

See synonym-**माणक.**

महापिचुमन्द MAHĀPICUMANDA

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 161.

See synonym-**महानिम्ब.**

महापुरुषदन्ता MAHĀPURUṢADANTĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **9.** 52.

A. H. *U.* **6.** 36.

It is a synonym of *Mahāmedā*-महामेदा or *Śatāvarī*-शतावरी.

महामाष MAHĀMĀṢA

S. S. *Su.* **21.** 22.

A variety of *Māṣa.*

महामेदा MAHĀMEDĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 1; *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **1**-4. 6; **3.** 257; **26.** 167; **28.** 158; **29.** 61, 64, 93; *Ka.* **4.** 12; *Si.* **12.** 54, 55, 56.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 34; *Ci.* **37.** 11, 16; **38.** 28.

A. H. *Ka.* **1.** 37; *U.* **24.** 51.

This is one of the *Aṣṭavarga*-अष्टवर्ग (group of eight) drugs. At present, fleshy roots of *Polygonatum verticillatum* Allioni are being used in its place.

See-**मेदाद्वय.**

महाविष MAHĀVIṢA

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5, 17.

One of the poisonous tubers.

महावृक्ष MAHĀVṚKṢA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 4; *Vi.* **8.** 144; *Ka.* **1.** 5; **10.** 20.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 3; **44.** 82; *Ci.* **14.** 8, 10, 11, 12; *Ka.* **6.** 3; *Sa.* **10.** 21 (2); *U.* **21.** 45; **41.** 48.

A. H. *Su.* **30.** 9.

See synonym-**स्नुही.**

महावेगवती MAHĀVEGAVATĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **30.** 5.

It is one of the *Soma* like powerful drugs.

महाव्रीहि MAHĀVRĪHI

C. S. *Ni.* **4.** 5.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 8.

A variety of *Vrīhi.*

महाशालि MAHĀŚĀLI

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 7, 10; *Ci.* **14.** 96; **21.** 113.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 4.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 1.

A variety of *Śāli.*

महाशूक MAHĀŚŪKA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 3.

A variety of *Śāli.*

महाश्यामा MAHĀŚYĀMĀ

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 29.

It may be a variety of *Vṛddhadāruka*-वृद्धदारुक mentioned under the name of *Mahat trivṛt*-महत् त्रिवृत् by Suśruta which may be *Argyreia speciosa* Sweet Syn. *Lettsomia nervosa* Roxb., *Ghāvapattā*-घावपत्ता H., or *Ipomoea pes-caprae* Sw.

See-**मसूरविदला.**

महाश्रावणी MAHĀŚRĀVAṆĪ

Synonym : **महती श्रावणी.**

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **1**-4. 6; **2**-2. 21 (**श्रावणी द्वय**); **3.** 257; **28.** 159.

S. S. *Ci.* **30.** 5, 22, 33.

See-**श्रावणी.**

महाश्वेता MAHĀŚVETĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 27; *Si.* **9.** 93.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 15.

A. H. *U.* **3.** 46.

See-**श्वेता.**

महाषष्ठिक MAHĀṢAṢṬIKA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 7.

A variety of *Ṣaṣṭika.*

महासहा MAHĀSAHĀ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 143, 146; *Ka.* **4.** 15; *Si.* **12.** 55.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 4; **46.** 48 (**सहाह्वय**); *Ci.* **2.** 39 (**सहे**); *Sa.* **10.** 57; *U.* **31.** 8 (**सहे**); **40.** 40 (**द्वे सहे**); **42.** 113.

A. H. *U.* **2.** 41.

See-**सहा.**

महासुगन्धा MAHĀSUGANDHĀ

S. S. *U.* **26.** 41.

See-**सुगन्धा.**

महासोम MAHĀSOMA

S. S. *Ci.* **29.** 6, 13, 20, 26, 31.

A variety of *Soma.*

See-**सोम.**

महिका MAHIKĀ

A. H. *U.* **30.** 18 (Va.).

The correct version here is *Nahikā*-**नहिका.**

See-**नहिका.**

महिषशूक MAHIṢAŚŪKA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 4.

A variety of *Śāli,* known as *Tilavāsī*-**तिलवासी** in M. P. according to Ḍalhaṇa.

महिषाक्ष MAHIṢĀKṢA

A. H. *U.* **28.** 42.

See synonym-**गुग्गुलु.**

महीकदम्ब MAHĪKADAMBA

S. S. *Ci.* **17.** 15; *U.* **41.** 47.

See synonym-**श्रावणी.**

महैला MAHAILĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **28.** 161 (Va.).

It is either equivalent to *Bṛhadelā*-**बृहदेला** or only *Elā*-**एला,** the version being *Sahailā*-**सहैला.**

महौषध MAHAUṢADHA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 18; **24.** 48; *Sa.* **8.** 87; *Ci.* **3.** 208; **12.** 25, 41; **18.** 87; **19.** 60; **26.** 84, 224.

S. S. *Su.* **36.** 2; **44.** 8; *Ci.* **11.** 5; **23.** 15; **34.** 10; *Ka.* **1.** 83; *U.* **9.** 23; **11.** 13; **40.** 38, 44; **47.** 25.

A. H. *Ci.* **5.** 54; **8.** 35, 61, 158; **14.** 50; **16.** 7; **17.** 39; **21.** 57; *U.* **11.** 9; **16.** 29; **18.** 26; **22.** 57.

See synonym-**शुण्ठी.**

मांसी MĀṀSĪ

Nardostachys jatamansi DC.; *Māsī*-**मासी** Garh.; *Jaṭāmāsī*-**जटामासी** and *Bālachaḍa*-**बालछड़** H.

Synonyms : **जटा, जटिला, नलद** and **मांस्याह्वया.**

C. S. *Su.* **5.** 18; *Ci.* **7.** 87; **12.** 64; **14.** 232; **17.** 78; **18.** 69; **20.** 33; **23.** 54, 102, 190; **26.** 65, 208, 232; **28.** 152, 157; **29.** 93, 112, 131; *Ka.* **1.** 26.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 23; *Ci.* **2.** 75; **3.** 58; **15.** 31; **22.** 69; *Ka.* **2.** 51; **5.** 68; **6.** 16; *Sa.* **10.** 45; *U.* **18.** 98; **52.** 21.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 14, 43; **22.** 20; *Ci.* **3.** 68; **4.** 11; **8.** 131; **17.** 23; **21.** 78; **22.** 42; *U.* **5.** 18; **13.** 23; **16.** 4; **22.** 92; **24.** 41; **26.** 55; **35.** 25, 39.

मांस्याह्वया MĀṀSYĀHVAYĀ

S. S. *Ci.* **2.** 39.

See synonym-**मांसी.**

मागध MĀGADHA,

मागधिका MĀGADHIKĀ,

मागधी MĀGADHĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 67, 140; **12.** 22; **20.** 28; **22.** 52; **26.** 11; *Ka.* **7.** 35; *Si.* **3.** 42; **6.** 42; **8.** 12.

S. S. *Ci.* **8.** 42, 43; **9.** 25; **17.** 43; **18.** 49; **37.** 13; **38.** 43, 64, 103, 104; *Ka.* **1.** 70; **5.** 67; *U.* **11.** 13; **14.** 4; **17.** 24; **25.** 43; **26.** 33; **39.** 211, 212, 218, 244; **40.** 153; **41.** 40, 41, 57; **42.** 97; **44.** 24; **47.** 51; **48.** 16; **49.** 32; **50.** 28; **51.** 33, 37; **52.** 15, 16, 18; **55.** 52.

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 137; **10.** 44; **17.** 23; *Ka.* **3.** 10; **4.** 33; *U.* **28.** 37, 39, 40.

See synonym-**पिप्पली.**

माचीक MĀCĪKA

Tamarix aphylla Karst. and *T. gallica* Linn.

C. S. *Vi*. 8. 151.

A. H. *U*. **34**. 37.

The galls formed on these plants known as *Jhāū*–झाऊ are available in the market under the names of *Māī*–माई and *Magiyāmaina*–मगियामैन etc. They should be accepted as *Mācīka*.

माणक MĀṆAKA

Alocasia indica Schott.; *Mānakanda*–मानकन्द H.

Synonym : **महापत्र.**

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 306.

मातुलुङ्ग MĀTULUṄGA

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 10, 28; **24**. 48; **26**. 112; **27**. 151; *Vi*. **8**. 147; *Ci*. **3**. 266; **5**. 72, 78, 84, 85, 88; **8**. 130; **9**. 60; **15**. 89, 97, 143, 169; **16**. 66, 129; **17**. 87, 97, 104, 108; **19**. 113; **21**. 128; **22**. 34, 44; **23**. 207; **24**. 111, 161, 173, 178; **26**. 85, 86, 226; **30**. 57; *Ka*. **7**. 29, 73; **10**. 10; *Si*. **9**. 11.

S. S. *Su*. **36**. 3; **42**. 18; **46**. 139, 148, 334, 432; *Ci*. **1**. 59; **5**. 7, 24, 28; **31**. 5; *Ka*. **5**. 75; **8**. 68; *U*. **9**. 20; **11**. 13, 17; **17**. 89; **21**. 25, 32; **39**. 183, 292; **42**. 97, 127; **47**. 25; **48**. 16; **51**. 46.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 131–132; **10**. 25; *Ci*. **1**. 128, 134; **4**. 6, 21, 28; **10**. 28, 61; **14**. 16, 30, 40; **17**. 30; **18**. 29; *Ka*. **2**. 62; *U*. **14**. 25; **18**. 28, 33; **32**. 20; **34**. 32; **37**. 32, 35.

See synonym–**बीजपूर.**

मातुलुङ्गी MĀTULUṄGĪ

S. S. *Su*. **39**. 6; *U*. **45**. 36; **56**. 18.

A. H. *U*. **36**. 60.

This is, according to Ḍalhaṇa, a wild aromatic variety of *Bījapūra* (**सुरभिफला आरण्यबीजपूरकः**).

See–**बीजपूर.**

माद्री MĀDRĪ

A. H. *Ci*. **6**. 52; **8**. 149; **9**. 7; **10**. 53; **12**. 18; **15**. 71; **17**. 26; *U*. **2**. 24; **20**. 15.

See synonym–**अतिविषा.**

माधवी MĀDHAVĪ

A. H. *Su*. **3**. 34.

See synonym–**अतिमुक्तक.**

मानद्रुम MĀNADRUMA

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 37.

See synonym–**शाल्मली.**

मानसी MĀNASĪ

A. H. *U*. **36**. 92.

Not identified.

मारिष MĀRIṢA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 98.

See–**तण्डुलीय** and **मार्ष.**

मार्कव MĀRKAVA

C. S. *Vi*. **7**. 22; *Ci*. **26**. 265, 267.

S. S. *Ci*. **7**. 24; **17**. 42; **19**. 47; **20**. 28; **25**. 32; *U*. **53**. 10.

A. H. *Ci*. 5. 36; **20**. 8, 30; *U*. **13**. 13; **32**. 33; **39**. 165.

See synonym–**भृङ्गराज.**

मार्ष MĀRṢA

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 93.

Amaranthus blitum Linn. and other *Amaranthus* species; *Marasā*–मरसा H.

Several other species of *Amaranthus* such as *A. blitum* Linn. Var. *oleracea* Duthie, *A. caudatus* Linn., *A. mangostanus* Linn. and *A. spinosus* Linn. are used as pot-herbs and some are cultivated for the purpose under the popular names *Kāṅṭā Caulāī*–काँटा चौलाई, *Caulāī*–चौलाई and *Marasā* etc.

See synonym–**मारिष.**

मालती MĀLATĪ

C. S. *Su*. **5**. 70; **14**. 31; *Sa*. **8**. 54; *Ci*. **1–1**. 57; **7**. 95, 168; **9**. 43; **30**. 60, 73.

S. S. *Su*. **36**. 24; **38**. 64; **46**. 286; *Ci*. **9**. 54, 60; **20**. 26; **37**. 101; *Ka*. **1**. 58; **5**. 82; **6**. 9; *U*. **17**. 37; **39**. 227; **62**. 24.

A. H. *Su*. **17**. 8; **24**. 21; *Ci*. **2**. 27; **19**. 79; *U*. **6**. 28; **24**. 24.

According to some *Mālatī* is different from *Jāti*–जाति. If so, it may be identified with *Aganosma dichotoma* (Roth.) K. Schum. popularly known as *Madhumālatī*–मधुमालती.

See synonym–जाति.

माष MĀṢA

Phaseolus mungo Linn.; *Urada*–उरद H.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 27, 31; **3.** 17; **4.** 22; **5.** 3, 8; **13.** 89; **14.** 24; **15.** 6; **17.** 97; **24.** 5; **25.** 38, 39; **26.** 107, 111, 112; **27.** 3, 23, 225, 331; *Ni.* **2.** 2; **4.** 5; **5.** 7; *Sa.* **6.** 10; **8.** 3, 28, 39; *Ci.* **2**–1. 27, 34, 39, 42, 47; **2**–2. 5, 7, 14, 18; **2**–3. 8, 14, 16; **2**–4. 15, 21, 23, 28; **3.** 266; **7.** 7; **8.** 11, 117; **9.** 50; **10.** 47; **14.** 10, 41; **16.** 7; **17.** 14, 64; **18.** 76; **19.** 38; **21.** 12; **24.** 126; **26.** 12, 155, 156; **28.** 97, 110, 113, 173; **29.** 6, 73, 104; **30.** 51, 72; *Si.* **4.** 3; **7.** 22; **10.** 27; **12.** 37.

S. S. *Su.* **14.** 36; **19.** 25; **20.** 12; **21.** 22; **36.** 10; **42.** 18; **43.** 4; **44.** 31; **46.** 34; *Ci.* **5.** 7; **8.** 15; **9.** 4; **26.** 16, 21, 29, 34, 36; **37.** 21; *Sa.* **2.** 22; **10.** 57; *U.* **24.** 30; **26.** 4; **40.** 134, 148; **41.** 41; **54.** 4; **64.** 27.

A. H. *Su.* **3.** 12; **6.** 21, 22, 92 (Va.); **7.** 29, 33, 34; **8.** 41; **11.** 32; **16.** 43; **18.** 12; **19.** 14; **21.** 15; **22.** 28; **24.** 4; **27.** 48; **28.** 39; *Sa.* **1.** 21, 33; **2.** 19; *Ci.* **1.** 140; **3.** 19; **5.** 80; **7.** 15; **9.** 20, 29, 33; **25.** 40; **40.** 15, 24, 34, 69.

माषपर्णी MĀṢAPARṆĪ

Teramnus labialis Spreng.; *Vana Urada*–वन उरद H.

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 1, 19; *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **3.** 266; **29.** 61, 73; **30.** 49 *Ka.* **7.** 17; *Si.* **11.** 23.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 34.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 8; *Ci.* **3.** 39; *U.* **34.** 43.

Teramnus has been in use since long, although it has not much similarity in its leaves and fruits etc. with those of *Māṣa* plant. A wild variety of *Māṣa*-like plant was found growing in the Amarkantaka hills of M. P. which was locally called *Vanāuradī*–वनउरदी. *Māṣaparṇī*, being a very important plant in the Ayurvedic literature, should be correctly identified.

See synonym–काम्बोजी and refer to चतस्रःपर्णिन्यः and पर्णिनी.

मिशि MIŚI,

मिसि MISI

S. S. *Ci.* **38.** 43, 52 (Va.), 56, 68, 71.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 3; **22.** 19; *Ci.* **1.** 140; **8.** 11, 154; **14.** 19; **21.** 59, 65, 68; *Ka.* **4.** 28, 40, 44; *U.* **5.** 39, 45; **18.** 25; **22.** 35, 102; **27.** 38.

See synonym–शतपुष्पा.

मुकुन्द MUKUNDA,

मुकुन्दक MUKUNDAKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 17; *Ni.* **4.** 5.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 4; **46.** 8, 21, 25.

A variety of coarse grain cereal of the *Kṛṣṇa-Ṣaṣṭika* group.

मुकूलक MUKŪLAKA,

मकूलक MAKŪLAKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 154; *Ci.* **25.** 52; *Ka.* **7.** 45; **12.** 2.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 120.

There appears to be confusion between these two names impying two substances i.e. (1) a variety of edible fruit of the Northern Himalayan region and (2) the drug *Dantī*–दन्ती. In C. S. *Su.* **27.** 154 and A. H. *Su.* **6.** 120 only the edible fruit is intended which is not properly identified. For the other, *Dantī* may be considered. It is not clear whether both are synonyms and are used for both the substances, or each of them indicates only one of the two substances.

मुक्ता MUKTĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 50.

A. H. *U.* **39.** 60 (Va.).

According to some, the drug name is *Yuktā*–युक्ता and not *Muktā*. Whatever the name, it seems to be a synonym of *Nākulī*–नाकुली or *Sarpagandhā*–सर्पगन्धा which is *Rauvolfia serpentina* Benth. ex. Kurz. and may also be used as a substitute of real *Rāsnā*–रास्ना.

See–नाकुली, युक्ता and रास्ना.

मुचकुन्द MUCAKUNDA

Pterospermum acerifolium Willd.; *Mucakuna*–मुचकुन H.

S. S. *Ci.* **18.** 10.

मुञ्ज MUÑJA

S. S. *Sa.* **5.** 49.

See synonym–शर and refer to बल्वज.

मुञ्जवान् MUÑJAVĀN

S. S. *Ci.* **29.** 5, 23, 30.

A variety of *Soma*.

See–सोम.

मुञ्जात MUÑJĀTA,

मुञ्जातक MUÑJĀTAKA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 117; *Ci*. **22**. 29; **26**. 170; **29**. 65, 95; *Si*. **3**. 48.

S. S. *Su*. **39**. 8; *Ci*. **17**. 15.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 83; *Ka*. **4**. 14; *U*. **24**. 54.

This appears to be a fleshy tuberous root of some herbbaceous plant of the Himalayas. Ḍalhaṇa has described it as a small tuber of *Uttarāpatha* known by its own name (**स्वनामख्यातः स्वल्पकन्दः उत्तरापथे**). Śrī Yādavajī supposed its source to be *Orchis latifolia* Linn., known as *Sālam pañjā*–**सालम पञ्जा** which, however, may be substituted for it. But it is important to note that *Muñjāta* of C. S. and A. H. is roborant, increases *Kapha* and pacifies *Vāta* and *Pitta* (**बृंहण, कफकर** and **वातपित्तहर**) and in S. S. it has been mentioned in the group of drugs which pacify *Kapha* (**कफसंशमन**) and has therefore been used in *Kaphaja Visarpa* (Erysipelas) etc. According to Desāī, *Sālam pañjā* also reduces *Kapha*–**कफ** in diseases caused by *Kapha*.

मुद्ग MUDGA

Phaseolus radiatus Linn.; *Mūṅga*–**मूँग** H.

C. S. *Su*. **5**. 3, 9; **7**. 60, 63; **15**. 6, 18; **21**. 24; **25**. 37; **27**. 22, 255, 331; *Vi*. **1**. 21; *Sa*. **3**. 8; **8**. 86; *Ci*. **2**–3. 15; **3**. 157, 188; **4**. 36, 45, 77; **5**. 164; **6**. 19, 47; **7**. 82; **8**. 115; **10**. 44; **12**. 60; **13**. 96; **14**. 11, 205; **16**. 41; **17**. 95, 96; **18**. 95, 184; **19**. 38, 56; **20**. 26, 30, 34; **21**. 60, 79, 110; **22**. 30; **23**. 225; **24**. 138, 173 (Va.); **25**. 78, 111; **26**. 147, 149, 155; **29**. 50, 135; **30**. 255; *Ka*. **1**. 14; **12**. 18, 40; *Si*. **3**. 8.

S. S. *Su*. **15**. 38; **19**. 34; **20**. 5; **21**. 18; **43**. 4; **44**. 14; **46**. 27, 28, 29, 33, 332, 367–369, 374; *Ci*. **5**. 7, 12; **9**. 5, 51; **10**. 14; **11**. 5; **13**. 28; **17**. 43; **22**. 56; **23**. 15; **24**. 99; **27**. 7, 8, 11; **33**. 10; **39**. 9, 39; *U*. **12**. 32, 51; **17**. 48; **26**. 4, 24; **34**. 7, 9; **39**. 136, 137, 149; **40**. 59, 115; **41**. 37; **42**. 34; **47**. 27; **49**. 19, 33; **64**. 13, 32, 36.

A. H. *Su*. **3**. 51; **4**. 28; **5**. 32; **6**. 17, 18, 33; **8**. 43, 48; **10**. 33; **14**. 21; **19**. 14; **29**. 34; *Sa*. **2**. 9; *Ni*. **7**. 46; *Ci*. **1**. 38, 74, 96;

2. 18, 31; **3**. 33, 43, 176; **4**. 22, 25; **5**. 5; **6**. 12, 13, 16, 65, 74; **7**. 22; **9**. 20, 27, 29; **12**. 11; **17**. 18; **19**. 25; **22**. 30; *U*. **2**. 41; **11**. 46; **24**. 2; **25**. 33, 40; **39**. 91.

मुद्गपर्णिनी MUDGAPARṆINĪ,

मुद्गपर्णी MUDGAPARṆĪ

Phaseolus trilobus Ait.; *Mugavana*–**मुगवन** and *Vanamūṅga*–**मनमूंग** H.

Synonyms : **क्षुद्रसहा, सहा** and **शूर्पपर्णी**.

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 1, 19; *Vi*. **8**. 146; *Ci*. **3**. 266; **7**. 123; **23**. 56; **29**. 61, 72; **30**. 50; *Ka*. **7**. 17; *Si*. **3**. 51; **10**. 27; **11**. 23.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 34; *U*. **47**. 51.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 8; *Ci*. **3**. 39; *U*. **34**. 43.

This being one of the group of life-promoting (*Jivanīya*–**जीवनीय**) drugs and used frequently, the supply of genuine material must be ensured. But at present it is not being collected for the market and in its place *Phaseolus* or other Leguminous species are being supplied.

See–**चतस्रःपर्णिन्यः** and **पर्णिनी**.

मुरङ्गी MURAṄGĪ

See–**मुरुङ्गी**.

मुरा MURĀ

S. S. *U*. **62**. 30 (Va.).

A. H. *U*. **6**. 38.

It has been used as a constituent of a preparation used in insanity (*Unmāda*–**उन्माद**). It, therefore, appears to be what has been called *Murāmāṁsī*–**मुरामांसी** by others. It may be *Selinum tenuifolium* Wall. called *Mūra*–**मूर** in the Garhvala region and also being collected and supplied in place of *Bhūtakeśī*–**भूतकेशी**. In S. S. *U*. **62**. 30, *Surā*–**सुरा** appears in place of *Murā* of A. H. *U*. **6**. 38, which should be corrected to *Murā*. At present *Curcuma* or *Hedychium* species are being used in its place by many.

मु(र)रुङ्गी MU(RA)RUṄGĪ

S. S. *Su*. **39**. 6 (Va.); *Ci*. **6**. 9; **14**. 10 (Va.); **23**. 15; *Ka*. **5**. 68; *U*. **21**. 17.

A. H. *U*. **18**. 12.

See synonym–**शिग्रु** and refer to **सुरङ्गी**.

मुशली MUŚALĪ

A. H. *U.* **32.** 21.

Two varieties of *Muśalī* are usually used. The black variety is *Tālamūlī*–तालमूली and the white variety is believed to be a species of *Chlorophytum* (*C. tuberosum* Baker or *C. arundinaceum* Baker) but in the market small *Asparagus* roots are being used in its place.

See synonym–तालमूली.

मुष्कक MUṢKAKA

Synonyms : कुबेराक्षी, पाटली and मोक्षक.

(1) *Schrebera swietenioides* Roxb.; *Ghaṇṭa*–घण्ट and *Ekasirā*–एकसिरा H. Synonym–श्वेत मोक्षक.

(2) *Elaeodendron glaucum* Pers.; *Kālāmokhā*–कालामोखा, *Jamarāsī*–जमरासी and *Ratanagarūra*–रतनगरुर H. Synonyms–असित मुष्कक, कालमुष्कक (मोक्षक) and कृष्ण पाटली.

C. S. *Ci.* **15.** 189; **26.** 191, 192.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 11 (असित मुष्कक); **38.** 20; **46.** 284; *Ci.* **4.** 30; **9.** 49; **11.** 7 (मुष्ककादि); **14.** 7; **37.** 41; *Ka.* **1.** 70.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 7, 32; **30.** 12, 13; *Ci.* **15.** 68; *U.* **35.** 46.

Two kinds of *Muṣkaka* have been mentioned and used, but none of them was identified till recently. During our excursions to the forests of U. P. and Bihar, both the varieties were identified with plants mentioned above. The white (*Śveta*) variety was found to be called by various tribal names such as *Ghanṭa, Hāḍapāḍera*–हाड़पाड़ेर and *Ekasirā*. The first two names are equivalent to names—*Ghanṭā Pāṭalā*–घण्टा पाटला and *Kāṣṭha Pāṭalā*–काष्ठ पाटला—of modern Nighaṇṭus. The third name *Ekasirā* was reported to be based on its use in swollen testicles. The original name *Muṣkaka* has also its association with *Muṣka*–मुष्क (testicles). The second variety known as *Kālāmokhā* and *Ratanagarūra* are self indicators being distorted forms of *Kṛṣṇa Mokṣaka*–कृष्ण मोक्षक and *Goliḍha*–गोलीढ़ which are the synonyms of *Asita Muṣkaka*–असित मुष्कक. It has been pointed out in our comments on *Pāṭalī* how the confusion between *Pāṭalā* and *Pāṭalī* misled Bhāvamiśra to consider *Śveta Pāṭalī* as *Śveta Pāṭalā*. During our field study it was also found that the stem-bark of *Elaeodendron* was collected by the drug suppliers as *Bhārgī*–भार्गी and in the Amarakantaka hills of M. P. the plant was considered very dreadful probably because of its use for criminal purposes by the tribals. All these traditional beliefs and uses, medicinal or criminal, appear to be due to its high content of strong *Kṣāra*–क्षार (alkali) on which its name as *Kṣāra Śreṣṭha*–क्षार श्रेष्ठ (best alkali) is based.

See–पाटली.

मुस्त MUSTA,

मुस्तक MUSTAKA,

मुस्ता MUSTĀ

(1) *Cyperus rotundus* Linn.; *Mothā*–मोथा H.

(2) *Cyperus scariosus* R. Br.; *Nāgaramothā*–नागरमोथा H.

Synonyms : अब्द, अभ्र, अम्बुद, अम्भोद, अम्भोधर, गाङ्गेय, गाङ्गेयी, घन, जलद, तोय and भद्रमुस्त.

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 4, 9; **4.** 3, 11, 14, 18, 29; **5.** 19, 61; **23.** 9, 11, 13; **25.** 39; *Vi.* **8.** 150; *Sa.* **8.** 54, 87; *Ci.* **1**-1. 46, 62; **1**-4. 13; **3.** 144, 197, 198, 200, 201, 202, 204, 205, 207, 208, 218, 222, 224, 242, 245, 248, 342; **4.** 30, 44, 59, 70, 73, 77, 80; **5.** 118; **6.** 25, 26, 29, 31, 37, 38, 39; **7.** 46, 64, 76, 90, 101, 112, 141, 143; **8.** 99, 136 (2); **10.** 44, 46; **11.** 15; **12.** 22, 39, 41, 63, 69; **13.** 158; **14.** 196, 231, 236; **15.** 97, 98, 126, 129, 138, 158, 182, 188; **16.** 46, 59, 69, 72, 93, 102, 118; **17.** 122; **18.** 50, 68, 86, 89, 91, 112, 113, 114, 117, 119, 120, 162, 175; **19.** 23, 25, 54, 59, 111; **20.** 37; **21.** 53, 88, 129; **23.** 76; **24.** 149, 165; **25.** 90; **26.** 199, 226, 233; **27.** 29, 35; **28.** 111, 149, 160; **29.** 85, 149; **30.** 90, 98, 196, 273, 274; *Ka.* **7.** 15, 45, 50, 55, 59; *Si.* **3.** 39, 57; **6.** 52; **8.** 8; **10.** 22; **12.** 27, 47, 51, 52, 53.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 25, 53; **42.** 18; **44.** 26, 54; *Ci.* **5.** 12; **9.** 8, 9, 46; **10.** 4; **11.** 5, 7; **12.** 11; **17.** 4, 27, 44; **19.** 35; **22.** 11, 12, 16, 74; **38.** 26, 63, 94, 105, 111; *Ka.* **5.** 65; **6.** 19; *U.* **10.** 8; **11.** 13, 17; **12.** 7, 48; **17.** 93; **24.** 35, 36; **26.** 14; **39.** 113, 170, 188, 189, 191, 194, 204, 210, 225, 237, 291; **40.** 36 (2), 41, 44, 48, 52, 62, 63, 64, 69, 72, 74; **43.** 18; **44.** 28; **52.** 21; **57.** 10, 14; **58.** 36; **59.** 23; **61.** 30; **62.** 22.

A. H. *Su.* **10.** 29; **15.** 7, 40; **21.** 13; *Ci.* **1.** 33, 45, 46, 49, 51, 53, 56, 62, 69, 90, 120, 122, 153; **3.** 14, 31, 50, 68, 74, 162; **4.** 43; **7.** 25, 28, 106; **8.** 110, 131, 154; **9.** 6, 8, 23, 39, 58, 59,

61, 62, 104; **10.** 8, 35, 37, 39, 43, 58; **12.** 2, 5, 18; **13.** 15; **16.** 10, 14, 36; **17.** 24; **18.** 5, 11, 16, 30; **19.** 4, 10, 50, 59, 67, 71; **21.** 50, 76; **22.** 14; *Ka.* **2.** 25, 29; **3.** 28; **4.** 8, 37; *U.* **2.** 14, 18, 19, 25, 49, 76; **3.** 50; **9.** 26, 27; **13.** 8; **18.** 28; **22.** 28, 35, 57, 81, 92, 98, 103; **24.** 6; **35.** 58; **37.** 82; **39.** 17, 33, 104; **40.** 48.

Besides *Kaivartī mustaka*–**कैवर्त मुस्तक,** two main varieties of *Musta* appear to have been mentioned by the Nighaṇṭus under the synonyms mentioned above. The more popular name *Nāgaramothā*–**नागरमोथा** may also be a misnomer. What is *Mothā* i.e. *Cyperus rotundus,* may also be called *Nāgaramothā* as it is found growing every where within populated areas, while in the Northern Indian market what is more commonly available and used by the Vaidyas under the name *Nāgarmothā* is a long and blackish rhizome obtained, probably, from other *Cyperus* species i.e. *C. scariosus* usually growing in the ponds and ditches outside the villages. As regards the synonym *Bhadramusta,* it is found that both *Musta* and *Bhadramusta* have been used in the plural number in some preparations (C. S. *Ci.* **1**-4. 13; **16.** 118; **19.** 23 and A. H. *Ci.* **9.** 39). This happens only in case of those drugs which exist in form of small seeds, fruits and tubers etc. and whose total quantity can be measured in term of their numbers. It has been made clear in A. H. *Ci.* **9.** 39. It can, thus, be concluded that the synonyms *Bhadramusta* and *Nāgaramusta* of the Nighaṇṭus should not be different from *C. rotundus* which bears small tubers on wiry stolons and not the long rhizomes of other species.

See–**जीमूत** and **प्लव.**

मुस्तक (विष) MUSTAKA (VIṢA)

C. S. *Ci.* **23.** 11.

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5, 6, 15.

It may be a plant bearing a poisonous tuber (*Kanda Viṣa*) having the appearance of *Mustaka Kanda.*

मूर्वा MŪRVĀ

Marsdenia tenacissima W. and A.; *Cinhāra*–**चिन्हार** and *Jaratora*–**जरतोर** (Mirzapur); *Maruābela*–**मरुआबेल** (Tharu); *Siṭī*–**सिटी,** *Koṅgā*–**कोंगा** (Bihar).

Synonyms : **पीलुपर्णी, मधुरसा, मधुस्रवा** and **मोरटा.**

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 11, 18; *Vi.* **8.** 143, 150; *Sa.* **8.** 87; *Ci.* **3.** 205; **6.** 27, 40; **7.** 64, 67, 107, 112, 145; **10.** 19; **11.** 61; **15.** 125, 139, 179, 190; **16.** 46, 122; **17.** 109; **18.** 86, 113, 160; **20.** 32; **23.** 242; **25.** 88; **26.** 144, 168, 198; **27.** 32, 34; **29.** 91; **30.** 263, 277; *Ka.* **1.** 25; *Si.* **3.** 54; **6.** 52; **7.** 16.

S. S. *Su.* **12.** 28; **25.** 21; **38.** 6, 33; **39.** 8; **44.** 35; *Ci.* **1.** 114; **2.** 91; **5.** 12; **9.** 9; **11.** 7; **37.** 20, 33; **38.** 59, 66; *Ka.* **6.** 3; *U.* **39.** 187, 202, 242, 251; **40.** 38; **41.** 45; **44.** 25; **52.** 34; **55.** 24; **57.** 9; **58.** 36; **61.** 34.

A. H. *Su.* **10.** 29; **15.** 1, 33; *Ci.* **1.** 65; **3.** 133; **9.** 59; **10.** 34, 41; **11.** 36; **12.** 25; **14.** 18; **16.** 11, 39; **19.** 9, 33, 50; *Ka.* **3.** 28; **4.** 17; *U.* **2.** 25, 34, 55; **7.** 22; **22.** 58; **24.** 53; **35.** 57; **39.** 155.

The old controversy about the genuine source of *Mūrvā* is clearly visible in the old commentaries and Nighaṇṭus. Ḍalhaṇa has mentioned at least three plant species i.e. (i) *Sansevieria roxburghiana* Schult., (ii) *Marsdenia tenacissima* W. & A., and (iii) *Bauhinia vahlii* W. & A., under different popular names of his time such as *Hagauḍa*–**हगौड़,** *Dudhaū*–**दुधऊ** and *Latā Aṣmantaka*–**लता अष्मन्तक** (indirect hint at *Mālū*–**मालू**) respectively which he has briefly described as (i) a small plant (**विटप**) like *Kandali*–**कन्दली** (*Crinum defixum* Kar-Gawl.); (ii) useful for making bow-strings; and (iii) a climber having bilobed leaves like those of *Kovidāra*–**कोविदार.** Side by side another climber known as *Moihara*–**मोइहर** and identified by us as *Maerua arenaria* Hook. f. & Th. appears to have been accepted as a substitute of *Mūrvā* which, in our opinion, was originally named as *Pīluparṇī*–**पीलुपर्णी** and *Moraṭā*–**मोरटा.** Later on, other plant species such as *Clematis gouriana* Roxb. and *Helicteres isora* Linn. also began to be used as *Mūrvā.* Lastly, a more reasonable choice of the Kerala Vaidyas for a huge climber *Chonemorpha macrophylla* G. Don. in place of *Mūrvā* has also been reported. A thorough clinical study of this plant may be suggested to assess its rank as *Mūrvā* or at least as its substitute. As regards the synonyms noted above we strongly feel that *Pīluparṇī* and *Moraṭā* are strictly applicable only for *Maerua* alone and the other two synonyms

may also have been coined for this plant on account of its distinctly sweet roots which only are used.

But, according to some, *Madhurasā* and *Madhusravā* should be interpreted as those having thick latex similar in consistency to that of honey (मधु). It has been reported that the latex of *Chonemorpha* coagulates very rapidly and such may be the case for *Marsdenia* as well.

During a prolonged field study of the medicinal flora in several forest areas of U. P. and Bihar, all the plant species mentioned above were investigated with especial reference to their hereditory names and economic uses prevalent among the tribals. Out of all these *Marsdenia* appeared closest to *Mūrvā* as revealed in the Āyurvedic literature. Its popular name *Morabela* or *Maruābela*, its habit of a climber with copious thick latex and strong fibres used for making bow-strings etc., medicinal uses in fever, skin diseases especially leprosy, mild purgative action, and bitter taste (तिक्त रस) make a strong case for its acceptance as *Mūrvā*. This view was first expressed in 'Vanauṣadhi Darśikā' in 1947, and more convincingly supported in 'Bihar kī Vanaspatiyān' in 1955. Now, it has been supported by others as well.

See–अतिरसा, कन्दली, निर्दहनी and पृथक्पर्णी.

मूल MŪLA

S. S. *U*. **42**. 72.
A. H. *Ci*. **3**. 60; *U*. **3**. 48.
See synonym–पिप्पलीमूल.

मूलक MŪLAKA

Raphanus sativus Linn.; *Mūlī*–मूली H.; Radish Eng.

C. S. *Su*. **13**. 9; **14**. 30; **24**. 5; **26**. 107, 109; **27**. 165; *Ni*. **2**. 2; **5**. 7; *Vi*. **7**. 17; **8**. 149, 158 (2); *Ci*. **3**. 266; **5**. 71, 97, 164; **7**. 6, 101 (बीज), 111, 126, 168; **8**. 67, 74; **9**. 59; **12**. 42, 61, 71; **13**. 154; **14**. 10, 43, 46, 93; **15**. 88, 115, 144; **16**. 128; **17**. 98; **18**. 80, 108; **19**. 34, 122; **21**. 123, 127; **24**. 169; **26**. 224; **28**. 135, 139, 165, 172, 174; **29**. 4; *Si*. **12**. 21.

S. S. *Su*. **19**. 32; **20**. 13 (2); **36**. 8; **42**. 18; **45**. 115; **46**. 46, 221, 240, 243, 335, 371–372; *Ci*. **5**. 18, 38; **6**. 8; **9**. 12, 60; **14**. 7; **18**. 45; **25**. 15; *U*. **17**. 50; **21**. 17; **26**. 32, 33; **39**. 150; **42**. 26, 31, 41, 72, 75; **55**. 46.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 102–104, 142; **7**. 30, 32, 33; **8**. 40; **29**. 35; *Sa*. **1**. 65; **2**. 19; *Ci*. **1**. 75; **3**. 24; **4**. 20; **5**. 10; **7**. 37; **8**. 23; **9**. 20; **10**. 28; **14**. 12, 52, 110; **15**. 75; **16**. 49; **18**. 25, 28; **19**. 76, 85; **21**. 70; *U*. **5**. 45; **18**. 3, 12, 23, 26; **20**. 4; **21**. 1; **30**. 16.

Fresh or dry roots, fresh leaves and fruits and seeds are used.

मूलकपर्णी MŪLAKAPARṆĪ

C. S. *Vi*. **7**. 21 (Va.); *Ci*. **3**. 266.
See–द्रवन्ती and मूषिककर्णी.

मूलक विष MŪLAKA VIṢA

S. *S*. *Ka*. **2**. 5, 6, 16.
Unidentified *Kanda Viṣa*.

मूलपर्णी MŪLAPARṆĪ

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 266.
It may be *Mūlakaparṇi*–मूलकपर्णी.

मूषिककर्णी MŪṢIKAKARṆĪ,
मूषिकपर्णी MŪṢIKAPARṆĪ,
मूषिकाह्वया MŪṢIKĀHVAYĀ

Ipomoea reniformis Chois.; *Mūsākānī*–मूसाकानी H.
Synonyms : आखुकर्णी, आखुपर्णिका and उन्दुरुकर्णी.
C. S. *Vi*. **7**. 21; *Ci*. **12**. 71; *Ka*. **12**. 4 (Va. मूषिकाह्वया).
S. S. *Ka*. **1**. 58; *U*. **54**. 27.

Dravanti–द्रवन्ती is a different drug classed with *Dantī*–दन्ती as another variety of it. The confusion between *Dravantī* and *Mūṣikaparṇī* may have arisen due to another drug which, may have been called by the names of both *Dravantī* and *Mūlakaparṇī*–मूलकपर्णी and which could be appropriate for *Vanamūlī*–वनमूली i.e. *Euphorbia acaulis* Roxb. This may have been substituted, mistaken for or even identified with *Dravantī*.

See–द्रवन्ती.

मूषिका MŪṢIKĀ

S. S. *Ka*. **1**. 78.

It has been described as *Kṛṣṇā*–कृष्णा and *Lomaśā*–लोमशा i.e. black and hairy. It has been mentioned to be an alexi-

pharmic (विषघ्न) substance. It may be searched for among the ferns.

मृगभोजनी MṚGABHOJANĪ

S. S. *Ci*. **17**. 37.
See synonym–**इन्द्रवारुणी.**

मृगलिण्डिक (–का) MṚGALINḌIKA (–KĀ)

C. S. *Su*. **25**. 49.
A. H. *Su*. **6**. 138.
See synonym–**बिभीतक.**

मृगादनी MṚGĀDANĪ

S. S. *Ci*. **2**. 91; **9**. 58; *Ka*. **5**. 69; *U*. **28**. 7.
See synonym–**इन्द्रवारुणी.**

मृगैर्वारु MṚGAIRVĀRU

S. S. *Su*. **39**. 2; *U*. **30**. 6.
See synonym–**इन्द्रवारुणी.**

मृणाल MṚṆĀLA

C. S. *Vi*. **6**. 16; **8**. 151; *Sa*. **8**. 54; *Ci*. **3**. 257; **4**. 74, 93, 101; **7**. 129; **12**. 66; **14**. 10; **18**. 94; **19**. 60; **21**. 73, 74, 78, 83; **26**. 167; *Si*. **12**. 55.

S. S. *Su*. **21**. 23; **46**. 298, 432, 463; *Sa*. **4**. 9; *Ci*. **2**. 40; **5**. 7, 8; **11**. 9; **19**. 31; **37**; 30; *U*. **39**. 305; **40**. 64; **45**. 40; **46**. 17; **58**. 58.

A. H. *Su*. **3**. 35, 41; **6**. 91; *Ci*. **1**. 56; **3**. 123; **7**. 105; **10**. 49; **19**. 88; *U*. **18**. 8; **24**. 52; **37**. 86; **39**. 48.

Mṛṇāla is considered to be the leaf stalk of *Kamala*.
See–**कमल.**

मृणाली MṚṆĀLĪ

C. S. *Ci*. **8**. 128; **26**. 268.
A. H. *U*. **13**. 26.
See–**लामज्जक.**

मृदङ्गफल MṚDAṄGAPHALA

C. S. *Ka*. **6**. 2.
See synonym–**कृतवेधन.**

मृद्वीका MṚDVĪKĀ

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 23; **4**. 21; **15**. 6; **23**. 37; **25**. 37, 49; **27**. 123, 185; *Vi*. **8**. 144, 146; *Sa*. **8**. 41; *Ci*. **1**–4. 13; **2**–2. 13, 17; **3**. 185, 201, 205, 209, 222, 229, 231, 232, 236, 257; **4**. 32, 64; **8**. 95; **11**. 20, 35, 45; **14**. 163; **16**. 114; **18**. 90, 91, 135, 150; **21**. 63, 109; **24**. 135, 178, 180; **26**. 166, 197, 203; **30**. 64, 81 (Va.), 90, 268; *Ka*. **1**. 13; *Si*. **12**. 35, 55.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 35; **44**. 49; **46**. 367, 369, 389, 390; *Ci*. **11**. 8; *U*. **17**. 91; **42**. 108.

A. H. *Su*. **8**. 42; **9**. 26; *Ci*. **1**. 33, 49, 67, 94, 101, 109; **2**. 14; **3**. 30, 31, 61, 104, 152; **5**. 18; **6**. 71; **13**. 44; **15**. 13; **16**. 32; *Ka*. **5**. 26; *U*. **9**. 27; **13**. 19; **14**. 26; **22**. 74; **24**. 50; **34**. 37; **36**. 61.

Mṛdvīkā is the grape-fruit known as *Aṅgūra*–अंगूर and *Kiśamiśa*–किशमिश, while *Drākṣā*–द्राक्षा is the bigger variety known as *Dākha*–दाख and *Munakkā*–मुनक्का.
See–**द्राक्षा.**

मृष्टक MṚṢṬAKA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 167.
See synonym–**राजिका.**

मेघक MEGHAKA

See–**मेचक (विष).**

मेचक (विष) MECAKA (VIṢA)

C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 11 (Va. **मेघक**).
One of the unidentified vegetable root-poisons.

मेदा MEDĀ,
मेदाद्वय MEDĀDVAYA,
मेदे MEDE

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 1, 19, 21; *Vi*. **8**. 146; *Ci*. **1**–1. 42, 62; **1**–4. 5; **2**–1. 25, 33; **2**–2. 20; **2**–3. 7; **3**. 225, 249, 257; **4**. 94; **9**. 50; **11**. 44, 62; **18**. 39, 98, 144; **25**. 88; **26**. 86, 92, 166; **28**. 157; **29**. 55, 63, 71, 76, 91, 111; *Ka*. **4**. 12; **7**. 17; *Si*. **3**. 47; **4**. 8, 13; **12**. 54, 55, 56.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 35; *Ci*. **17**. 10; **37**. 11, 16, 23, 40; **38**. 28, 54, 56; *U*. **39**. 221; **62**. 28.

A. H. *Su.* **10**. 23; **15**. 8; *Sa.* **2**. 48; *Ci.* **1**. 123; **3**. 35, 38, 103, 122, 148; **6**. 46; **21**. 65; **22**. 42; *Ka.* **1**. 37; **4**. 13, 59, 63; *U.* **6**. 33; **13**. 5, 93; **24**. 50; **34**. 64; **39**. 33; **40**. 13.

This is one of the drugs of the *Aṣṭavarga*-अष्टवर्ग (group of eight drugs) which have not been identified satisfactorily as yet. Elongated tuberous roots of *Polygonatum verticillatum* All. are, at present, being used by some Vaidyas as *Medā* and *Mahāmedā*-महामेदा of this group. Bhāvamiśra has suggested *Śatāvarī*-शतावरी to be used as substitutes for both of these. References for the use of these two together have been mentioned under the terms '*Mede*-मेदे or *Medādvaya*-मेदाद्वय' in the above list. They have also been used under the group names *Jīvanīya*-जीवनीय and *Kākolyādi*-काकोल्यादि etc.

मेष MEṢA

S. S. *U.* **17**. 45.

See synonym-**मेषशृङ्गी**.

मेषविषाणनाम MEṢAVIṢĀṆANĀMA

S. S. *U.* **17**. 31.

See synonym-**मेषशृङ्गी**.

मेषविषाणि MEṢAVIṢĀṆI

A. H. *U.* **14**. 31 (**पुष्प**).

See synonym-**मेषशृङ्गी**.

मेषशृङ्ग MEṢAŚṚṄGA,

मेषशृङ्गी MEṢAŚṚṄGĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **3**. 266; *Ka.* **9**. 6.

S. S. *Su.* **14**. 37 (**त्वक**); **38**. 8, 12; **39**. 6 (**त्वक्**), 7; *Ci.* **2**. 64; **5**. 7 (2); **9**. 7; *Ka.* **1**. 70 (**निर्यास**), 71; **8**. 50; *U.* **9**. 20; **17**. 40, 96; **18**. 94; **26**. 21; **40**. 40, 84.

A. H. *Su.* **15**. 19; *Ci.* **19**. 2; *U.* **13**. 80.

A large number (near about two dozens) of drug-names have been mentioned in the texts which, appear to be closely linked together on account of the partial or nearly parallel clinical efficacy of (at least 3-5) a few drugs or drug-plant species implied by them. The drug names are either the original names and their synonyms or the names and synonyms

of those other drug-plants which might have been substituted later on in place of the original drugs. The commentators and the Nighaṇṭu writers have made such a mess of these names and synonyms that it is not possible to botanically specify the original drugs and their substitutes if any. It is felt, therefore, that an appeal to the texts themselves may prove helpful in the matter. On the etymological basis, the drug names can be divided into a few name groups such as (1) *Meṣaśṛṅgī* group, (2) *Karkaṭaśṛṅgī* group, (3) *Ajaśṛṅgī* group and (4) the Mixed group. We propose to confine our attention here to the *Meṣaśṛṅgī* group which includes *Meṣa*-मेष, *Meṣaśṛṅga*-मेषशृङ्ग, *Meṣaśṛṅgī*-मेषशृङ्गी, *Meṣaviṣāṇanāma*-मेषविषाणनाम and *Meṣaviṣāṇi*-मेषविषाणि. It may be presumed that all these drug names should refer to only one plant species and the informations regarding the botanical nature, pharmacological actions and clinical uses revealed in the texts under the names of this group should refer to this plant alone and, therefore, they have been summarised as hereunder :

(1) *Meṣaśṛṅga(gī)*, in virtue of its inclusion in the *Sālasārādi Gaṇa*-सालसारादि गण of Suśruta (S. S. *Su.* **38**. 12), *Asanādi Gaṇa*-असनादि गण of Vāgbhaṭa (A. H. *Su.* **15**. 19) and repeated reference to the use of its bark and flowers, should be a tree species contrary to the general belief in favour of a climber *Gymnema sylvestre* R. Br.

(2) The names *Meṣa* and *Meṣaśṛṅgī* etc. appear to be given in allusion to the fruits (or galls ?) resembling the paired horns of rams which are usually elongated and curved.

(3) As regards its medicinal properties, its bark is haemostatic (S. S. *Su.* **14**. 37) and sternutatory (*Śirovirecaka*-शिरोविरेचक, S. S. *Su.* **39**. 6). It is included among the *Vāta-śāmaka* (sedative) (S. S. *Su.* **39**. 7) and *Uṣṇavīrya* drug groups (C. S. *Ci.* **3**. 266) and is considered to be remover of *Kapha* and *Meda* (like the other drugs of the *Sālasārādi* and *Varuṇādi Gaṇas*), together with its clinical efficacy in *Kuṣṭha*, *Meha*, *Pāṇḍu* and *Antaḥvidradhi* etc.

(4) As regards the actual clinical uses in the texts, its mention in the *Vāta* and *Kapha* dominated *Kuṣṭha*, *Vātarakta*

or *Mahāvātavyādhi*, and wide spread uses of its flowers in eye diseases may be noted. Besides these, stomachic and laxative qualities of the drug may also be inferred.

(5) Lastly, the more liberal uses of *Meṣaśṛṅgī* (bark and and wood) and its flowers (eyes diseases) by Suśruta, against a scarce mention in Caraka Saṁhitā may be noted as the fact may have historical bearing on the development of *Meṣaśṛṅgī* as an important therapeutic agent by Suśruta.

The position of *Meṣaśṛṅgī* vis-a-vis some of the other drug names of other groups may also be noted. Our conclusions regarding the mutual relations between the drug names are based on our basic assumption that one name should stand for one and one drug only, a notable departure to be discussed later on.

(1) *Ajaśṛṅgī*–अजश्रृङ्गी and *Meṣaśṛṅgī* should be two different drug plants although both belong to *Varuṇādi Gaṇa* of Suśruta and should, therefore, possess similar medicinal qualities mentioned for all the drug plants of this *Gaṇa* (group). It may also be noted that Vāgbhaṭa in his description of this *Gaṇa* has replaced both of these by *Viṣāṇikā*–विषाणिका.

(2) The names *Viṣāṇikā* and *Ajaśṛṅgī* should also stand for two different drugs (C. S. *Ci.* **30.** 270).

(3) The inclusion of *Ajaśṛṅgī* in the *Valli-pañcamūla* group (S. S. *Su.* **38.** 72) should indicate that it is a twiner-climber and not a tree species like *Meṣaśṛṅgī*.

(4) *Meṣaśṛṅgī* and *Vṛścikālī* should also be treated as different entities (S. S. *Su.* **39.** 7).

Now, coming to the botanical specification of *Meṣaśṛṅgī*, we are inclined to believe that it may be the tree species recognised as *Dolichandrone falcata* Seem. and popularly known as *Meḍhasiṅgī*–मेढसिंगी M., and *Havar*–हवर H. It has curved and elongated horn-like fruits which are reported to be medicinally used. Its bark is also used as a fish poison due, probably, to saponin contents which also might impart it sternutatory (*Śirovirecana*) properties claimed for it in S. S. *Su.* **39.** 6. While upholding our faith in the prospect of this

tree being the Suśruta's *Meṣaśṛṅgī*, we can not ignore the opinion of the great field explorer and medico-botanist Ḍalhaṇa who has identified *Meṣaśṛṅgī* with *Karkaṭaśṛṅgī* which, at present, is believed to be another tree species *Pistacia integerrima* Stew. ex Brandis. It may not be advisable to choose between these two as the source of *Meṣaśṛṅgī* of *Sālasārādi Gaṇa* unless a thorough comparative study of both is made.

See–**अजश्रृङ्गी, कर्कटाह्वय, विषाणिका** and **श्रृङ्गी.**

मोक्षक MOKṢAKA

Schrebera swietenioides Roxb.; *Ekasirā*–**एकसिरा,** *Ghaṇṭa*–**घण्ट,** and *Hāḍapāḍera*–**हाड़पाड़ेर.**

S. S. *Ci.* **4.** 32 (श्वेत); *Ka.* **3.** 9; *U.* **44.** 29.

See synonym–**मुष्कक** and refer to **कुबेराक्षी.**

मोच MOCA

C. S. *Su.* **26.** 112; **27.** 140; *Ci.* **30.** 121.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 177, 178, 181; *Ci.* **31.** 5; *U.* **48.** 23.

A. H. *Su.* **3.** 31; **6.** 120; **8.** 45; **10.** 22; **15.** 26; *U.* **34.** 56 (**मोचज**).

Moca is considered to be a synonym of both *Kadali*–**कदली** and *Śālmali*–**शाल्मली.**

See–**मोचरस.**

मोचकी MOCAKĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **2.** 64.

See synonym–**शाल्मली.**

मोचरस MOCARASA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 5, 31, 46, 47; *Vi.* **8.** 151; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **4.** 75, 85, 98; **14.** 189, 193, 237; **19.** 60, 82, 116.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 45; *Ci.* **11.** 9; **17.** 28; *U.* **40.** 123.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 37; *Ci.* **2.** 39; **8.** 105, 109, 112, 127, 129; **9.** 63, 83, 109.

It is the gummy excretion obtained from the bark of *Salmalia malabarica* Schott and Endl.

See–**शाल्मली.**

मोदयन्ती MODAYANTĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **25.** 33.

See–**मदयन्ती** and **मल्लिका.**

मोरट MORAṬA,

मोरटा MORAṬĀ

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 146; *Ci*. **3**. 266.

S. S. *Ci*. **38**. 8, 10; *Ci*. **7**. 9.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 21, 24; *Ci*. **11**. 22.

According to Ḍalhaṇa what is known as *Moihara*–मोइहर (and also *Morahara*–मोरहर or *Murahari*–मुरहरी) is the country name of *Moraṭa* or *Mūrvā*–मूर्वा. *Murahari* was found to be the name of *Maerua arenaria* Hook. f. and Th. in Citrakūṭa (U. P.). Its long, elongated fleshy old roots are found to be sweet and the leaves can be compared to the leaves of *Salvadora* in shape. Thus the text names, *Piluparṇi*–पीलुपर्णी, *Madhurasā*–मधुरसा and *Madhusravā*–मधुस्रवा are appropriately applicable to the plant species mentioned above and not to real *Mūrvā* which has now been identified wlth *Marsdenia tenacissima* W. and A.

See–अग्नि, मूर्वा and synonyms क्षीरमोरट, पीलुपर्णी and मधुस्रवा.

मोहनवल्लिका MOHANAVALLIKĀ,

मोहनवल्ली MOHANAVALLĪ,

मोहनिका MOHANIKĀ

S. S. *Ci*. **28**. 21 (मोहनिका); *U*. **60**. 48.

A. H. *U*. **5**. 3.

These may be the names of one plant. According to Bopadeva *Mohanavallī* has no other synonym which has been used in A. H. Ḍalhaṇa has identified *Mohanikā* with *Putrañjivī*–पुत्रञ्जीवी and others with *Avākpuṣpī*–अवाक्पुष्पी.

य (YA)

यमानी YAMĀNĪ

C. S. *Ci*. **6**. 40; **8**. 125.

See synonym–यवानी.

यव YAVA

Hordeum vulgare Linn.; *Java*–जव, *Jau*–जौ H.

Synonym : अक्षत.

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 11, 30; **3**. 17, 18, 19; **4**. 22, 28, 40; **5**. 9; **6**. 24, 37, 42; **13**. 84, 94; **14**. 25, 34; **15**. 6; **20**. 18; **21**. 22, 24; **23**. 24;

25. 39; **27**. 3, 18, 187, 256, 260; *Sa*. **8**. 11, 26, 86, 93; *Ci*. **1–1**. 75; **1–2**. 13; **1–3**. 18; **3**. 308; **4**. 78; **6**. 18, 21, 23, 47; **8**. 67, 69, 71, 120, 176; **10**. 45, 47; **11**. 19, 28, 80; **12**. 34, 62; **13**. 96, 115, 179; **14**. 11, 41, 124; **15**. 83, 160; **16**. 43, 108; **17**. 77, 99; **18**. 43, 58, 59, 76, 96, 126, 136, 158; **19**. 38; **20**. 23, 28, 35; **21**. 79, 109, 113, 128; **23**. 39; **24**. 23, 132, 169, 171; **25**. 76, 109; **26**. 17, 46, 148, 282; **27**. 26; **28**. 110, 113, 119, 139, 175, 186; **29**. 50, 104, 132, 159; **30**. 71, 106, 120, 151, 257, 268, 320; *Ka*. **1**. 13; **7**. 71; *Si*. **3**. 35, 64; **4**. 3, 7, 28, 38; **7**. 10, 37, 50, 59; **9**. 13, 23; **10**. 19, 28, 29; **11**. 33; **12**. 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37.

S. S. *Su*. **14**. 37; **15**. 38, 39; **16**. 6, 22; **20**. 5; **36**. 11; **39**. 7; **42**. 18; **43**. 4; **44**. 37, 41; **45**. 178; **46**. 41, 332, 375; *Sa*. **2**. 16; **10**. 16, 30; *Ci*. **1**. 69, 81; **2**. 53; **5**. 7, 10, 12, 18, 21; **6**. 8; **7**. 6, 22; **8**. 15; **9**. 5; **10**. 4, 6; **11**. 6, 10; **12**. 5, 16; **14**. 4, 10; **15**. 29; **16**. 36; **18**. 29, 51, 55; **19**. 29; **23**. 12; **26**. 21; **28**. 4; **29**. 12; **31**. 42; **37**. 21, 67; **38**. 66, 104; *U*. **11**. 11; **17**. 48, 49, 87; **18**. 11; **24**. 21; **26**. 23; **28**. 9; **31**. 6; **39**. 14, 181, 265, 278, 281; **40**. 134; **41**. 34, 38, 43, 47; **42**. 65, 106, 116, 121; **43**. 12 (यवभस्म), 22; **44**. 37; **46**. 16; **47**. 29, 52; **51**. 37, 50; **52**. 35, 42; **54**. 22; **55**. 50; **57**. 7; **61**. 27; **64**. 33, 36, 48.

A. H. *Su*. **3**. 20; **5**. 70; **6**. 13; **8**. 42, 47; **9**. 28; **10**. 33; **11**. 32; **14**. 21, 24, 36; **15**. 3; **16**. 33; **21**. 15, 20; **22**. 19; **24**. 4; **29**. 34; **30**. 11, 19; *Sa*. **1**. 24, 92; **2**. 47; *Ni*. **1**. 20; **7**. 5, 37; *Ci*. **1**. 30, 73, 163; **2**. 31; **3**. 7, 19, 32, 43, 77, 87, 128, 129, 136, 159, 167; **4**. 11, 25, 27; **5**. 5, 10, 45, 61, 80; **6**. 19, 27, 50, 63, 74, 77; **7**. 36, 97, 102; **9**. 29, 97; **11**. 2, 9, 19, 31; **12**. 9, 10, 15, 21, 31; **13**. 23; **14**. 15, 49, 53; **15**. 8, 29, 82; **17**. 17; **18**. 28; **19**. 25; **21**. 28, 36, 46; **22**. 54, 57; *Ka*. **4**. 5, 56; **5**. 5, 18, 32, 42; *U*. **3**. 56; **5**. 37, 45; **6**. 56; **9**. 8; **11**. 40, 50; **14**. 24; **16**. 35, 62; **18**. 39; **20**. 3; **22**. 34, 79, 110; **25**. 33, 40, 45, 56; **26**. 39; **30**. 11, 16; **32**. 25; **34**. 54; **36**. 70; **39**. 80.

यवक YAVAKA

C. S. *Su*. **5**. 8; **21**. 24; **25**. 38; **27**. 11; *Ni*. **2**. 2; **4**. 5; **5**. 7.

S. S. *Su*. **21**. 23.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 6, 25.

This appears to be an inferior kind of *Śāli* classified as a variety of *Vrīhi* by Cakra, but not the Oat (*Avena byzantina*

C. Koch) which has been called *Yavikā*–यविका by Ḍalhaṇa and should be grouped with the varieties of *Atiyava*.

See–अतियव.

यवक्षार YAVAKṢĀRA

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 28; **21**. 22; *Ci*. **5**. 69, 80, 85, 105, 141, 147, 162; **8**. 169; **10**. 41; **12**. 41, 55; **13**. 101, 112, 115, 126, 136, 148, 162; **14**. 41, 99, 103, 105 (2), 106, 107; **15**. 87, 95, 104, 106, 108, 168, 189; **17**. 97, 109, 139; **18**. 35, 46, 47, 72, 126, 159, 165; **19**. 46; **21**. 127; **23**. 188, 213; **26**. 84, 133, 149, 191, 193, 195, 225, 283; **29**. 147; **30**. 53; *Ka*. **7**. 36; *Si*. **3**. 57; **7**. 23.

S. S. *Su*. **42**. 18; **36**. 14; **46**. 322; *Sa*. **10**. 22; *Ci*. **5**. 25, 28; **14**. 14; **20**. 3; **22**. 8; *U*. **51**. 25; **53**. 11; **55**. 48.

A. H. *Sa*. **1**. 92; *Ci*. **3**. 41, 46, 60, 165; **5**. 22, 51; **6**. 33, 51; **8**. 117; **17**. 11, 20; *Ka*. **3**. 14; *U*. **2**. 65; **7**. 31; **16**. 18; **18**. 27; **22**. 46, 56; **34**. 30.

Yavakṣāra–यवक्षार is obtained by incinerating *Yava* plants collected just before flowering and fruiting commences and dried. The white ash is boiled in water which, in turn, is decanted to separate the alkaline substance. It mainly contains potassium carbonate which is used in medicine.

See synonyms–यवशूक(–ज), यवाग्रज, यवाह्व, यावनाल(–ज), and यावशूक(–ज).

As the word *Kṣāra*–क्षार has been used at many places for *Yavakṣāra*, references for the former also have been included under *Yavakṣāra*.

यवतिक्ता YAVATIKTĀ

C. S. *Ka*. **11**. 2.

S. S. *Su*. **45**. 125.

At present, *Yavatiktā* is considered to be what is known as *Kālamegha*–कालमेघ H. (*Andrographis paniculata* Nees). It has been mentioned to be a synonym of *Śaṅkhinī*–शङ्खिनी in C. S. *Ka*. **11**. 2, but in S. S. *Su*. **45**. 124–125 the oils of *Śaṅkhinī* and *Yavatiktā* have been described separately as different substances. Ḍalhaṇa in his comments on *Yavatiktā* states that it is a plant growing in the barley fields and has seven or eight leaves.[1] It is likely that he might have referred to another plant *Canscora deçussata* Schult. This is slightly bitter in taste, laxative and wrongly considered by many as *Śaṅkhinī* or *Śaṅkhapuṣpi*–शङ्खपुष्पी due to its reported property of being a nervine tonic. It is, therefore, felt that this might have been the original *Yavatiktā* but later on *Andrographis* was accepted as another alternative source of *Yavatiktā* and none of these two are either *Śaṅkhinī* or *Śaṅkhapuṣpī*. Thus, *Canscora* may be accepted as *Yavatiktā* and *Andrographis* as *Bhūnimba*.

See–अक्षपीड, भूनिम्ब, शङ्खपुष्पी and शङ्खिनी.

1. सप्ताष्टपत्रा यवक्षेत्रेषु जायते—Ḍalhaṇa.

यवनाल YAVANĀLA

S. S. *Ka*. **7**. 16.

See synonym–यवक्षार.

यवफल YAVAPHALA

S. S. *Ci*. **31**. 6 (Va.).

See–यवफला and वंश.

यवफला YAVAPHALĀ

S. S. *Ka*. **6**. 15; *U*. **31**. 6 (Va.).

Yavaphalā is a synonym of *Dugdhikā*–दुग्धिका (Ḍalhaṇa) which may be a variety of *Indrayava*–इन्द्रयव. *Yavaphalā* is another name for *Vaṁśa* fruit called *Vaṁśayava*–वंशयव.

यववेणु YAVAVEṆU

S. S. *U*. **21**. 6.

See synonyms–यवफल and वंश(यव).

यवशाक YAVAŚĀKA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 99; *Sa*. **6**. 11; *Ci*. **13**. 180.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 94.

See synonym–वास्तुक.

यवशूक YAVAŚŪKA,

यवशूकज YAVAŚŪKAJA

S. S. *U*. **43**. 12 (यवभस्म); **57**. 13.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 150; *Ci*. **15**. 105; **17**. 15; *U*. **22**. 38.

See synonym–यवक्षार.

यवाग्रज YAVĀGRAJA

C. S. *Ci*. **5**. 95; **14**. 231; **26**. 63, 215.

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 131; **14.** 47.

See synonym-**यवक्षार.**

यवानक YAVĀNAKA

A. H. *Ci.* **6.** 51; **8.** 46; **14.** 17; **17.** 11.

This has been used only by Vāgbhaṭa and its meaning is not clear. This seems to be some variety of *Yavāni*-**यवानी.**

यवानिका YAVĀNIKĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **14.** 111; **18.** 176.

See synonym-**यवानी.**

यवानी YAVĀNĪ

Trachyspermum ammi (Linn.) Sprague; Syn. *Ptychotis ajowan* DC.; *Carum copticum* Benth. and Hook. f.; *Ajavāin*-**अजवाइन,** *Javāin*-**जवाइन** H.

Synonyms : **खराह्वा, यमानी** and **यवानिका.**

C. S. *Su.* **23.** 19; **27.** 167, 302; *Ci.* **5.** 86, 165, 167; **6.** 28; **8.** 136, 137, 140; **9.** 61; **12.** 53; **13.** 102, 104, 124; **14.** 64, 71, 74, 99, 100, 108, 195; **15.** 120, 135, 138; **18.** 76, 125; **19.** 30, 34; **24.** 120, 168, 173; **26.** 64, 81, 84; *Ka.* **7.** 52; **12.** 23; *Si.* **3.** 13, 65; **12.** 31.

S. S. *Ci.* **6.** 13; **38.** 27, 47, 68; *U.* **39.** 131; **42.** 32, 70, 95; **52.** 38; **55.** 43.

A. H. *Su.* **14.** 25; *Ci.* **3.** 20, 61; **5.** 55; **6.** 33 (2), 51; **7.** 13, 35; **8.** 35, 46, 60, 63, 75, 115; **9.** 12, 21, 110, 114; **10.** 35; **12.** 26; **13.** 44; **14.** 17, 24, 34, 110, 112; **15.** 14, 127, 129; **17.** 11; **21.** 60; *Ka.* **4.** 2.

See-**भूतीक.**

यवास YAVĀSA,

यवासक YAVĀSAKA

Alhagi pseudalhagi (Bieb.) Desv.; Syn. *A. camelorum* Fisch.; *Javāsa*-**जवास** and *Himguā*-**हिंगुआ** H.

Synonyms : **अनन्ता, दीर्घमूला (?), दुःस्पर्शा ?, दुरालभा ?, यास** and **यासक.**

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 26; *Ci.* **3.** 222; **4.** 68, 75, 100, 103; **14.** 215, 226; **26.** 209.

S. S. *Su.* **44.** 49; **45.** 167 (**यासशर्करा**); **39.** 217-220; **52.** 42.

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 125; *U.* **22.** 92, 97.

Yāsa Śarkarā is a solidified sugary exudate collected in the Arabian countries and imported under the name of *Turañjabīna*-**तुरञ्जबीन.**

Both *Yavāsa* and *Dhanvayāsa* have similar properties and may be used in each others place.

See-**धन्वयास.**

यवाह्व YAVĀHVA

S. S. *Ci.* **20.** 20.

See synonym-**यवक्षार.**

यष्टि(क) YAṢṬI(KA),

यष्टिका YAṢṬIKĀ,

यष्टि(-टी)मधु(-क) YAṢṬI(-ṬI)MADHU(-KA),

यष्ट्याह्व(-ह्वय,-ह्वा,-ह्विका)YAṢṬYĀHVA(-HVAYA,-HVĀ,-HVIKĀ)

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 23, 26; **4.** 28 (Va.); *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Sa.* **8.** 34; *Ci.* **1**-3. 30; **4.** 80 (Va.); **7.** 130, 135, 145; **11.** 32, 66; **12.** 42, 51, 69; **16.** 120; **18.** 35, 83, 86; **21.** 58; **22.** 43; **23.** 242; **25.** 88; **26.** 90, 139, 160, 176, 178, 207, 232, 241, 262, 275; **28.** 136, 150, 170; **29.** 76, 109, 113, 114, 116 (Va.), 131; **30.** 64, 87, 249, 268; *Ka.* **1.** 15; **3.** 14; **7.** 18, 55; *Si.* **3.** 44, 45, 46, 60, 65; **7.** 52, 55, 56; **8.** 12.

S. S. *Su.* **5.** 42; **16.** 22, 30; **25.** 27; *Ci.* **6.** 4; **7.** 24; **9.** 19; **10.** 14; **14.** 16; **16.** 13; **17.** 21; **18.** 8, 11, 33; **19.** 7, 28, 30, 44; **20.** 28, 34; **22.** 5, 15, 17, 32, 40; **25.** 14, 16, 33; **27.** 7; **28.** 22; **34.** 9, 16, 19; **37.** 8, 11, 23, 40, 46; **38.** 44, 52, 67, 71, 108; *Ka.* **5.** 68, 73; **8.** 119; *U.* **9.** 12; **10.** 5, 10, 11, 12; **12.** 7; **18.** 99, 105; **26.** 14; **39.** 175, 193, 223, 242; **40.** 86, 123, 141; **42.** 42, 71; **44.** 20; **45.** 15, 24, 40, 41; **47.** 40, 46; **49.** 29; **50.** 17; **51.** 22; **53.** 13.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 11, 35; **21.** 17; **22.** 21; **27.** 48; **30.** 33; *Sa.* **2.** 50, 60; *Ci.* **1.** 110, 121, 122; **3.** 4, 26, 93, 120, 121, 148; **5.** 40, 67; **6.** 39, 71; **8.** 113, 115, 129; **9.** 65, 75, 84, 91; **11.** 8, 36, 59; **13.** 2, 4, 5, 31, 43; **14.** 82; **15.** 112; **16.** 38; **17.** 31; **18.** 2, 7; **19.** 9; **21.** 76; **22.** 56; *Ka.* **2.** 25; **4.** 8, 11, 12, 29, 40, 46; *U.* **1.** 49; **2.** 16, 50, 74; **5.** 19, 20; **7.** 29; **9.** 2, 18, 25, 32; **11.** 22, 31, 38, 39, 49; **13.** 8, 12, 16, 30, 34, 42, 43, 52, 58, 74, 76, 80, 93; **16.** 3, 4, 7, 14, 15, 25; **18.** 7, 8, 9, 10, 24, 39, 43, 79; **22.** 1, 4,

6, 14, 24, 25, 31, 33, 36, 81, 88, 91, 103, 106; **24.** 37, 39, 52; **25.** 43; **26.** 6, 18, 54; **30.** 27; **32.** 27, 29; 35. 39; **36.** 63; **37.** 73, 75, 82; **38.** 26; **39.** 18, 44, 104; **40.** 17.

See synonym–**मधुक.**

यातुक YĀTUKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 100.

Jātuka or *Yātuka* are the names of some vegetable which is not identified. Some drug names equally unidentified have been suggested. It may be noted that *Pergularia extensa* N. E. Br., whose leaves and flowers are used as vegetable, is known in the South Indian languages as *Yātuka* and may have some relation with it.

See–**जातु.**

यावनाल YĀVANĀLA

S. S. *Ka.* **7.** 16 (Va.); *U.* **15.** 12; **42.** 40.

See synonym–**यवनाल.**

यावशूक YĀVAŚŪKA

C. S. *Su.* **25.** 39; **27.** 300; *Ci.* **5.** 144; **8.** 169; **12.** 40, 49, 53, 58, 60; **14.** 198; **15.** 83, 171; **26.** 12, 20; *Si.* **12.** 53.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 223; *Ci.* **1.** 39; **22.** 24; *U.* **58.** 48.

A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 93; **9.** 27; **10.** 61, 63; **11.** 14; **14.** 81, 103; **19.** 64; **21.** 33; *Ka.* **2.** 15; *U.* **22.** 81, 100.

See synonym–**यवक्षार.**

यास YĀSA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 238 (**यास शर्करा**); *Ci.* **7.** 146.

S. S. *U.* **39.** 223; **61.** 36 (Va.).

A. H. *Su.* **5.** 50 (**यासशर्करा**).

See synonym–**यवास.**

युक्ता YUKTĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 50 (Va.).

A. H. *U.* **39.** 60 (Va.).

See synonym–**रास्ना** and refer to **मुक्ता.**

युवती YUVATĪ

It has been identified by Cakra with *Navamālikā*–**नवमालिका** but it may be considered to be a synonym of *Taruṇī*.

See–**तरुणी.**

यूथिका YŪTHIKĀ

Jasminum auriculatum Vahl.; *Jūhī*–**जूही** H.

C. S. *Ci.* **1–1.** 56; **8.** 128; **15.** 135; **26.** 183; **30.** 58.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 249; *Ci.* **11.** 9; *U.* **40.** 113; **45.** 16.

A. H. *Su.* **26.** 24; *Ci.* **9.** 24.

See–**काम्बोजी** and **स्वर्णयूथिका.**

योजनवल्ली YOJANAVALLĪ

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 44.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 37

See synonym–**मञ्जिष्ठा.**

र (RA)

रक्तचन्दन RAKTACANDANA

Pterocarpus santalinus Linn. f.; *Lālacandana*–**लालचन्दन** H.

Synonyms : **अशुक्ल चन्दन, रक्तवृक्ष, रक्तसार** and **लोहित चन्दन.**

C. S. *Ci.* **30.** 90.

S. S. *Ci.* **3.** 7; **25.** 39; *U.* **28.** 14; **39.** 243; **40.** 63; **45.** 39.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 16; **21.** 71; *U.* **32.** 17; **34.** 47; **37.** 86.

As explained under *Candana*, *Raktacandana* has been used, at some places, in place of *Candana*.

See–**कुचन्दन** and **चन्दन.**

रक्तमूली RAKTAMŪLĪ

C. S. *Si.* **10.** 30.

See synonym–**समङ्गा.**

रक्तयष्टिका RAKTAYAṢṬIKĀ

A. H. *Su.* **21.** 17.

See synonym–**मञ्जिष्ठा.**

रक्तवृक्ष RAKTAVṚKṢA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 284.

See synonym–**रक्तचन्दन.**

रक्तशालि RAKTAŚĀLI

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 7, 10; *Sa.* **8.** 34, 39; *Ci.* **3.** 179, 182; **8.** 132; **11.** 26; **13.** 96; **14.** 95; **19.** 44, 63, 79; **21.** 112; *Si.* **8.** 37.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 5.

A. H. *Su.* **18.** 28; *Sa.* **2.** 5; *Ci.* **3.** 84; **8.** 84.
A variety of *Śāli.*

रक्तसर्षप RAKTASARṢAPA
S. S. *U.* **3.** 11.
See–सर्षप.

रक्तसार RAKTASĀRA
S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 50.
See synonym–खदिर or रक्तचन्दन.

रक्ता RAKTĀ,
रक्तालता RAKTĀLATĀ
S. S. *Ci.* **37.** 31; **38.** 70; *Ka.* **5.** 61, 68 (रक्तालता); *U.* **52.** 34.
A. H. *Ci.* **19.** 41; *U.* **38.** 26.
See synonym–मञ्जिष्ठा and refer to लता.

रक्तालुक RAKTĀLUKA
S. S. *Su.* **46.** 298.
Dioscorea alata Linn.; *Ratālū*–रतालू H.
See–आलुक.

रक्तैरण्ड RAKTAIRAṆḌA
A. H. *Su.* **5.** 58.
See–एरण्ड.

रक्तोत्पल RAKTOTPALA
Nymphaea rubra Roxb.; *Lāl Kuī*–लाल कुई.
S. S. *Su.* **38.** 51.
A. H. *U.* **5.** 33.
See–उत्पल and कुमुद.

रक्षोघ्न RAKṢOGHNA,
रक्षोघ्नी RAKṢOGHNĪ
C. S. *Ci.* **23.** 79; **26.** 15.
S. S. *U.* **60.** 49.
A. H. *U.* **5.** 4.
See synonym–सर्षप.

रजतप्रभ RAJATAPRABHA
S. S. *Ci.* **29.** 5, 30.
A variety of *Soma.*
See–सोम.

रजनक RAJANAKA,
रञ्जनक RAÑJANAKA
A. H. *Su.* **15.** 45.
See synonym–कम्पिल्लक.

रजनी RAJANĪ,
रजनीद्वय RAJANĪDVAYA

C. S. *Ci.* **1**–1. 24; **7.** 67 (द्वय), 76, 86, 99, 144 (रजन्यौ); **9.** 41, 76; **10.** 17; **12.** 39; **13.** 118; **16.** 104; **17.** 144; **22.** 48; **23.** 40, 49, 51, 55 (द्वय), 78, 100 (द्वय), 184 (द्वय), 189, 212 (द्वय), 219 (रजन्यौ), 245; **25.** 113; **26.** 62, 144, 208; **29.** 113, 148; **30.** 51, 270; *Ka.* **4.** 15; **7.** 15; *Si.* **4.** 17.

S. S. *Su.* **13.** 18; **26.** 20; **38.** 72; *Ci.* **2.** 73, 82; **8.** 43, 45 (द्वय); **9.** 55 (द्वय); **17.** 41 (द्वय); **18.** 16; **19.** 35; **20.** 34; **25.** 20; **28.** 3; **38.** 25; *Ka.* **1.** 36; **2.** 45 (द्वय); **5.** 74; **6.** 9; **7.** 33; **8.** 44, 48, 49, 68, 73, 102, 131, 136; *U.* **9.** 14, 23; **18.** 100; **24.** 29; **39.** 226, 241, 291; **42.** 49; **44.** 15, 19, 31; **45.** 33; **57.** 10 (द्वय), 13; **60.** 43; **61.** 31; **62.** 23.

A. H. *Su.* **10.** 29 (द्विरजनी); *Ci.* **6.** 73; **13.** 35; **16.** 36; **17.** 39; **19.** 8. 39, 41, 44; **22.** 36 (द्वय); *U.* **2.** 38, 76; **5.** 10 (द्वय); **6.** 27; **9.** 26; **16.** 13; **18.** 56; **19.** 8 (रजन्यौ); **28.** 35; **37.** 32, 83; **38.** 18, 40; **39.** 17.

See synonyms–हरिद्रा (हरिद्रा द्वय) and दारु हरिद्रा.

रजनीमुख्या RAJANĪMUKHYĀ
S. S. *U.* **57.** 10.

This has been identified with *Piṇḍaharidrā*–पिण्डहरिद्रा which is another name for *Haridrā.*

See–हरिद्रा.

रण्डा RAṆḌĀ
C. S. *Ka.* **12.** 4 (Va.).
See synonym–द्रवन्ती.
According to some it should be *Caṇḍā*–चण्डा.

रम्भा RAMBHĀ
S. S. *Ci.* **1.** 107.
See synonym–कदली.

रम्यक RAMYAKA

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 29; **39.** 4; **43.** 3; *Ci.* **4.** 27.

A. H. *Ci.* **21.** 34 (Va.).

This has been identified by Ḍalhaṇa with *Mahānimba*-महानिम्ब but, due to its uses as a purgative drug, *Śampāka*-शम्पाक has been substituted in the version in its place while others have accepted it as a name for *Paṭolamūla*-पटोलमूल which appears unacceptable as the original drug.

रस RASA

C. S. *Ci.* **28.** 150.

A. H. *Sa.* **2.** 50; *Ci.* **21.** 77.

This is a gum-resin obtained from a foreign species *Commiphora myrrha* (Nees) Engl. of Arabian region and called *Bola*-बोल, *Hirābola*-हीराबोल and *Gandharasa*-गंधरस.

See synonym-बोल.

रसाञ्जन RASĀÑJANA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 12; **5.** 12; *Ci.* **7.** 61, 84, 93, 97, 125; **14.** 188, 196, 220; **15.** 129, 134; **18.** 169, 177; **19.** 59, 115; **23.** 78, 243; **26.** 188, 194, 199, 208, 224, 225, 250, 258; **30.** 90, 96; *Si.* **3.** 39, 60; **11.** 22; **12.** 27, 31.

S. S. *Su.* **14.** 37; **15.** 38; **16.** 27 (11); **38.** 40, 44; *Sa.* **10.** 44, 57; *Ci.* **1.** 98, 101; **8.** 41; **9.** 10, 57; **10.** 15; **18.** 52; **19.** 40, 45; **20.** 57, 59; **22.** 11, 16; **38.** 26, 44, 72, 94, 108; *Ka.* **7.** 39; *U.* **11.** 9, 15; **12.** 23; **14.** 7; **17.** 12, 15, 39, 43, 44; **18.** 60; **19.** 14; **21.** 14, 49; **24.** 35; **40.** 60, 61, 62, 93.

A. H. *Su.* **2.** 6; **14.** 23; **15.** 14; *Ci.* **3.** 168; **8.** 115; **9.** 62; **10.** 39; **19.** 87; *Ka.* **4.** 40; *U.* **2.** 73; **11.** 11, 37; **14.** 30; **16.** 3, 52; **18.** 27; **22.** 31, 56; **25.** 62; **34.** 4, 45.

This is an extract obtained from *Dāruharidrā*-दारुहरिद्रा and known as *Rasaunta*-रसौंत H.

See synonyms-अञ्जन, तार्क्ष्य and तार्क्ष्यशैल and refer to दारुहरिद्रा.

रसोन RASONA

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 303 (Va.).

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 244–245; *U.* **39.** 209; **41.** 57; **42.** 31.

A. H. *Su.* **10.** 35; *Ci.* **14.** 39; *U.* **5.** 46; **9.** 33; **39.** 111, 126, 128.

See synonym-लशुन.

राजकशेरुक RĀJAKAŚERUKA

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146, 151; *Si.* **10.** 35.

It appears that what is popularly known and used as *Kaseru*-कसेरु H. is the tuber of *Scirpus kysoor* Roxb. or *S. grossus* Linn. f. This is the bigger variety and may be called as *Rājakaśeruka*. The smaller variety is the tuber of *Cyperus esçulentus* Linn., called *Cicoḍha*-चिचोढ. This may also be the *Kaśeruka* of the *Kaśeruka-Rājakaśeruka* group and *Krauñcādana* of the *Krauñcādana-Kaśeruka* group in the texts. *Scirpus articulatus* Linn. may be another variety of *Krauñcādana*.

See-कशेरुक and क्रौञ्चादन.

राजकोशातकी RĀJAKOŚĀTAKĪ

C. S. *Ka.* **4.** 2.

A. H. *U.* **37.** 80.

See synonym-धामार्गव.

राजक्षवक RĀJAKṢAVAKA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 2; **27.** 88; *Vi.* **8.** 146.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 276.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 72–73.

This has been identified by Cakra with *Dugdhikā*-दुग्धिका and by Ḍalhaṇa with *Kṛṣṇa Rājikā* (*Brassica nigra* Linn.) and others with something having big leaves and sternutatory action (बृहत्पत्रः क्षवथुकारकः). The inclusion of this in the group of *Bṛṁhaṇiya* (Roborants) ten-drugs and *Madhura-skandha* of C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146 together with its sternutatory action may indicate the possibility of its being some latici ferous plant of Asclepiadaceae.

See-क्षवक and राजिका.

राजतरु RĀJATARU

S. S. *U.* **57.** 14.

See synonym-आरग्वध.

राजद्रुम RĀJADRUMA

S. S. *Ka.* **3.** 9; *U.* **57.** 8.

A. H. *U.* **22.** 103.
See synonym–आरग्वध.

राजमाष RĀJAMĀṢA
C. S. *Su.* **27.** 24.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 19.
See synonym–अलसान्द्र.

राजवृक्ष RĀJAVṚKṢA
C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 96, 161; *Ka.* **8.** 3, 4.
S. S. *Su.* **36.** 18; **38.** 29; *Ci.* **2.** 89; **9.** 16; **10.** 4, 9; **11.** 8; **14.** 10; *U.* **21.** 41; **38.** 25; **39.** 198.
A. H. *Ci.* **19.** 19, 63; **20.** 10; *Ka.* **2.** 31.
See synonym–आरग्वध.

राजादन RĀJĀDANA,
राजाह्व RĀJĀHVA
C. S. *Su.* **25.** 49; **27.** 140; *Vi.* **8.** 143, 146; *Ci.* **30.** 96.
S. S. *Su.* **38.** 43; **42.** 18; **46.** 163, 166, 334; *Ci.* **1.** 120; **11.** 9; **17.** 10; **20.** 36; **22.** 69; *U.* **48.** 26.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 119; **10.** 23; **15.** 13 (राजाह्व); **29.** 76.
Rājādana is considered to be a synonym of both *Kṣirikā* (*Mimusops hexandra* Roxb.; *Khirani*–खिरनी H.) and *Priyāla*–प्रियाल.
See synonyms–क्षीरिका, प्रियाल and refer to क्षीरिणी.

राजिका RĀJIKĀ
(i) *Brassica juncea* (Linn.) Czern. and Coss.; *Rāi*–राई H.
(ii) *Brassica nigra* (Linn.) Koch; *Rāi*–राई H.
Synonyms : आसुरी and क्षवक.
S. S. *Su.* **46.** 221.
See–राजक्षवक and सर्षप.

राठ RĀṬHA
C. S. *Su.* **26.** 13.
A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 137; *Ka.* **1.** 18; *U.* **2.** 17; **37.** 82.
See synonym–मदन.

रात्रि RĀTRI
S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 12; *U.* **10.** 5.
See synonym–हरिद्रा.

रामठ RĀMAṬHA
S. S. *U.* **51.** 16.
A. H. *U.* **3.** 56.
See synonym–हिङ्गु.

रामा RĀMĀ
A. H. *U.* **24.** 35.
See synonym–प्रियङ्गु.

राल RĀLA
It appears to have been used under the name of *Surālā*–सुराला in A. H. *Su.* **15.** 4.
See–सरल, सुराला, श्री and श्रीवेष्ट.

रास्ना RĀSNĀ
Pluchea lanceolata Oliver and Hiern.; *Rosanā*–रोसना and *Vāyasurai*–वायसुरई H.
Synonyms : अतिरसा (?), एलापर्णी, मुक्ता (युक्ता) and सुरभि.
C. S. *Su.* **3.** 17, 21, 24, 27; **4.** 26; **25.** 39 (2); *Ci.* **2**–1. 25; **3.** 250, 266; **5.** 105, 144; **8.** 77, 169; **12.** 70; **13.** 109; **14.** 44; **15.** 87, 168; **17.** 99, 101, 105; **18.** 35, 42, 46, 53, 76, 91, 117, 126, 173; **23.** 230; **26.** 81, 96, 139, 159, 162, 169, 279; **27.** 40; **28.** 109, 121, 129, 136, 147, 159, 163, 166, 170; **29.** 55, 61, 80, 102; **30.** 56, 58; *Si.* **3.** 12, 37, 46, 59; **4.** 3, 14, 19, 28; **8.** 7, 10; **9.** 92; **11.** 33; **12.** 27, 31, 39, 40, 55.

S. S. *Su.* **36.** 3; **38.** 16–17; **39.** 9; *Sa.* **10.** 60; *Ci.* **5.** 7; **15.** 20; **17.** 15; **18.** 7; **19.** 28; **22.** 54; **37.** 15, 19, 23, 40; **38.** 25, 42, 46, 50, 54, 70, 102, 105; *Ka.* **8.** 104; *U.* **28.** 5; **39.** 198, 244; **51.** 40; **52.** 14, 29, 42; **57.** 7; **59.** 17; **62.** 30.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 3, 28; **17.** 2; *Sa.* **2.** 41, 55; *Ci.* **1.** 123, 138; **3.** 4, 6, 12, 20, 31, 49, 62, 64, 172; **4.** 22, 24, 42; **5.** 24, 68; **6.** 27, 39, 52; **8.** 17; **10.** 27, 61; **14.** 14, 17, 55, 82; **21.** 57, 65, 73; **22.** 8; *Ka.* **4.** 1, 7, 12, 23, 25, 33, 37, 54, 64; **5.** 31; *U.* **2.** 12, 52, 55; **3.** 51; **6.** 39; **22.** 50; **24.** 47, 53; **27.** 40; **34.** 33; **40.** 14.

The controversy about the genuine *Rāsnā* is well known and if a survey of the plant materials used as *Rāsnā* in different parts of the country is made more than half a dozen plant species will be found in use. The morphological classification of some of these as found in the drug markets into

Patra-rāsnā, Mūla-rāsnā and *Tṛṇa-rāsnā* by later writers seems to be nothing more than an indication of the multiplicity of sources and forms of the present day *Rāsnā*. More important of the varieties are :—

(1) *Pluchea* species noted above.
(2) *Vanda roxburghii* R. Br.
(3) *Alpinia galanga* Willd.
(4) *Inula racemosa* Hook. f.

Out of these *Alpinia* species may be the *Elāparṇī*–**एलापर्णी** of the texts and a South Indian substitute of *Rāsnā*. *Inula* species may be more correctly identified as *Puṣkaramūla*–**पुष्कर-मूल**. *Vanda* and another similar looking epiphytic Orchids (*Saccolabium papillosum* Lindl.;) do not appear to stand a chance to be accepted as real *Rāsnā* as their peculiar habit has no where been mentioned in Āyurvedic literature in connection with the identity of *Rāsnā*. Other names such as *Nākulī*–**नाकुली**, *Muktā*–**मुक्ता** and *Sugandhā*–**सुगन्धा** associated with *Rāsnā* in the commentaries and Nighaṇṭus appear to be those for entirely other drugs used in place of *Rāsnā*.

At present, *Pluchea lanceolata* is being accepted more widely as the source of *Rāsnā*. It is popularly known by names similar to *Rāsnā*. Roots, when dried under shade, develop a faint aroma and they are being used by the country people in rheumatic conditions. The leaves with their twisted base look like *Elā* fruit in surface view. The tongue-like shape and juicy nature of the leaves may be responsible for its synonyms *Rasanā*–**रसना** and *Yuktarasā*–**युक्तरसा**. Thus all the synonyms *Gandhamūlā*, *Elāparṇi*, *Rasanā*, *Rasyā* etc. may not be unsuitable even for this plant.

See—**श्रेयसी**.

रुक् RUK

S. S. *U*. **40**. 56; **42**. 29.

See synonym–**कुष्ठ**.

रुजाकर RUJĀKARA

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 21.

This is equivalent to *Ārtagala*–**आर्तगल** of *Varuṇādigaṇa* of Suśruta as agreed upon by Bopadeva.

रुधिर RUDHIRA

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 46.

See synonym–**कुङ्कुम**.

रुहा RUHĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 266; **14**. 125 (**रुहापत्र**); **23**. 80.

A. H. *U*. **25**. 52.

This is considered to be either *Vṛkṣaruhā*–**वृक्षरुहा**, *Māṁsa-rohiṇī*–**मांसरोहिणी** or *Dūrvā*–**दूर्वा**. The vegetable *Ruhāpatra*–**रुहापत्र** has been identified by Cakra with something called *Udagra-śāka*–**उदग्रशाक**.

रूपिका RŪPIKĀ

S. S. *Su*. **43**. 3; *Ci*. **9**. 5; **17**. 25; *Ka*. **7**. 52.

A. H. *U*. **18**. 57; **38**. 37.

See synonym–**अर्क**.

रेणु REṆU

S. S. *Ci*. **37**. 17, 40; **38**. 50, 56.

See synonym–**पर्पट**.

रेणुक REṆUKA,

रेणुका REṆUKĀ

S. S. *Ka*. **2**. 5; *U*. **17**. 16.

A. H. *Su*. **20**. 37; *Ci*. **17**. 22; *U*. **28**. 35.

See synonym–**हरेणु** and refer to **गिरिकर्णी** and **सिन्दुवार**.

रैवत RAIVATA

S. S. *Ci*. **39**. 7.

One of the *Soma varieties*.

See–**सोम**.

रोचनातगर ROCANĀ TAGARA

C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 79.

It stands either for one substance i.e. a yellow variety of *Tagara* or two substances i. e. *Rocanā* and *Tagara*. Yellow *Tagara* may be *Salinum vaginatum* Wall. It may be examined whether it is the same as *Ṭaggara*–**टग्गर** of Garhawala.

See–**तगर**.

रोदिका RODIKĀ

A. H. *U*. **28**. 35.

See synonym–**समङ्गा**.

रोध्र RODHRA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 4, 9.

S. S. *Su.* **6.** 24; **12.** 27; **14.** 37; **25.** 27; **36.** 27 (2); **38.** 14, 48; *Ci.* **1.** 85; **2.** 38, 82; **3.** 60; **7.** 35; **8.** 43; **9.** 7, 10, 50; **11.** 9; **12.** 5, 10; **16.** 15, 42; **17.** 10, 22 (रोध्रक), 28; **18.** 33, 41; **19.** 40; **20.** 37; **22.** 15, 16, 32; **25.** 17, 38; **38.** 54; *Ka.* **5.** 67; *U.* **10.** 4 (2), 10, 11, 12; **12.** 7, 48; **17.** 15, 91; **21.** 46; **30.** 5; **39.** 176; **40.** 64, 69; **45.** 25, 33, 34, 39.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 26, 38, 41 (युग्म); **21.** 16; **27.** 48; **29.** 55; *Ci.* **1.** 55, 134; **2.** 16, 25, 27; **8.** 65, 109 (द्वय), 112, 114, 117, 130; **9.** 63, 64, 65, 84; **12.** 7, 8, 17, 25; **17.** 26; **19.** 67; *Ka.* **2.** 39; **4.** 11, 12, 14; *U.* **2.** 41, 50; **5.** 33; **9.** 11 (श्वेत), 32; **11.** 22, 39; **13.** 3, 29, 74; **14.** 26; **16.** 7, 16 (श्वेत), 17, 32 (श्वेत); **18.** 8, 43; **22.** 1, 6, 9, 15, 35, 36, 60, 64, 80, 85, 87, 91, 98; **25.** 52, 58, 59; **27.** 24, 25, 40; **28.** 35; **30.** 7; **32.** 3, 17, 25; **34.** 10, 46, 51; **35.** 39; **37.** 74, 86.

See synonym-**लोध्र** and refer to **श्वेत रोध्र.**

रोध्रपुष्पक RODHRAPUṢPAKA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 3.

A variety of rice.

See-**शालि.**

रोध्रशूक RODHRAŚŪKA

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 1.

A variety of rice.

See-**शालि.**

रोमश ROMAŚA

C. S. *Ci.* **29.** 157 (Va.).

See-**लोमश.**

रोहा ROHĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 266 (Va.).

Rohā, according to Cakra, is *Añjalikārikā*-**अञ्जलिकारिका** (**समङ्गा**). It has been replaced by *Avarohā*-**अवरोहा.**

रोहिणी ROHIṆĪ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 7, 48 (**अशोकरोहिणी**); *Ci.* **3.** 257; **7.** 99, 127; **30.** 258; *Si.* **11.** 24.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 48; **42.** 18 (**अशोकरोहिणी**); *Ci.* **1.** 94 (**फल**); **18.** 5; *Ka.* **8.** 50; *U.* **34.** 5; **39.** 210.

A. H. *Ci.* **21.** 59; *Ka.* **4.** 37; *U.* **2.** 55; **5.** 20; **9.** 32.

Rohiṇī has been accepted as a synonym of *Kaṭukā*-**कटुका**, *Kaṭutumbī*-**कटुतुम्बी**, a variety of *Haritakī*-**हरीतकी** and *Kaṭphala*-**कट्फल** but there is no indication of the use of *Māṁsarohiṇī*-**मांसरोहिणी** which is popularly known as *Rohinā*-**रोहिना** in tribal-areas and many parts of the country. This has been identified with *Soymida febrifuga* A. Juss. *Kaṭukā* has been used in the texts under the names of *Kaṭurohiṇī*-**कटुरोहिणी**, *Tiktarohiṇī*-**तिक्तरोहिणी** and *Kaṭvi*-**कट्वी** etc. and where the use of *Rohiṇīphala* (fruit) and bark has been indicated the use of *Kaṭukā* seems to be overruled. Thus, the use of *Soymida* bark may be tried in some places especially where the wound-healing properties have been emphasized.

रोहिणी (–क) शाक ROHIṆĪ (–KA) ŚĀKA

C. S. *Su.* **26.** 108; *Ni.* **2.** 2.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 12.

Both Cakra and Ḍalhaṇa have identified it as *Kaṭukā Śāka*.

See-**कटुका** and **शकुलादनी.**

रोहितक ROHITAKA,

रोहीत ROHĪTA,

रोहीतक ROHĪTAKA

Tecomella undulata (G. Don) Seem.; *Roheḍā*-**रोहेड़ा** H.

Synonym : **शाल्मलक.**

C. S. *Ci.* **6.** 34; **7.** 128; **13.** 81 (**लता**), 83, 84, 148; **26.** 97; **30.** 115.

S. S. *Ci.* **10.** 4; **11.** 7; *U.* **17.** 41.

A. H. *Ci.* **6.** 53; **12.** 16; **15.** 92, 93, 94.

The identity of *Rohitaka* is clearly indicated in its rural and descriptive names such as *Roherā*-**रोहेरा** (Cakra), *Dāḍimacchada*-**दाडिमच्छद** and *Dāḍimapuṣpaka*-**दाडिमपुष्पक** (leaves and flowers like those of *Dāḍima*) which are undoubtedly applicable to *Tecomella*. But, probably due to its distribution limited to the Western parts of the country and Deccan, other plants such as *Aphanamixis polystachya*

(Wall.) Parker, Syn. *Amoora rohituka* W. &. A. have been used in its place especially in the Eastern parts of the country. Again, the bark of *Erythrina* has also been found to be used as *Rohitaka* since the time of Bopadeva who has mentioned *Pārijāta*-पारिजात as its synonym. It appears that *Śālmalaka* mentioned as a synonym of *Rohitaka* actually refers to *Erythrina*.

The name of *Rohitakalatā*-रोहितकलता appears to indicate the use of thin hanging branches of *Tecomella*. The bark of the young branches has also been reported to be useful in syphilis. Thus, it may be advisable to separately examine the bark of the twigs in order to assess the medicinal value of *Rohitaka*. The status of *Erythrina* and *Amoora* as substitutes of *Rohitaka* may also be examined due to their acceptance as such since centuries by the profession.

See-पारिभद्र and शाल्मलक.

रोहिष ROHIṢA

C. S. *Ci*. 3. 266; **10**. 20; **18**. 72; **26**. 137; *Ka*. **1**. 10; *Si*. **4**. 3.
S. S. *Ci*. **37**. 19; *U*. **26**. 22.

A. H. *Ci*. **1**. 139; **12**. 22; *Ka*. **4**. 55; **5**. 19; **6**. 2; *U*. **7**. 21; **37**. 42 (मूल).

Rohiṣa belongs to the group of aromatic grasses (गन्धतृणजाति) previously placed under the genus *Andropogon* Linn., but now grouped under the genus *Cymbopogon* Spreng. Ten to twelve species are reported to occur in India majority of which can be called *Gandhatṛṇa* due to essential oil contents in, at least, their aerial parts. In the texts about half a dozen names relating to the aromatic grasses such as *Kaṭtṛṇa*-कट्तृण or *Kattṛṇa*-कत्तृण, *Dhyāma* (-*ka*)-ध्याम (-क), *Bhūtika*-भूतिक or *Bhūtīka*-भूतीक, *Bhūtṛṇa*-भूतृण or *Bhūstṛṇa*-भूस्तृण, *Rohiṣa* रोहिष and *Sugandhaka*-सुगन्धक have been mentioned. *Jambīra*-जम्बीर is also believed by some to be a variety of *Gandhatṛṇa*. As regards *Bhūtīka*, *Bhūstṛṇa*, *Sugandhaka* and *Jambīra* they are believed to be applicable to aromatic plants other than the grasses. *Uśīra*-उशीर and *Lāmajjaka*-लामज्जक, on the other hand, have been excluded from the group of aromatic grasses probably because they have no aroma in their aerial parts

and their roots may or may not develop it later on after especial treatment. *Uśīra* roots do so only after being wetted with water. The identity of *Lāmajjaka* is still undecided. Regarding the botanical specification of the plants implied by the various text names, it has been found that due to free hybridisation and production of numerous transition forms the identification and classification of the species is difficult. The composition of the essential oils is also not necessarily characteristic of the species. Morphologically indistinguishable grasses, such as *Motiā* and *Sofiā* varieties of *C. martini*, differ widely in chemical composition and properties. On the contrary the lemon grass oils obtained from *C. citratus* and *C. flexuosus* have almost identical composition. Thus, the difficulty before the Vaidyas can be easily imagined. In the selection of different plant varieties for different text names, they must have been guided by the nature of the aroma, taste (रस) and medicinal properties (गुण) which must depend on the nature of the chemical constituents, sometimes showing considerable fluctuation and having no relation to the general appearance and morphology of the plants. It is, therefore, not improbable that even the field medico-botanists might have been considerably misguided, what to say about the arm-chair writers on the subject.

Inspite of the difficulties pointed out above, an attempt has been made here to clarify the situation as far as possible from the information obtained from the texts themselves and the modern literature concerning the botany and chemistry of these grasses. Out of all the names *Rohiṣa* appears to be a common name for more than one species. It might be noted that previously it was identified as *Andropogon* (now *Cymbopogon*) *schoenanthus* Linn. But now this has been split up into separate species with one of them having two distinct varieties. The main features of these species have been briefly given below :—

(1) *C. martini* (Roxb.) Wats. Syns. *Andropogon martini* Roxb. and *A. schoenanthus* Var. *martini* Hook. f. It is a tall perennial sweet-scented grass, 5-8 ft. high, occurring in the drier localities extending all over India. This is popularly called as *Rūsā*-रूसा and by other allied names. It has two varieties

Motiā and *Sofiā*. The latter is also called Ginger-grass. Although these are morphologically indistinguishable they can be differentiated by slight differences in scent and appearance and notable differences in their habits, ecological conditions and in the percentage of the main chemical constituient geraniol. *Motiā* occurs in scattered patches in open forests or clearings on dry sunny slopes. The *Sofiā* variety, on the other hand, is gregarious in habit probably due to alround rhizomatous growth underneath and regeneration. This habit may have been explained by the names *Bhūtika*, *Bhūtika* and even *Bhūstṛṇa* which are considered to be synonyms by Bopadeva. The name Ginger-grass for the *Sofiā* variety may also hint at its *Kaṭurasa* (pungent taste) which is characteristic for *Bhūstṛṇa* (Vide. S. *S. Su.* 38. 17, *Surasādi Gaṇa*). The *Motiā* veriety of *Rūsā* grass may be identified with the text names *Kattṛṇa*, *Kattṛṇa* and *Dhyāmaka* which are almost unanimously considered to be synonyms. Another species *C. schoenanthus* Spreng. which is a strong typical desert species and whose roots are reported to be used in medicine may also have been used in place of *Rohiṣa* of the *Motiā* variety. Another species *C. caesius* Stapf Syn. *A. schoenanthus* var. *caesius* Hack. which is essentially a South Indian species and is upto 3 ft. in height, has also the same odour as that of the *Sofiā* variety. This may have been substituted for it. This, too, contains geraniol but lacks phellandrene of the *Sofiā* variety. Ācārya Yādavajī has identified *Bhūstṛṇa* with another important species *C. jwarankusa* Schult. the *Ijakhira*-इजखिर of Unani Hakims because of his wrong impression that it is a grass of the smallest height among the aromatic grasses but it could have been called *Bhūtṛṇa* due to horizontally expanded volume of the plant at the base on account of a large number of about 2 ft. long basal leaves. It contains a high percentage of d-piperitone which yields thymol.

Attention may also be drawn to the two varieties of *Bhūtṛṇa* mentioned in Rājanighaṇṭu. One has been mentioned as *Bhūtṛṇa* with *Kuṭumbaka*-कुटुम्बक as its synonym and another as *Sugandha Bhūtṛṇa*. They may be the *Bhūstṛṇa* and *Sugandhaka* of *Surasādi Gaṇa*. The synonym *Kuṭumbaka* may hint at its gregarious habit or collective living as is the case for the *Sofiā* variety. The alternative suggestion to accept the *Leucas* species called *Kutumba*-कुतुम्ब or the so-called *Droṇapuṣpa*-द्रोणपुष्प varieties may also be considered, as they are also expected to possess the properties of the *Surasādi Gaṇa*. *C. jwarancusa* with its habit of solitary living may be *Sugandhaka*. Over and above this, it appears unreasonable to accept any plant other than a grass species as *Bhūstṛṇa*. To accept *Yavānikā*-यवानिका as *Bhūtika*, as suggested by Cakra should in, our opinion, be treated as a case of substitution on grounds of similar properties.

Lastly, the botanical specification of *Jambīra* appears to be still more difficult. We are not inclined to agree with Ācārya Yādavajī who has identified it with *C. citratus* Stapf which is not indigenous to India and is found cultivated only in Indian gardens. If at all an aromatic grass, indigenous to India, other lemon grasses of South India. i.e. (1) *C. flexuosus* (Steud.) Wats. Syn. *Andropogon nardus* var. *flexuosus* Hack., (2) *C. nardus* (Linn.) Rendle Syn. *Andropogon nardus* Linn. called Citronella grass and (3) *C. coloratus* Stapf Syn. *A. nardus* var. *colouratus* Hook. f. may be examined. *Jambira*, in our opinion, is not an aromatic grass but may be an aromatic plant of the Labiatae family for the following reasons. (1) It has not been mentioned as a *Jambīratṛṇa*. Cakra considers it to be a *Parṇāsabheda*-पर्णासभेद like the plants of the *Surasādi* group. Ḍalhaṇa also mentions it to be a plant of Northern Himalayan region having the smell of lemon and used as spicy adjunct to foods and drinks (जम्बीरं हरितशाकमुत्तरापथे जम्बीरगन्धि किञ्चिदम्लम्). It may be pointed that there are plants having the scent of lemon among the plants of the Labiatae family, *Ocimum gratissimum* Linn. being one of them. Then, it may be argued that if *Bhūstṛṇa* and *Jambīra* have similar properties and uses, why one of the grass species suggested to be the source of *Bhūstṛṇa* may not be identified as *Jambīra*. Lastly, as already pointed earlier under *Jambira* a spicy drug called *Jambū*-जम्बू is brought to the plains by traders from Himalayan region. It was suspected to be an *Allium* species but further enquiry is suggested to be made for definite conclusions about

it. Some of the important comments made by the commentators on aromatic drug plants for classification of their text names have been given below for comparison with our tentative conclusions.

भूतीको यवानिका–C. S. *Su.* **4.** 42, Cakra.
भूतीकं कत्तृणं यवानिकावा–C. S. *Si.* **4.** 3, Cakra.
भूतिकं कत्तृणापरपर्यायम्–S. S. *Ci.* **37.** 19, Dalhana.
भूतिकं (or भूतीकं) भूस्तृणम् are synonyms—Bopadeva.
भूतीकं सुगन्धितृणम् रोहिषं इति प्रसिद्धम्–S. S. *U.* **39.** 191, Dalhana.
ध्यामकं कत्तृणम् are synonyms—Bopadeva; S. S. *Ci.* **22.** 69, Dalhana.
ध्यामकंकत्तृणम् रोहिषमिति लोके–S. S. *Su.* **38.** 24, Dalhana.
भूस्तृणः अङ्गुदाकनामधेयो द्रोणपुष्पसदृशः; सुगन्धकः द्रोणपुष्पः, अन्ये तु भूस्तृणं रोहिषं, सुगन्धकः बृहत्सुगन्धतृणम्–S. S. *Su.* **38.** 18, Dalhna.
भूस्तृणं रोहिषः, तुम्बाकमन्ये, सुगन्धको गन्धतृणमल्पम् भूस्तृणम् सुगन्धितृणमितिकेचित्, तत्रापिनार्थभेदः–S. S. *Su.* **46.** 22, Dalhana.
रोहिष or रोहिश–एक नाम वर्गे Bopadeva.
रोहिषः 'रामकपूर' इतिख्यातः–C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 266, Cakra.
जम्बीरः पर्णासभेदः–C. S. *Su.* **27.** 164, Cakra.

रोहिष विष ROHIṢA VIṢA

C. S. *Ci.* **23.** 12.
An unidentifid poisonous drug.

रोहीतक ROHĪTAKA

See–रोहितक.

ल (LA)

लकुच LAKUCA,

लिकुच LIKUCA

Artocarpus lakoocha Roxb.; *Baḍahara*–बड़हर–H.
Synonym : निकुच.
C. S. *Su.* **4.** 10; **25.** 38; **26.** 110, 111, 112; **27.** 129; *Ni.* **2.** 2; *Vi.* **8.** 147.
S. S. *Su.* **16.** 27 (8); **20.** 13; **42.** 18; **46.** 139, 155.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 137, 140; **7.** 34.

लक्ष्मणा LAKṢMAṆĀ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 99.

S. S. *Sa.* **2.** 32; **10.** 15; *U.* **30.** 7.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 94 (लक्ष्मण); *Sa.* **1.** 41; *U.* **1.** 13.

It has been described as one looking like *Bastagandhā*–बस्तगन्धा and having red blots on the leaves simulating the figure of a male child. The human figure, according to others, is presented in the shape of the tuber or root of the plant. It is said to have white flowers and fruits during september-october when it should be collected. The white-flowered variety of *Solanum xanthocarpum* Schrad. and Wendl. has been used in its place, as a substitute as both have been used separately in the same context in A. H. *Sa.* **1.** 40, 41.

Some of the other plants reported to possess similar fertility efficiency may be enumerated as here under :—

(1) *Remusatia vivipara* Schott.
(2) *Lasia spinosa* Thwaites.
(3) *Ipomoea sepiaria* Koen.
(4) *Mandragora autumnalis* Spreng.
(5) *Aralia quinquefolia* called Ginseng in China.

See–अमोघा and लक्ष्मी.

लक्ष्मी LAKṢMĪ

S. S. *Su.* **19.** 29.
A. H. *Su.* **29.** 31.
Śamī–शमी, *Lakṣmaṇā*–लक्ष्मणा or *Viṣṇukrāntā*–विष्णुक्रान्ता have been proposed to be used in its place.

लघुपत्रा चिल्ली LAGHUPATRĀ CILLĪ

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 96.
See–चिल्ली and वास्तूक.

लट्वा (–क) LAṬVĀ (–KA)

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 93; *Ci.* **11.** 7; *U.* **22.** 65.
See synonym–कुसुम्भ and refer to लोट्टाक.

लता LATĀ

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 26 (सितालता); **4.** 8 (सितालता); *Ci.* **4.** 75; **29.** 111; *Si.* **4.** 20.
S. S. *Sa.* **10.** 60; *Ka.* **5.** 68 (रक्तालता); *U.* **60.** 49.
A. H. *Sa.* **2.** 55; *U.* **5.** 2, 20; **25.** 61.

Latā is considered to be a synonym mainly for *Priyaṅgu*–प्रियङ्गु, *Mañjiṣṭhā*–मञ्जिष्ठा and *Dūrva*–दूर्वा. Sometimes it is

preceded by *Sitā* (white) or *Raktā* (red), when *Raktā Latā* is supposed to stand for *Mañjiṣṭhā* but *Sitā* is treated independently to stand for sugar or *Śveta Dūrvā*-श्वेत दूर्वा.

See synonyms-दूर्वा, प्रियङ्गु, मञ्जिष्ठा and refer to रक्तालता.

लताकस्तूरिका LATĀKASTŪRIKĀ

Hibiscus abelmoschus Linn.; *Kastūribheṇḍā*-कस्तूरीभेंड़ा M.; *Muṣkadānā*-मुश्कदाना Pers.

Synonyms : कटुक and कटुकाह्वय.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 204.

लम्बा LAMBĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **26.** 152; *Ka.* **3.** 3.

S. S. *Ci.* **19.** 63; *U.* **34.** 7.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 1.

See synonyms-अलाबु and कटुकालाबु.

लम्बा (पत्र विष) LAMBA (PATRAVIṢA)

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5.

Unidentified.

लवङ्ग LAVAṄGA

Syzygium aromaticum (Linn.) Merr. & L. M. Perry; *Lauṅga*-लौंग and *Lavaṅga*-लवंग H.

C. S. *Su.* **5.** 73; *Ci.* **26.** 209; **28.** 152.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 202, 484; *Ci.* **24.** 21.

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 149; *U.* **22.** 93.

See-श्री.

लवली LAVALĪ

Cicca acida (Linn.) Merrill; Syn. *Phyllanthus distichus* Muel.-Arg.; *Harphārevaḍī*-हरफारेवड़ी H.

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 142.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 189.

लशुन LAŚUNA

Allium sativum Linn.; *Lahasuna*-लहसुन H.

Synonym : रसोन.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 4; **3.** 3; **26.** 109; **27.** 173; *Ni.* **2.** 2; *Vi.* **7.** 17; **8.** 149, 158 (2); *Sa.* **8.** 59, 76, 86; *Ci.* **3.** 303, 342 (Va.); **5.** 93, 177; **7.** 110; **9.** 55, 58, 59, 70; **10.** 34, 62; **14.** 10; **17.** 130; **21.** 18; **23.** 69; **26.** 149; **28.** 175.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 6; **42.** 18; **46.** 221; *Sa.* **10.** 30, 57 (2); *U.* **11.** 9; **12.** 25; **18.** 100; **21.** 15, 17, 32; **50.** 24; **60.** 43, 47; **62.** 30.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 109; *Ci.* **1.** 155; **4.** 47; **7.** 71, 112; **14.** 22, 45, 126; **22.** 71; *U.* **5.** 2, 19, 31, 36, 39, 42; **6.** 39; **7.** 34; **11.** 36; **18.** 12; **39.** 113, 127; **40.** 52.

See-गृञ्ज.

लाङ्गल LĀṄGALA

C. S. *Su.* **14.** 95 (Va.).

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 3.

It is a variety of rice (*Śāli*). According to a changed version there should be *Jāṅgala*-जाङ्गल instead of *Lāṅgala*.

See-लाङ्गुल.

लाङ्गलक LĀṄGALAKA,

लाङ्गलकी LĀṄGALAKĪ,

लाङ्गलाख्य (ख्या) LĀṄGALĀKHYA (KHYĀ),

लाङ्गलाह्वया LĀṄGALĀHVAYĀ,

लाङ्गलिका LĀṄGALIKĀ,

लाङ्गलिकी LĀṄGALIKĪ,

लाङ्गली LĀṄGALĪ

Gloriosa superba Linn.; *Kariyārī*-करियारी H.

Synonyms : अग्निमुखी, इन्द्रपुष्पी (?), कनकपुष्पी, विशल्या (?), हलिनी and हिरण्यपुष्पी.

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 106; *Ci.* **7.** 108; **23.** 11; *Sa.* **8.** 59, 65.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 13; **36.** 13; **39.** 9; **42.** 18; *Sa.* **10.** 21 (3); *Ci.* **2.** 90; **6.** 12; **8.** 39, 45, 50; **9.** 55, 59; **18.** 36; **20.** 4; **25.** 19; *U.* **57.** 11.

A. H. *Su.* **30.** 21; *Sa.* **1.** 86; *Ci.* **8.** 160; **15.** 1; **19.** 45; **20.** 16; **22.** 17; *U.* **11.** 45; **18.** 46; **24.** 29; **25.** 44; **28.** 34; **30.** 18, 21; **36.** 70; **39.** 165.

The rhizomes of *Costus speciosus* (Koen.) Sm. recognised as *Kevuka*-केवुक are also sometimes sold for use in the name of *Lāṅgali*. Its action on uterus has also been found to be nearly similar but powerful to that of *Lāṅgali*.[1] In C. S. *Su.* **27.** 106 *Lāṅgalaki* has also been used as a vegetable. It is not clear whether *Gloriosa* leaves or *Costus* rhizomes are intended to

1. Km. P. V. Tivari, *et. al.*, J. Resh. Ind. Med., I. 2, 1967, 196-202.

be used as such. It might be noted that *Costus* is used as a pot-herb by the tribal people. It is also possible that *Lāṅgala* (*-ka*), (C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 108) and *Lāṅgalākhyā* (S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 55 and *U.* **57.** 11) may also demand the use of *Costus*.

See–**अग्नि** and **केवुक**.

लाङ्गुल LĀṄGULA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 7.

A variety of rice (*Śāli*–शालि). It may be the same as *Lāṅgala* in A. H. *Su.* **6.** 3. and in C. S. *Su.* **14.** 95. The change of version to *Jāṅgala*–जाङ्गल may be correct and *Jāṅgala* may be a variety of wild *Śāli*.

लाङ्गली LĀṄGŪLĪ

S. S. *Su.* **19.** 29.

This is considered to be a synonym of *Kapikacchu*–**कपिकच्छु**.

See synonym–**स्वयंगुप्ता**.

लामज्ज LĀMAJJA,

लामज्जक LĀMAJJAKA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 28; **25.** 39.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 9; *Ci.* **17.** 7; *Ka.* **1.** 35; **8.** 104, 110, 112; *U.* **47.** 58(Va.).

The identity of *Lāmajjaka* is undecided. Both according to Ḍalhaṇa and Cakra it is a variety of *Uśīra*–**उशीर**. Cakra differentiates between the two by the presence or absence of aroma. Ḍalhaṇa has described it to be a '*Parvatamūla*–**पर्वतमूल**' or the root of a hill plant. At any rate it appears to be a grass. According to one view *Cymbopogon jwarancusa* Schult., a highly aromatic grass with aromatic roots should be accepted as *Lāmajjaka*. Ācārya Yādavajī, on the other hand, holds the view that if it is the *Ijakhira*–**इजखिर** of Unani Hakims as generally supposed, it cannot be *Lāmajjaka* because *Ijakhira* is 'hot' (*Uṣṇavīrya*–**उष्णवीर्य**) and *Lāmajjaka* is 'cold' (*Śītavīrya*–**शीतवीर्य**). It is felt that this argument cannot hold good unless the *Vīrya* of *Ijakhira* and its identity with *C. jwarancusa* is finally establised. Under the circumstances it may be safest to use *Uśīra* is place of *Lāmajjaka*.

See–**उशीर** and **नलद**.

लावाक्षक LĀVĀKṢAKA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 11.

A variety of *Vrihi*.

See–**व्रीहि**.

लिकुच LIKUCA

See–**लकुच**.

लोट्टाक LOṬṬĀKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 98.

It is a pot-herb, but not the *Laṭvāka*–**लट्वाक** i.e. *Kusumbha*–**कुसुम्भ**. It has been specified by Cakra as a variety of *Māriṣa*–**मारीष** called *Loṭṭāmāriṣa*–**लोट्टामारीष** by him.

लोणिका LOṆIKĀ,

लोणी LOṆĪ

Portulaca quadrifida Linn.; *Noniyā*–**नोनिया**, *Loniyā*–**लोनिया** H.

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 99; *Ci.* **14.** 124; **19.** 36.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 274.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 93; *Ci.* **9.** 22.

Another species *P. oleracea* Linn., known as *Kulphā*–**कुल्फा** or *Vṛhatloṇikā*–**वृहल्लोणिका** is also used for similar purposes.

लोध्र LODHRA

(1) *Symplocos racemosa* Roxb.; *Lodha(da)*–**लोध(द)**.

(2) *S. crataegoides* Buch.-Ham.; *Paṭhānī lodha*–**पठानीलोध**.

Synonyms : **अक्षिभैषज्य, नयनौषध, रोध्र, शावरक(–रोध्र), सावर** and **सावर रोध्र**.

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 11, 25, 28 (2); **4.** 5, 31, 46; **5.** 18; **25.** 49; *Vi.* **8.** 151, 158; *Sa.* **8.** 73, 79; *Ci.* **4.** 44, 65, 66, 72, 80, 88, 98, 103; **6.** 26, 29, 30, 37, 40; **7.** 92, 94, 128, 130; **14.** 139, 160, 195, 197, 230; **16.** 105; **17.** 79 (Va.); **19.** 60, 97, 116; **21.** 54, 56, 75, 76, 96; **22.** 35, 42; **23.** 56, 245; **24.** 158; **25.** 65, 67, 90, 109, 112; **26.** 190, 194, 207, 215, 237, 268; **27.** 29; **29.** 110; **30.** 77, 90, 97, 116, 118; *Ka.* **9.** 3, 7, 8, 11, 15; **12.** 38; *Si.* **3.** 45, 46, 48; **9.** 13; **10.** 25, 30; **12.** 56.

S. S. *Su.* **16.** 27 (17); **36.** 7; **46.** 432; *Ci.* **6.** 15; **20.** 37; **21.** 6; **22.** 9; *U.* **17.** 41; **19.** 15; **21.** 48; **39.** 297; **40.** 69, 70, 72, 86, 120, 121, 122, 123, 144.

A. H. *U.* **18.** 21; **34.** 4.

There are two varieties of *Lodhra*. The first is *S. racemosa* which may be called *Śāvara Lodhra*–शावर लोध्र and the second is *S. crataegoides* which may be recognised as *Paṭṭikā Lodhra*–पट्टिका लोध्र. The presence of easily seperable plates (पट्टिका) of tissues in the inner bark may have been the reason for naming it as above. The introduction of the names *Tilvaka*–तिल्वक and *Tilaka*–तिलक by later writers as synonyms of *Lodhra* created a confusion which resulted in the merger of *Tilvaka* in *Lodhra*. An attempt to clarify the position has been made earlier in our comments on *Tilvaka* and *Tilaka*.

Lastly, the mention and uses of *Śveta Rodhra*–श्वेत रोध्र in eye troubles is also found in A. H. which may be identified with *Tilaka*.

See–तिलक, तिल्वक and श्वेत रोध्र.

लोमश LOMAŚA,

लोमशा LOMAŚĀ

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 3, 14; *Ci.* **29.** 151 (Va.).

A. H. *Ci.* **22.** 16 (लोमशा).

If there is *Romaśa*–रोमश or *Lomaśa*–लोमश in the version the mineral *Kāśīsa*–काशीश (green sulphate of iron) is supposed to be intended and if it is replaced by *Lomaśā* or *Romaśā*, *Jaṭāmāṁsī*–जटामांसी is proposed to be its meaning.

See synonyms–**जटामांसी** and **रोमश.**

लोह LOHA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 23; **23.** 17; *Ci.* **7.** 129; **17.** 79 (Va. लोध्र).

S. S. *Ci.* **8.** 48.

A. H. *Ci.* **4.** 14, 44; **8.** 11; **19.** 88; **21.** 68; **22.** 42; *U.* **11.** 49.

See synonym–अगुरु.

लोहवाल LOHAVĀLA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 8.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 3.

A variety of rice.

See–शालि.

लोहित चन्दन LOHITA CANDANA

C. S. *Ci.* **4.** 101.

See synonym–चन्दन (रक्त) and refer to कुचन्दन.

लोहितयष्टिका LOHITAYAṢṬIKĀ

See–लोहितिका.

लोहित शालि LOHITA ŚĀLI

C. S. *Su.* **15.** 18; **25.** 37; *Vi.* **7**. 21; *Ci.* **22.** 41, 42.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 4, 6 (लोहितकः), 332.

See synonym–रक्तशालि and refer to शालि.

लोहिता LOHITĀ

See–लोहितिका.

लोहिताणु LOHITĀṆU

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 16 (Va.).

Here a change of version from *Lohitāṇu* to *Lauhityāmbhaḥ*–लौहित्याम्भः has been suggested and in the former version *Aṇu*–अणु is supposed to be *Cīnāka*–चीनाक.

लोहितिका LOHITIKĀ,

लोहितयष्टिका LOHITAYAṢṬIKĀ,

लोहिता LOHITĀ

S. S. *Ci.* **11.** 9.

A. H. *Ci.* **19.** 38; **21.** 68; *Ka.* **4.** 12; *U.* **5.** 19; **27.** 38.

Ḍalhaṇa states that according to others these drug names refer to another drug plant called *Rāmataruṇī*–रामतरुणी which may be either a *Smilax* species possessing reddish roots or *Ventilago* species with rusty-red stems which we have identified with *Kaivartikā*–कैवर्त्तिका of Rājanighaṇṭu.

See synonym–मञ्जिष्ठा.

व (VA)

वंश VAṀŚA,

वंशज VAṀŚAJA,

वंशलेखन VAṀŚALEKHANA,

वंशलोचन VAṀŚALOCANA,

वंशविदल VAṀŚAVIDALA,

वंशावलेख(–न) VAṀŚĀVALEKHA (–NA)

Bambusa arundinacea Willd.; Syn. *B. bambos* Druce.; *Bāsa* –बांस H.

Synonyms : त्वक्सार, यवफल, यववेणु and वेणु.

C. S. *Su.* **14**. 30, 42; *Vi.* **8**. 151; *In.* **5**. 27, 29; *Ci.* **18**. 72 (वंशलेखन or लोचन); **21**. 125; **23**. 70 (Va. वंशलोचन or वंशलेखन), 79, 211; **30**. 255 (कलाय).

S. S. *Su.* **46**. 290 (करीर); *Ci.* **3**. 6; **18**. 20 (वंशावलेख); **27**. 8 (विदल); *Ka.* **5**. 78; *U.* **12**. 35 (वंशज), 49 (मूल); **21**. 15 (वंशावलेखन), 19 (वंशावलेख); **26**. 33 (वंशमूलक).

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 15 (यव); 99 (करीर); **17**. 8; *Ci.* **18**. 11; *Ka.* **5**. 19 (पल्लव); *U.* **11**. 53 (करीर); **18**. 15; **27**. 15; **36**. 66 (त्वक् and बीज); **37**. 79 (वंशनिर्लेख).

Roots, young shoots (विदल, कलाय or करीर), fruits (बीज or फल), bark (त्वक्, वंशावलेख, वंशावलेखन), leaves (दल or पल्लव) and the internal siliceous excretion called bamboo manna (वंशलोचन or वंशलेखन) are used. *Vaṁśalocana* is obtained from some bamboo stems of special variety. It has been used in the texts under the names of क्षीरी, तवक्षीरी, तुगा, तुगाक्षीरी, त्वक्क्षीरी, वंशलेखन, वांशी and शुभा.

वंशक VAMŚAKA

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 235.

S. S. *Su.* **45**. 150, 153, 154.

A variety of *Ikṣu*.

See–इक्षु and वांशिक.

वक्र VAKRA

S. S. *Ka.* **5**. 63; **6**. 3; **7**. 29; **8**. 47, 48, 54, 104, 117; *U.* **9**. 13; **18**. 94, 98.

A. H. *U.* **16**. 12; **36**. 82; **37**. 82; **38**. 18.

See synonyms–तगर and नत.

वचा VACĀ

Acorus calamus Linn.; *Ghoḍabaca*–घोड़बच H.

Synonyms : उग्रगन्धा, उग्रा and षड्ग्रन्था.

C. S. *Su.* **2**. 8; **3**. 4, 17, 19; **4**. 3, 11, 12, 25, 42, 48; **23**. 14; *Vi.* **8**. 150, 158; *Sa.* **8**. 59, 65, 76, 93; *Ci.* **1**–1. 24, 47, 56, 75; 1–3. 2, 23, 45; **1**-**4**. 5, 13; **3**. 204, 249, 266, 306; **5**. 69, 79, 86, 143; **6**. 37; **7**. 67, 99, 102, 112; **8**. 74; **9**. 51, 70, 75; **10**. 23, 25, 32, 40, 62; **13**. 80, 103, 108, 123, 125, 133, 157, 162; **14**. 42, 64, 131; **15**. 98, 100, 102, 174, 182, 189; **17**. 142; **18**. 35, 52, 111, 160; **19**. 23, 25, 30, 48, 111, 125, 127; **22**. 46; **23**. 69 (श्वेत), 79, 182, 211, 244; **26**. 19, 20, 60, 84, 96, 137, 151, 152, 208, 222, 225, 283 (Va.); **27**. 29, 32, 35, 40; **28**. 152, 159, 166; **29**. 148, 151; **30**. 53, 249, 270, 274; *Ka.* **1**. 16; **7**. 15, 52, 56; *Si.* **3**. 13, 38 (Va.), 42, 60 (श्वेत); 65; **4**. 9, 12 (Va.), 19; **7**. 17, 23; **8**. 18; **9**. 13; **11**. 22; **12**. 31.

S. S. *Su.* **5**. 18; **11**. 13; **19**. 28; **36**. 20; **38**. 21, 25, 53; **39**. 3, 6, 19; **43**. 3; **44**. 36; *Sa.* **10**. 45(2), 57, 68, 69; *Ci.* **5**. 7, 18, 28; **8**. 17, 38, 45, 50; **9**. 7, 59; **12**. 15; **14**. 11; **15**. 20, 21; **17**. 15, 44; **20**. 18, 37(2); **22**. 24, 53, 54; **28**. 6, 7 (हैमवती), 8, 16; **37**. 8, 11, 15, 23, 39; **38**. 24, 47, 61, 92, 101, 102; **40**. 61; *Ka.* **6**. 3; **7**. 36; **8**. 44, 47, 50, 51 (Va.); *U.* **10**. 10; **19**. 12; **24**. 36; **26**. 33; **28**. 6; **29**. 5; **32**. 4, 7; **35**. 6; **36**. 6; **39**. 169, 186, 191, 195, 227, 237, 242, 253, 257; **40**. 28, 35, 36, 37(2), 42, 43, 47, 48, 51, 65; **42**. 28, 63, 111, 128; **43**. 12, 17; **48**. 28; **51**. 26; **52**. 13, 14, 20, 30; **55**. 44, 48; **56**. 14; **57**. 6, 10; **60**. 43, 46, 47; **61**. 30, 31; **62**. 23, 28, 30.

A. H. *Su.* **10**. 30; **15**. 1, 3, 33, 35, 40; **17**. 2, 8; **29**. 31; **30**. 31; *Sa.* **1**. 89; **2**. 49; *Ci.* **1**. 60, 62, 123, 138, 162, 163; **3**. 4; **4**. 54; **5**. 51; **6**. 33, 48, 49, 50, 52, 75; **8**. 89; **9**. 6, 7, 8, 51, 104, 105, 106, 119; **10**. 9, 11, 34, 53, 57; **12**. 17, 22; **14**. 10, 31; **15**. 13, 14, 22, 49, 70, 89, 128; **19**. 8, 12, 19, 34, 38; **21**. 14, 47, 59, 79; **22**. 16, 36; *Ka.* **2**. 26; **3**. 14; **4**. 2, 8, 32, 60, 62; *U.* **1**. 9(2), 27, 42, 43, 46, 48, 49; **2**. 10, 14, 37, 48, 53, 68; **3**. 47, 48, 54; **5**. 2, 10, 15, 18, 19, 20, 31, 33, 36, 46; **6**. 34, 39; **7**. 24, 34; **9**. 30; **13**. 54; **18**. 27; **20**. 5; **22**. 38, 49, 50, 58, 92; **28**. 34; **30**. 25; **32**. 3; **34**. 30, 63; **35**. 58; **36**. 66; **37**. 27, 74; **38**. 22, 27; **39**. 11, 18, 42, 50, 163.

There is also a second variety of *Vacā* called *Śvetā Vacā*–श्वेता वचा or *Haimavati Vacā*-हैमवती वचा whose identity is doubtful. Some species of *Iris* such as *I. germanica* Linn. (Orris root) may be its source. A white rhizome belonging to *Paris polyphylla* Sm. has been found to to be sold in the Dehradun market under this name. The synonym *Ṣaḍgranthā*–षड्ग्रन्था is literally correct in cases of both *Acorus* and *Iris* species where the shoots or branches consist of six internodes only. For determination of this white variety of *Vacā* the Himalayan species such as *I. kumaonensis* Wall., *I. nepalensis* D. Don and *I. ensata* Thunb. and *Paris polyphylla* may be examined.

See–श्वेतवचा and हैमवती.

वज्र VAJRA

A. H. *Ci.* **19**. 19.

See synonym–स्नुही.

वज्रप्रोक्ता VAJRAPROKTĀ,

वज्रप्रोता VAJRAPROTA

S. S. *U.* **60**. 48 (Va.).

This is identified by Ḍalhaṇa with *Vajrakanda*–वज्रकन्द which, too, is not properly specified. *Asthisaṁhāra*–अस्थिसंहार called *Vajrāṅgī*–वज्राङ्गी may also be considered if it could be labelled as *Vajraproktā* as Bopadeva has suggested. Desāī, however, has named two aroides i.e. *Plesmonium (Arum ?) margaritiferum* (Roxb.) Schott and *Amorphophallus sylvaticus* (Roxb.) Kunth as *Vajrakanda*. *Vajraproktā* has been replaced by *Ṛṣyaproktā*–ऋष्यप्रोक्ता by others.

See–अमरवरायुधसाह्वय.

वज्रवृक्ष VAJRAVṚKṢA

S. S. *Su.* **38**. 20.

See synonym–स्नुही.

वञ्जुल VAÑJULA

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 47; **25**. 49; *Ka.* **1**. 8; *Si.* **10**. 20.

S. S. *Su.* **38**. 47; *Ci.* **5**. 8; *Ka.* **6**. 3; **8**. 104, 108, 110; *U.* **26**. 14.

A. H. *Su.* **15**. 41.

It has been supposed to be a synonym of *Aśoka*–अशोक and *Tiniśa*–तिनिश as well. *Vañjula* has been included in *Nyagrodhādi*–न्यग्रोधादि group where, too, *Vetasa* can be accepted instead of *Aśoka* as *Vetasa* also is *Śītavīrya* (cold), astringent (*Grāhī*) and useful in gynaecological disorders.

See synonym–वेतस.

वट VAṬA

Ficus bengalensis Linn.; *Bara*–बर and *Baragada*–बरगद H.

Synonym : न्यग्रोध.

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 33; *Vi.* **8**. 151; *Ci.* **3**. 257 (शुङ्ग with न्यग्रोध); **4**. 85 (अवरोह); **15**. 126; **18**. 146; **22**. 44 (पल्लव); **23**. 41, 196 (शुङ्ग); **26**. 97; *Ka.* **1**. 7; *Si.* **6**. 49; **7**. 60; **11**. 23.

S. S. *Ci.* **3**. 6; **9**. 23; **17**. 35; **19**. 33; **25**. 39; **34**. 13; *Ka.* **8**. 110; *Sa.* **2**. 10, 32; *U.* **36**. 10; **40**. 88, 118, 147; **45**. 16, 20.

A. H. *Su.* **24**. 18; *Sa.* **1**. 14, 42; *Ci.* **2**. 40; **3**. 150; **5**. 71; **6**. 14, 71; **9**. 24, 84; **10**. 42; *U.* **2**. 66; **32**. 3, 17, 31; **36**. 65; **39**. 50.

Vaṭa and *Nyagrodha* are usually considered to be synonyms but in C. S. *Ci.* **3**. 257 both are mentioned as if they are different. Cakra in his comment has differentiated between the two by the presence of prop roots in *Nyagrodha* and their absence in *Vaṭa*.

See–क्षीरि.

वत्सक VATSAKA

C. S. *Su.* **3**. 3; **4**. 18 (फल), 25 (फल); **23**. 9, 11, 13; *Sa.* **8**. 87; *Ci.* **3**. 201, 203, 207, 210 (Va.), 213, 243; **4**. 59 (फल), 88; **7**. 94 (बीज), 105, 131 (फल), 141 (बीज); **11**. 15, 33; **14**. 189 (बीज), 195 (बीज), 227 (बीज); **15**. 102 (बीज), 129, 132, 134, 179, 186; **16**. 46 (फल), 102; **19**. 58, 59, 92 (बीज); **21**. 50 (फल); **23**. 242; **25**. 89; **27**. 32 (फल), 50, 52; **30**. 89, 91, 249 (फल); *Ka.* **3**. 16; **5**.... (full chapter); **7**. 59; *Si.* **3**. 39; **9**. 13; **10**. 24, 28; **12**. 31.

S. S. *Ci.* **9**. 14; 38, 56, 59, 68, 108; *U.* **23**. 4; **40**. 38, 43(2), 44, 60, 65.

A. H. *Su.* **10**. 28; **15**. 7, 33; **19**. 58; *Ci.* **1**. 49, 53, 60, 12?; **3**. 74; **8**. 75, 162; **9**. 7, 58, 60, 62, 77, 105; **10**. 38; **12**. 30, 41; **15**. 66; **21**. 47, 59; *Ka.* **1**. 16; **2**. 29; **4**. 8, 35; *U.* **20**. 14; **22**. 71; **28**. 38; **34**. 46, 47.

See synonym–कुटज.

वत्सनाभ VATSANĀBHA

Synonym : विष.

C. S. *Ci.* **23**. 11.

S. S. *Ka.* **2**. 5, 6, 12.

There are several poisonous Aconite species out of which *Aconitum chasmanthum* Stapf ex Holmes is now preferred for use in place of *Vatsanābha*.

वत्सादनी VATSĀDANĪ

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 104.

S. S. *Su.* **39**. 6; **46**. 254.

This is usually supposed to be a synonym for *Gudūcī*–गुडूची. Ḍalhaṇa (S. S. *Su.* **46**. 254), however, differs and describes it as *Vatsaputraka*–वत्सपुत्रक popularly known as *Vatsavitayā*–वत्सवितया. He may be referring to *Vāsanavelā*–वासनवेल i.e. *Cocculus hirsutus* (Linn.) Diels.

See synonym–गुडूची.

वत्साह्वय VATSĀHVAYA

S. S. *Ci.* **38**. 44.

See synonym–कुटज (वत्सक).

वनकार्पासी VANAKĀRPĀSĪ

S. S. *U.* **40**. 113.

It is likely to be the same as *Kārpāsi*.

See–कार्पासी and त्रिपर्णिका.

वनतिक्तक VANATIKTAKA

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 93.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 77.

Cakra has identified it as *Pathyasundara*–पथ्यसुन्दर which, too, is not known. It may, however, be the same as *Grīṣma-sundara*–ग्रीष्मसुन्दर which has been identified with species of *Mollugo* and *Glinus* which are considered to be *Parpaṭa*–पर्पट by the South Indian Vaidyas.

वनत्रपुषी VANATRAPUṢĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8**. 146.

According to Cakra it is a variety of *Goḍumbā*–गोडुम्बा having big fruits. It is also considered to be a synonym of *Cirbhaṭa*–चिर्भट.

See–हस्तिपर्णी (शारद).

वनमुद्ग VANAMUDGA

S. S. *Su.* **20**. 4; **46**. 27, 29.

Ḍalhaṇa describes it as a wild variety of *Mudga* known as *Kṛṣṇamudga*–कृष्णमुद्ग or *Mudgikā*–मुद्गिका.

See–चक्रमुद्ग and मुद्ग.

वनस्पति VANASPATI

S. S. *Su.* **46**. 249; *U.* **17**. 42; **45**. 19.

It is the group name of *Kṣirīvṛkṣas*–क्षीरिवृक्ष.

See–क्षीरि.

वन्दाक VANDĀKA

S. S. *Ci.* **6**. 13.

Loranthus longiflorus Desr.; Syn. *Dendrophthoe falcata* (Linn. f.) Etting.; *Bandā*–बन्दा and *Bāndā*–बांदा H.

Synonyms : वृक्षरुहा and संहर्षा.

It grows on trees (*Vṛkṣaruhā*) and takes its nutrition also from them. Other epiphytes and stem semiparasites are also called *Bāndā*.

वन्य VANYA

C. S. *Su.* **3**. 7; **5**. 19, 61; *Ci.* **3**. 257; **21**. 73; **23**. 76 (Va.).

A. H. *Su.* **15**. 6; *Ci.* **17**. 23; **19**. 65; *U.* **24**. 29.

See synonyms–प्लव and शैवाल (?) and refer to कुटन्नट.

वन्यकुलत्थ VANYAKULATTHA

Cassia absus Linn.; *Cākasūbīja*–चाकसूबीज H.

Synonym : आरण्यकुलत्थ.

S. S. *Su.* **46**. 38.

See–कुलत्थिका.

वयस्था VAYASTHĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 48; *Vi.* **8**. 158; *Sa.* **8**. 93; *Ci.* **9**. 52, 63; **10**. 25, 46; **17**. 139; **26**. 82.

S. S. *U.* **32**. 4; **36**. 6; **60**. 46, 48.

This is interpreted differently to mean *Āmalaka*–आमलक, *Guḍūcī*–गुडूची, *Brāhmī*–ब्राह्मी or *Harītakī*–हरीतकी at different places by the commentators.

See–कायस्था.

वरक VARAKA

C. S. *Su.* **26**. 112; **27**. 13, 17; *Vi.* **8**. 151; *Sa.* **3**. 8.

S. S. *Su.* **21**. 18; **46**. 21, 25 (बरुक).

A. H. *Su.* **7**. 32.

A variety of coarse cereal grain also called *Varaṭikā*–वरटिका or *Baruka* बरुक] which may be the fruits of a variety of *Muñja*–मुञ्ज.

वरदारु VARADĀRU

S. S. *Ka.* **2**. 5.

It is an unidentified poisonous leaf drug.

वरवास्तुक VARAVĀSTUKA

S. S. *U.* **17**. 50.

It is a variety of *Vāstuka*–वास्तुक called *Ṭaṅka Vāstuka*–टङ्क वास्तुक.

See-वास्तुक.

वरा VARĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **3**. 266 (Va.).

S. S. *Ci.* **38**. 102; *U.* **17**. 45.

A. H. *Su.* **14**. 25; **15**. 13, 32; **20**. 38; *Sa.* **2**. 50; **8**. 68, 155; *Ci.* **17**. 3; **19**. 18, 26, 35, 41; **20**. 28; **21**. 32; *Ka.* **2**. 8, 15, 47; *U.* **2**. 34; **5**. 10; **6**. 26; **13**. 6, 12, 13, 17, 18, 68; **22**. 12, 99, 101, 106, 107; **28**. 39; **36**. 63, 69; **37**. 84; **39**. 79, 170.

See synonym-त्रिफला.

वराङ्ग VARĀṄGA,

वराङ्गदला VARĀṄGADALĀ

C. S. *Vi.* **8**. 158; *Ci.* **3**. 266 (वराङ्गदला); **7**. 80; **8**. 141; *Si.* **12**. 56.

S. S. *Ka.* **6**. 3.

A. H. *Su.* **21**. 14; *Ci.* **5**. 56; **8**. 154; *U.* **37**. 84.

See synonym-त्वक् and refer to चोच.

वराट,-क VARĀṬA,-KA

S. S. *Ka.* **2**. 5 (Va.).

A kind of unidentified poisonous drug of *Tvak-Sāra-Niryāsa* group. In another version it is replaced by *Nārācaka*-नाराचक.

See-बल्लीज.

वरी VARĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **19**. 69; **29**. 92.

S. S. *Ci.* **7**. 10; **15**. 44; **37**. 20; *U.* **17**. 34.

A. H. *Su.* **20**. 37; *Sa.* **2**. 50; *Ci.* **3**. 94; **9**. 71; **11**. 6, 18; **22**. 10; *Ka.* **4**. 13; *U.* **13**. 52; **24**. 46.

See synonym-शतावरी.

वरुण VARUṆA,

वरुणक VARUṆAKA

Crataeva nurvala Buch. - Ham.;*Varanā*-वरना and *Varunā*-वरुना H.

C. S. *Su.* **14**. 30; *Sa.* **8**. 58; *Ci.* **3**. 266; **5**. 164; **14**. 46.

S. S. *Su.* **38**. 8; **39**. 7; **42**. 18; **46**. 254, 271; *Sa.* **10**. 22; *Ci.* **7**. 6, 14; **9**. 35; **12**. 5; **16**. 28, 36; **17**. 16; *Ka.* **1**. 70; **5**. 84; **6**. 3, 19; *U.* **26**. 8; **31**. 7; **32**. 3; **41**. 46; **59**. 17, 23.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 97; **15**. 21; *Ci.* **8**. 12; **11**. 19; **12**. 20; **13**. 8, 22; **14**. 110; **18**. 16; *U.* **3**. 45; **18**. 23; **24**. 4; **37**. 83.

See-वारणक.

वर्णक VARṆAKA

S. S. *U.* **10**. 10; 35. 7.

According to another view bark of *Karṇikāra*-कर्णिकार is recommended in place of the bark of *Kampillaka*-कम्पिल्लक.

See synonym-कम्पिल्लक.

वर्धमान,-क VARDHAMĀNA,-KA

C. S. *Ci.* **17**. 19; *Si.* **10**. 18.

S. S. *Ka.* **6**. 3.

See synonym-एरण्ड.

वर्षाभू VARṢĀBHŪ

Trianthema portulacastrum Linn.; *Pathari*-पथरी and *Visakhaparā*-विसखपरा H.

C. S. *Ci.* **8**. 169; **12**. 24; **29**. 60; *Si.* **9**. 13.

S. S. *Su.* **46**. 221, 239; *Ci.* **5**. 7; **7**. 26; **12**. 5 (वर्षाभू and पुनर्नवा both); **19**. 28; **20**. 12; **22**. 39; **23**. 15; **37**. 16, 19; **38**. 42, 66, 70; *Ka.* **7**. 25: *U.* **21**. 6; **24**. 32; **39**. 200 (वृश्चीक and वर्षाभू); **42**. 46; **47**. 46; **51**. 24; **55**. 46.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 97; *Ci.* **1**. 115; **3**. 61, 84; **5**. 24; **8**. 11; **15**. 49; **17**. 25(2); *U.* **2**. 49.

Varṣābhū, as the name indicates, should be a rainy season annual while the *Boerhaavia* species usually called *Punarnavā*-पुनर्नवा are perennial. As regards the red and white kinds of *Punarnavā* and *Varṣābhū*, it is not clear whether the colour of the flower or any other part of the plant is the basis for this differentiation. Bhāvamiśra names the white (*Śveta*-श्वेत) variety of *Punarnavā* as *Śvetamūlā* (having white roots) and the red variety as *Raktapuṣpā* (having red flowers). Moreover the species with red and white flowers exist in both genera, *Boerhaavia* and *Trianthema*. It is, therefore, probable that the two kinds of *Varṣābhū* are two *Trianthema* species and should not be confused with any kind of *Punarnavā*. One may, however, be used in place of the other due to partial similarity in properties.

See-पुनर्नवा.

वल्क VALKA

S. S. *Ka.* **3.** 17.

See synonym-त्वक्.

वल्ल VALLA

A. H. *Su.* **7.** 32.

See synonyms-निष्पाव and शिम्बी.

वल्लीफल VALLIPHALA

C. S. *Ci.* **20.** 22.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 7; **21.** 23; *Ci.* **14.** 8.

It has been used as a name for the group of *Cucurbitaceous* fruits or for one of them only i.e. *Kūṣmāṇḍa*-कूष्माण्ड.

See-मधुरवल्लीफल.

वशिर VAŚIRA,

वसिर VASIRA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 35.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 7, 9; **39.** 7; **46.** 190; *Ci.* **7.** 5.

A. H. *Ci.* **11.** 18.

It has been identified variously with *Sūryāvarta*-सूर्यावर्त, *Apāmārga*-अपामार्ग or *Markaṭatṛṇa*-मर्कटतृण. The last one known as *Markaṭahastatṛṇa*-मर्कटहस्ततृण or *Makarā*-मकरा is sweet (मधुर रस), diuretic (मूत्रल) and pacifies *Vāta* (वातनाशक) and so may be used in its place.

See-वसुक.

वसुक VASUKA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 20, 35.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 7, 9; **39.** 7; **46.** 432; *Ci.* **7.** 5.

A. H. *Ci.* **11.** 18.

Būka-बूक or *Bakapuṣpa*-बकपुष्प has been identified with *Osmanthus fragrans* Lour. But it appears doubtful whether the *Vāta*-pacifying (*Vātasaṁśamana*-वातसंशमन) and diuretic properties which have been emphasized and made use of in the texts are the characteristic qualities of *Osmanthus* as well. *Vasuka* has been accepted to be a synonym for *Arka*-अर्क (*Calotropis*) as well. In C. S. *Su.* **4.** 20, Cakra has identified *Vasuka* with *Vasuhaṭṭaḥ*- वसुहट्टः which may be *Premna barbata* Wall. popularly known as *Basoṭā*-बसोटा. This, too, like *Agni-mantha*-अग्निमन्थ may have the desired properties mentioned above. *Trianthema* species called *Visakhaparā*-विसखपरा may also serve the same purpose. Thus, it may be examined if any of these plants i.e. species of *Calotropis*, *Premna* and *Trianthema* may be used as *Vasuka*. Lastly, it may be noted that *Vaśira*-वशिर and *Vasuka* have mostly been used in the same contexts and when these drug names are used in neuter they indicate two varieties of salts.

वह्नि VAHNI

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 47; *U.* **52.** 34.

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 30, 152, 160, 161; **14.** 38; **19.** 40, 42, 53.

See synonym-चित्रक.

वांशिक VAṀŚIKA

A. H. *Su.* **5.** 45.

A variety of *Ikṣu*, the same as *Vaṁśaka*.

See-इक्षु and वंशक.

वांशी VĀṀŚĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **11.** 32, 57; **18.** 88.

S. S. *U.* **35.** 3.

A. H. *Ci* **3.** 94.

See synonym-वंशलोचन.

वाजिगन्धा VĀJIGANDHĀ

S. S. *Ci.* **37.** 12, 20; **38.** 42; *U.* **41.** 42; **62.** 27.

A. H. *Ci.* **4.** 39; *U.* **34.** 64.

See synonym-अश्वगन्धा.

वाट्यपुष्पी VĀṬYAPUṢPĪ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 49; *Sa.* **8.** 29, 89.

It is said to be an yellow flowered variety of *Balā*-बला (*Sida* species).

See-बला.

वाट्याभिधान VĀṬYĀBHIDHĀNA

A. H. *Ci.* **14.** 36.

See synonym-बला.

वाट्यायनी VĀṬYĀYANĪ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 2.

According to Cakra it is a white flowered variety of *Balā*-बला i.e. *Sida spinosa* Linn.

See–बला.

वात्याह्व VĀṬYĀHVA

A. H. *Ci.* **14.** 50.

See synonym–बला.

वातघ्न VĀTAGHNA

S. S. *Ci.* **16.** 4. (Va.).

Some read *Muraṅgi*–मुरङ्गी instead of *Vātaghna* although both may be interpreted as *Śigru*–शिग्रु. Others have suggested *Daśamūla*–दशमूल drugs or those included in *Bhadradārvādi* group (S. S. *Su.* **39.** 7 and A. H. *Su.* **15.** 5) to be used under this name.

वातपोथ VĀTAPOTHA

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 257.

See synonym–पलाश.

वाताम VĀTĀMA

Prunus amygdalus Batsch.; *Bādāma*–बादाम H.

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 54; *Ci.* **11.** 36; **26.** 170; **29.** 65.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 187, 188.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 120, 123; *U.* **24.** 54.

वानीर VĀNĪRA

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 257 (with वेतस); **4.** 101; *Ka.* **1.** 8; *Si.* **10.** 20.

It is said to be another kind of *Vetasa*, a *Salix* species. *Vañjula*–वञ्जुल and *Vānira* in C. S. *Ka.* **1.** 8 have been described as inhabiting river banks and therefore, they appear to be those *Salix* species only which are found usually in such places. *Vetasa*–वेतस proper may be *Salix caprea* Linn. known as *Vedamuśka*–वेदमुश्क while *Vañjula* may be *Salix tetrasperma* Roxb. also known as *Jalavetasa*–जलवेतस. It appears that Cakra was not aware of the identity of *Vetasa* and it varieties. He has, therefore, supposed them to be *Ushīra*–उशीर varieties.

See–उशीर, वञ्जुल and वेतस.

वाप्य VĀPYA

C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 129.

A. H. *Ci.* **19.** 88.

See–कुष्ठ.

वायसजङ्घा VĀYASAJAṄGHĀ

A. H. *Ci.* **19.** 76.

See synonym–काकजङ्घा.

वायसपीलुक VĀYASAPĪLUKA

C. S. *Ci.* **23.** 216.

See–काकाण्ड.

वायसी VĀYASĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **12.** 61; **18.** 80; **23.** 52; **27.** 26.

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 29, 34.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 23; *U.* **39.** 60.

It has been identified usually with *Kākamāci* and sometimes with *Kākatiktā*.

See synonym–काकमाची and refer to काकतिक्ता and काकादनी.

वारणक VĀRAṆAKA

A. H. *Su.* **17.** 7.

It is equivalent to *Kaṇṭaki Karañja* or *Varuṇa*.

See–करञ्ज and वरुण.

वारणकेशर VĀRAṆAKEŚARA

S. S. *U.* **50.** 24.

See synonym–नागकेशर.

वाराहकन्द VĀRĀHAKANDA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 309.

See–वाराही.

वाराही VĀRĀHĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **7.** 10; **17.** 4, 36 (कन्द); **27.** 10 (मूल); **30.** 5, 13.

A. H. *Ci.* **11.** 22; **18.** 11; **19.** 45; *U.* **13.** 56; **39.** 58.

Vārāhakanda and *Vārāhīkanda* of common use appear to be the same. It has been usually recognised to be the *Gṛṣṭika*–गृष्टिक of the texts. Yādavajī on the basis of the popular name *Ḍukara Kanda*–डुकर कन्द believes *Tacca aspera* Roxb. to be its source. A *Dioscorea* species with its tuberous root being elongated and attenuated at the upper end is supposed by some to be the common *Vārāhī Kaṇda*. Besides all these Suśruta in S. S. *Ci.* **30.** 5 includes *Vārāhī* among the *Soma* like powerful drugs which he has described as one having a tuber for regeneration and looking like a black snake.[1]

1. कृष्णसर्पस्वरूपेण वाराही कन्दसम्भवा । S. S. *Ci.* **30.** 13.

See–गृष्टिक, वाराहकन्द, शबरकन्द and शूकरी.

वारिज VĀRIJA

C. S. *Ci.* **4**. 106.

See synonym–कमल.

वारिद VĀRIDA

S. S. *Ci.* **38**. 70.

See synonym–मुस्त.

वार्ताक VĀRTĀKA,

वार्ताकु VĀRTĀKU

Solanum melongena Linn.; *Baigana*–बैगन and *Bhaṇṭā*–भण्टा.

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 94, 159; *Vi.* **8**. 150; *Ci.* **15**. 183 (Va. वार्ताकी), 184; **16**. 122; **17**. 99; **18**. 171; **23**. 40, 50, 67, 224; **26**. 155; **30**. 256; *Si.* **9**. 63.

S. S. *Su.* **19**. 33; **42**. 18; **46**. 262, 269, 337; *Ci.* **4**. 31; **22**. 47; *U.* **11**. 15; **17**. 51; **21**. 52; **39**. 150; **53**. 10; **64**. 33.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 77, 81; **29**. 35; *Ci.* **1**. 75; **3**. 43, 48; **4**. 20; **8**. 58; **10**. 59; *U.* **20**. 16; **24**. 30 (क्षुद्रवार्ताक); **37**. 38.

वार्ताकिनी VĀRTĀKINĪ,

वार्ताकी VĀRTĀKĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8**. 158; *Ci.* **15**. 183 (Va.).

A. H. *Ci.* **5**. 36; *U.* **2**. 59 (द्विवार्ताकी); **30**. 12; **34**. 34.

See synonym–कण्टकारी and बृहती.

वार्ताकु VĀRTĀKU

See–वार्ताक.

वालुक VĀLUKA

C. S. *Ci.* **14**. 160 (Va.).

S. S. *Su.* **38**. 23.

The correct version in C. S. *Ci.* **14**. 160 is *Elavāluka*–एलवालुक and in S. S. *Su.* **38**. 23 it is *Bālaka*–बालक (equivalent to *Jala*–जल in A. H. *Su.* **15**. 43).

See–एलवालुक.

वाष्प(द्वय) VĀṢPA(DVAYA)

S. S. *Ci.* **4**. 32 (Va.).

The version is changed by some from *Vāṣpa* to *Varśāhhū*–वर्षाभू. In case of *Vāṣpadvaya* it seems to be red and white varieties of *Māriṣa*–मारिष or *Jīraka*–जीरक.

See–जीरक and मार्ष.

वासक VĀSAKA,

वासा VĀSĀ

Adhatoda vasica Nees; *Aḍūṣā*–अडूषा, *Arūsa*–अरूस and *Vāsa*–वास H.

Synonyms : आटरूषक, वृष and वृषक.

C. S. *Su.* **3**. 2; **14**. 30; *Ci.* **3**. 221; **4**. 87; **7**. 127, 145, 169; **8**. 104; **12**. 65; **17**. 145; **23**. 242; **26**. 237.

S. S. *Ci.* **9**. 47; **28**. 17; **37**. 31, 33; **38**. 50; *U.* **39**. 217, 246; **45**. 33; **51**. 29.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 76; **15**. 6; **17**. 8; *Ci.* **2**. 25; **8**. 70; **14**. 62; **16**. 13; **19**. 18; *U.* **13**. 13; **16**. 17; **22**. 106.

वास्तुक VĀSTUKA,

वास्तूक VĀSTŪKA

Chenopodium album Linn.; *Bathuā*–बथुआ H.

Synonyms : यवशाक and लघुपत्रा चिल्ली.

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 86; *Ci.* **4**. 48, 66; **13**. 180; **14**. 123, 194; **18**. 80; **19**. 34; **27**. 20; **29**. 51.

S. S. *Su.* **19**. 33; **20**. 5; **46**. 256, 260, 335; *Ci.* **6**. 8; **45**. 30 (बीज).

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 72, 73, 96; **29**. 35; *Ci.* **2**. 23; **3**. 23; **8**. 80, 119; **9**. 21; **15**. 82.

Two kinds of *Vāstūka* have been mentioned. *C. album*, ordinarily known as *Bathuā* is *Cilli*–चिल्ली, *Yavaśāka*–यवशाक, *Kṣetra Vāstūka*–क्षेत्रवास्तूक or *Gaura Vāstūka*–गौरवास्तूक (Bhāva miśra) and *C. murale* Linn. sometimes called *Kharethuā*–खरेथुआ is *Vāstūka* proper, *Kṣārapatra*–क्षारपत्र (Bhāvamiśra) and *Taṅka Vāstūka*–टङ्क वास्तूक (Ḍalhaṇa).

See–चिल्ली and वरवास्तुक.

विकङ्कत VIKAṄKATA

Flacourtia indica Merr.; Syn. *F. ramontchi* L' Herit.; *Katāya*–कटाय, *Kakaiyā*–ककैया H.; *Baiñcā*–बैञ्चा B.

Synonym : कण्टकी, स्रुववृक्ष and स्वादुकण्टक.

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 142; *Vi.* **8**. 150.

S. S. *Ci.* **11**. 9; **18**. 13.

A. H. *Ci.* **3**. 135; *U.* **37**. 82. (वैकङ्कत).

Some have, however, attempted to identify it with *Gymnosporia spinosa* (Forsk.) Fiori, having somewhat similar names. Bopadeva has mentioned *Kaṇṭakī*-कण्टकी and *Kaṇṭakārikā*-कण्टकारिका to be synonyms of *Kaṇṭakārī*-कण्टकारी, a *Solanum* species.

विकसा VIKASĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **8**. 174.

A. H. *Ci.* 5. 78.

See synonym–मञ्जिष्ठा.

विकाणिका VIKĀṆIKĀ

See–काण.

विगन्धिका VIGANDHIKĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **23**. 222 (Va.).

It seems that there are differences of opinion in respect of the version and its meaning. Cakra says that it is *Vaigandhika*-वैगन्धिक meaning purified sulphur (वैगन्धिकः गन्धकः शोधितः). It may also stand for *Iṅgudī*-इङ्गुदी fruit. In case it is *Vaigandhikā*, it may mean *Ajagandhā*-अजगन्धा or *Hapuṣā*-हपुषा.

विजय VIJAYA

S. S. *Ka.* **2**. 5.

An unidentified root poison (मूलविष).

विजया VIJAYĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **25**. 46.

S. S. *U.* **24**. 21; **39**. 194.

A. H. *Ci.* **3**. 167; **8**. 23, 70; **14**. 31, 36, 99; **17**. 2; *U.* **39**. 16.

See synonym–हरीतकी.

विडङ्ग VIḌAṄGA

Embelia ribes Burm.f.; *Bāyabiḍaṅga*-बायबिडङ्ग and *Bhābhīraṅga*-भाभीरंग H.

Synonyms : कीटशत्रु, कीटारि, कृमिघाती, कृमिघ्न, कृमिजित्, कृमिरिपु, कृमिशत्रु, कृमिहर, कृमिहृत्, जन्तुघ्न, जन्तुहृत् and वेल्ल.

C. S. *Su.* **1**. 80; **2**. 2, 22; **3**. 2, 9, 11; **4**. 11, 13, 15, 27; **5**. 60, **21**. 22; **23**. 18; **25**. 39; *Vi.* **7**. 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26(2); **8**. 144, 149, 158; *Sa.* **8**. 59, 70; *Ci.* **1–1**. 24, 46, 56, 75; **1–2**. 9, 10; **1–3**. 2, 45; **1–4**. 13; **5**. 65, 86, 106, 144; **6**. 26, 27, 40; **7**. 47, 76, 83, 102, 104, 105, 108, 110, 156, 158, 159, 160, 166; **9**. 43; **12**. 28, 38, 41, 70; **13**. 79, 80, 118, 126, 147; **14**. 51, 64, 139, 159; **15**. 87, 146, 154,

158, 164, 189; **16**. 69, 72, 77, 80, 92, 96, 102, 118, 121; **18**. 46, 51, 124, 173, 177, 182; **19**. 111, 117; **20**. 36; **21**. 136; **23**. 56; **25**. 89; **26**. 19, 100, 151, 152, 183, 250, 252; **29**. 151; *Ka.* **7**. 36, 39, 45; *Si.* **3**. 59; **4**. 13, 17; **8**. 8, 9; **9**. 22.

S. S. *Su.* **14**. 36; **36**. 13; **38**. 18, 22; **39**. 3, 6; **44**. 9, 24, 53, 63, 67; **45**. 115; **46**. 198; *Sa.* **10**. 45; *Ci.* **2**. 74, 82; **4**. 27; **6**. 12, 13, 15; **8**. 48; **9**. 7, 10(3), 28, 44, 47, 52, 56; **10**. 4, 14; **12**. 5, 11; **14**. 12; **17**. 41; **18**. 8, 16, 40; **19**. 44, 57, 58; **22**. 63; **23**. 15; **25**. 21, 22; **27**. 7, 8; **28**. 6; **31**. 5; **37**. 13, 39; *Ka.* **2**. 48; **3**. 12; **5**. 63, 69, 85; **6**. 3, 8; **7**. 17; *U.* **11**. 7 (सार); **17**. 42; **23**. 4; **24**. 31; **39**. 225, 238; **40**. 42, 48, 49, 129; **41**. 39, 50; **42**. 70, 94; **43**. 21, 22; **44**. 17, 23, 28; **51**. 18, 26; **52**. 14, 29, 38; **54**. 22, 27, 29, 30, 35; **55**. 44; **57**. 7; **62**. 22, 30.

A. H. *Su.* **14**. 24, 25; **15**. 30, 34; *Ci.* **1**. 93; **3**. 12, 57, 60, 172; **4**. 41; **5**. 29; **9**. 15, 104, 116; **10**. 27, 47; **12**. 7, 22; **13**. 35; **14**. 55, 81; **15**. 16, 43, 89; **16**. 21, 36; **17**. 2; **18**. 35; **19**. 31 (सार) 35, 41, 44, 45, 46 (सार), 48, 67, 71; **20**. 23 (तैल), 25, 27, 31, 31 (तण्डुल); **21**. 50, 59; **22**. 16; *Ka.* **2**. 15, 17; **4**. 64; **6**. 6; *U.* **2**. 52; **3**. 53; **6**. 38; **18**. 48, 49 (सार); **22**. 85; **24**. 16; **28**. 37 (सार), 39; **35**. 58; **37**. 27; **39**. 18, 104, 151, 161.

Sometimes the fruits of *E. robusta* C. B. Clarke, Syn. *E. tsjeriam-cottam* A. DC. have been used either mixed up with it or in its place, but they, too, have been reported to be more or less similar in properties.

See–अमोघा.

वितुन्नक VITUNNAKA

C. S. *Ci.* **18**. 175; **29**. 93.

A. H. *Ci.* **22**. 44.

This has been identified variously with *Dhānyaka*-धान्यक, *Plava*-प्लव (*Kaivarttimustaka*-कैवर्त्तिमुस्तक) or *Suniṣaṇṇaka*-सुनिषण्णक. *Dhānyaka* may be accepted in its place.

विदारिगन्धा VIDĀRIGANDHĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 44; **25**. 39, 49; *Vi.* **8**. 144; *Ci.* **1–1**. 40; **3**. 183; **8**. 98; **26**. 261; *Ka.* **11**. 8.

S. S. *Su.* **15**. 39; **16**. 20; **38**. 4, 66; *Sa.* **10**. 16, 57; *Ci.* **4**. 29; **5**. 18, 22; **14**. 6; *U.* **40**. 145; **45**. 38; **52**. 25, 31; **59**. 18.

A. H. *Ci.* **2**. 18; **5**. 41; *U.* **37**. 29.

See synonym–शालपर्णी.

विदारी VIDĀRĪ

(i) *Pueraria tuberosa* DC.; *Patālakohadā*–पतालकोहडा H.

(ii) *Ipomoea paniculata* R. Br., Syn. *I. digitata* Linn.; *Bilāikanda*–बिलाईकन्द H.

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 20; **4**. 9, 21; **27**. 118; *Vi*. **8**. 146; *Ci*. **1–1**. 62, 74; **1–2**. 4; **1–4**. 5, 15; **2–1**. 24, 28, 35; **2–2**. 5, 21; **2–3**. 7, 13; **2–4**. 23, 24, 27, 29; **3**. 257; **4**. 94; **5**. 122; **8**. 74, 78(2), 89, 175; **10**. 28; **11**. 37, 149, 155, 156, 162, 165, 169, 179; **16**. 57; **18**. 39, 83, 94, 150, 153; **20**. 25; **21**. 83; **22**. 35; **23**. 244; **26**. 48, 49, 50, 72, 160, 168, 284; **28**. 125, 158; **29**. 58, 72, 97; **30**. 275; *Ka*. **7**. 21; *Si*. **3**. 48, 52; **8**. 10; **10**. 27; **12**. 30, 35, 41, 54, 55, 56.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 4, 72; **39**. 7; **42**. 18; **44**. 16; **46**. 298, 300; *Ni*. **13**. 24; *Sa*. **10**. 30; *Ci*. **2**. 65; **5**. 12; **7**. 10; **22**. 40; **26**. 16, 23, 28, 36; **27**. 9; **37**. 20; **38**. 52; *Ka*. **8**. 70, 132; *U*. **31**. 3; **39**. 297; **42**. 70.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 85, 86; **10**. 24; **15**. 5, 9; *Sa*. **1**. 97; *Ci*. **1**. 134; **3**. 26, 38, 97, 108, 153, 155; **5**. 4, 41, 68, 79; **6**. 68; **11**. 6, 22; **13**. 3, 16; **15**. 53, 64; **16**. 41; **21**. 27; *Ka*. **2**. 10; **4**. 13, 25, 46; *U*. **7**. 28; **11**. 31; **20**. 10; **22**. 25; **24**. 52; **39**. 35, 60; **40**. 12, 16, 18, 21, 26.

Vidārī of two kinds has been mentioned which Ḍalhaṇa has described as having (1) elongated tubers abounding in latex and (2) round flattened tubers with scanty latex. But, both have reddish flowers (लोहितकुसुमः).[1] This description may be applicable to the two plant species mentioned above. It appears that *Pueraria* may be the *Vidārī* but *Kṣīravidārī*–क्षीरविदारी may be different, because it has been described by Ḍalhaṇa as one having long and very sweet tubers.[2]

Attention may be drawn to two other plant species which may be examined. *Lettsomia setosa* Roxb. popularly known as *Dudhavaniyā*–दुधवनिया has plenty of latex in all its parts and is used by tribals for lactogogue properties. A distinct tuber has, however, not been found to exist. Another plant called

1. कोहलाकारो लोहितकुसुमः, स च द्विविधः दीर्घकन्दो बहुक्षीरः, हस्तिपादको महाल्पक्षीर इति । Ḍalhaṇa on S. S. *Su* **38**. 4.

2. दीर्घकन्दा भृशं मधुरा । Ḍalhaṇa on S. S. *Ci*. **5**. 7.

Khaniyā-खनिया is a variety of *Dioscorea pentaphylla* Linn. Its deep penetrating, long and delicate tubers admirably fit in with the description given by Ḍalhaṇa. It was also reported to be called *Bilāikanda*–बिलाईकन्द (equivalent to *Biḍālī*–बिडाली of Ḍalhaṇa). As regards the synonyms of *Vidārī* and *Kṣīravidārī*, *Kṣīravallī*–क्षीरवल्ली, *Kṣīraśuklā*–क्षीरशुक्ला and *Payasyā*–पयस्या etc. have been mentioned in the commentaries without any unanimity.

See–ऋषभक, क्षीरवल्ली, क्षीरविदारी, क्षीरशुक्ला and जीवक.

विदुल VIDULA

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 23; *Vi*. **8**. 143 (Va.); *Ka*. **1**. 15; *Si*. **10**. 33.

S. S. *Su*. **39**. 3; *Ci*. **1**. 95; *U*. **47**. 28.

A. H. *Sa*. **15**. 1; *Ci*. **8**. 149; *Ka*. **1**. 7.

See–अम्लविदुल, निचुल, वेतस and हिज्जल.

विद्युच्छिखा VIDYUCCHIKHĀ

S. S. *Ka*. **2**. 5.

An unidentified root-poison (मूलविष).

विनिर्दहनी VINIRDAHANĪ

S. S. *U*. **44**. 28.

See–निर्दहनी.

विरला VIRALĀ

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 41.

Tiralā–तिरला is the country name among the tribals for *Tinduka*. We can not say whether the two names could be treated as replacable.

See synonym–तिन्दुक.

विशल्या VIŚALYĀ

S. S. *Sa*. **10**. 11; *Ci*. **18**. 48; *Ka*. **5**. 61; *U*. **55**. 49; **62**. 30.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 28; *Sa*. **1**. 84; *U*. **6**. 39; **22**. 69.

This drug name is supposed to be used for a number of plants such as *Lāṅgali*–लाङ्गली, *Indravāruṇi*–इन्द्रवारुणी and *Guḍūcī*–गुडूची etc. Ḍalhaṇa has, on the other hand, identified it with *Pāṭalā*–पाटला, *Kāṣṭhapāṭalā*–काष्ठपाटला or *Agniśikhā vṛkṣa*–अग्निशिखा वृक्ष all of which refer to *Śveta Mokṣaka*–श्वेत मोक्षक.

विशाला VIŚĀLA

Trichosanthes bracteata (Lam.) Voigt; Synonym *T. palmata* Roxb.; *Kaunḍala*–कौण्डल, *Mahara*–महर (Mirzapur) and *Mākāla*–माकाल.

C. S. *Ci*. **6**. 39, 40; **7**. 64, 67, 107, 144; **9**. 41; **12**. 51; **13**. 127; **14**. 149; **16**. 59; **18**. 120; **23**. 54, 243.

S. S. *Ci*. **9**. 8; **11**. 7; *U*. **39**. 242; **58**. 62.

A. H. *Su*. **10**. 30; **15**. 1; *Ci*. **3**. 47, 54; **8**. 65; **12**. 26; **15**. 16; **16**. 10; **17**. 26, 32; **19**. 9, 28, 50; *U*. **3**. 59; **6**. 26; **22**. 104; **30**. 18, 22.

See synonyms—**इन्द्रवारुणी** and **इन्द्रसाह्व**.

विश्व VIŚVA,
विश्वा VIŚVĀ

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 28; *Ci*. **3**. 250; **27**. 51.

S. S. *Ci*. 37. 20 (**विश्वा**); *U*. **39**. 251; **47**. 42; **52**. 13, 17, 41.

A. H. *Ci*. **12**. 22; **19**. 81.

See synonym–**शुण्ठी**.

विश्वदेवा VIŚVADEVĀ

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 146.

S. S. *Su*. **16**. 42; **27**. 15; **38**. 3; *Sa*. **2**. 32.

This is considered to be either *Gāṅgeruki* or *Śveta Balā*– (*Sida spinosa* Linn.).

See–**गाङ्गेरुकी** and **बला**.

विश्वभेषज VIŚVABHEṢAJA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 3, 163, 291; *Ci*. **1**–1. 24, 75; **2**–2. 20; **3**. 198, 201; 5. 156; **13**. 146; **15**. 102; **18**. 76, 119; **19**. 111, 127; **28**. 166; *Ka*. **7**. 54.

S. S. *Su*. **44**. 49; *U*. **39**. 215.

A. H. *Ci*. **1**. 50, 52; **3**. 37; **9**. 35, 104; **15**. 42; **18**. 6; *Ka*. **2**. 24; *U*. **37**. 34.

See synonym–**शुण्ठी**.

विश्वा VIŚVĀ

See–**विश्व**.

विश्वौषध VIŚVAUṢADHA

A. H. *Ci*. 3. 120; **11**. 29.

See synonym–**शुण्ठी**.

विष VIṢA

C. S. *Ci*. **1**–3. 23, 24; **3**. 308.

S. S. *Ci*. **9**. 55, 60.

A. H. *Ci*. **19**. 83; *U*. **13**. 33; **30**. 19, 23; **38**. 32; **39**. 50.

See synonym–**वत्सनाभ**.

विषघ्ना VIṢAGHNĀ,
विषघ्नी VIṢAGHNĪ

S. S. *U*. **62**. 30 (**विषघ्नी**).

A. H. *U*. **6**. 39 (**विषघ्ना**).

Alexipharmic drugs such as *Haridrā*–हरिद्रा, *Kaṭabhī*–कटभी or *Nirviṣī*–**निर्विषी** etc. may be accepted.

विषपत्रिका VIṢAPATRIKĀ

S. S. *Ka*. **2**. 5.

A variety of unidentified poisonous leaf drug.

विषमुष्टिक VIṢAMUṢṬIKA,
विषमुष्टी VIṢAMUṢṬĪ

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 17.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 30.

It is considered to be the name of *Kupīlu*–कुपीलु i. e. *Strychnos nux vomica* Linn., *Kucilā*–कुचिला H. Ḍalhaṇa, on the other hand, believes it to be *Mahānimba*–महानिम्ब. *Karkoṭikā*–कर्कोटिका or *Alambuṣā*–अलम्बुषा are accepted by others.

See–**कार्मुका**.

विषा VIṢĀ,
विषाख्या VIṢĀKHYĀ,
विषाद्वय VIṢĀDVAYA

S. S. *U*. **39**. 237 (Va.).

A. H. *Ci*. **21**. 60; *U*. **5**. 19; **39**. 79 (**विषाद्वय**).

Viṣākhyā and *Viṣā* mentioned in A. H. *U*. **5**. 19 may be the two varieties of *Ativiṣā*–**अतिविषा** and in A. H. *Ci*. **21**. 60 by '**अतिविषया विषया यवान्या**' either two varieties of *Ativiṣā* and *Yavānī* or *Ativiṣā* and *Viṣa Yavānī* (*Hyocyamus*, *Khurāsānī Ajavāina*–**खुरासानी अजवाइन** H., *Pārasika yavānī*–**पारसीक यवानी** S.) may be accepted.

See synonym–**अतिविषा**.

विषाणिका VIṢĀṆIKĀ,
विषाणी VIṢĀṆĪ

C. S. *Su*. **1**. 77; *Ci*. **10**. 40 (Va.); **13**. 162; **30**. 270.

S. S. *Su*. **39**. 4; *Ci*. **18**. 48; **31**. 5.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 21; *Ci.* **15.** 105; *U.* **6.** 3; **22.** 69.

As the name suggests it seems to be one of the *Śṛṅgi*–शृङ्गी varieties which have horn–like structures presented by some of its parts i. e. fruits or roots. This is one of the purgative drugs of the root-group (*Mūlinī Virecaka*–मूलिनी विरेचक) of C. S. *Su.* **1.** 77. It could have been identified with *Ajaśṛṅgī*–अजशृङ्गी had it not been mentioned with it as a different drug in C. S. *Ci.* **30.** 270. We may therefore accept it as another name for *Āvartanī*–आवर्तनी as Cakra (C. S. *Su.* **1.** 77) has done. It may further be pointed out that *Helicteres isora* Linn. does not stand any chance to be its source as it has astringent roots.

See–अजशृङ्गी, आवर्तकी, कर्कटाह्वय, काण, मेषशृङ्गी and वृश्चिकाली.

विषाद्वय VIṢĀDVAYA

See–विषा.

विष्वक्सेनकान्ता VIṢVAKSENAKĀNTĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 49; *Sa.* **8.** 29, 89.

It is supposed to be either *Priyaṅgu*–प्रियङ्गु (Cakra) or *Gṛṣṭika*–गृष्टिक (*Vārāhikanda* –वाराहीकन्द).

See–गृष्टिक, प्रियङ्गु and वाराहीकन्द.

वीरण VĪRAṆA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 17; *Sa.* **8.** 41, 88.

A. H. *U.* **40.** 12.

See synonym–उशीर.

वीरतर VĪRATARA,

वीरतरु VĪRATARU

Dichrostachys cinerea W. & A.; *Vellantara*–वेल्लन्तर H.

Synonym : वेल्लन्तर.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 10; **39.** 7; *Sa.* **10.** 22; *Ci.* **7.** 26; **15.** 43; *U.* **9.** 20; **40.** 40.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 5; *Ci.* **11.** 38, 39, 40.

Ḍalhaṇa has identified it at different places with different substances such as *Śara*–शर, *Arjuna*–अर्जुन, *Ārtagala*–आर्तगल, *Bilvanāsikā*–बिल्वनासिका, *Kokilākṣa*–कोकिलाक्ष and *Vellantara* –वेल्लन्तर probably because they are armed with thorns and spines etc. and are *Vātanāśaka*–वातनाशक and diuretic in action.

But its prominent mention as the first drug of a *Gaṇa*–गण or drug group in '*Viratarādi Gaṇa*' of Suśruta and its replacement by Vāgbhaṭa by '*Vellantara*' in A. H. leads one to believe that it is none but *Vellantara* which has been identified as above on the basis of its description given by Ḍalhaṇa himself (S. S. *Su.* **38.** 10).

वीरा VĪRĀ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* 2–1. 25, 33; **5.** 119; **8.** 78, 100; **9.** 49, 51; **11.** 34, 61; **14.** 123, 236; **15.** 127, 156; **21.** 77, 78, 90(2); **25.** 46; **26.** 92; **28.** 160; **29.** 64, 113, 130; **30.** 48; *Ka.* **4.** 12; *Si.* 3. 47.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 170; **10.** 23; *Ci.* **3.** 94; **5.** 68; **10.** 44; **13.** 15; *Ka.* **1.** 36; **4.** 13; *U.* **6.** 33, 35; **34.** 43; **40.** 14, 17.

There is no mention of this drug name in S. S. Vāgbhaṭa has mentioned it mostly in the formularies given by Caraka and reproduced by him in his own words. He has, however, included it in five-root drug group of *Jivanīya Pañcamūla*–जीवनीय पञ्चमूल which consists of *Ābhīru*–अभीरु, *Vīrā*–वीरा, *Jivanti*–जीवन्ती, *Jivaka*–जीवक and *Ṛṣabhaka*–ऋषभक. Several drugs such as both varieties of *Kākolī*–काकोली, *Kṣhīravidārī*–क्षीरविदारी, *Payasyā*–पयस्या, *Śvetamusalī*–श्वेतमुसली, *Pṛṣniparṇī*–पृश्निपर्णी and *Śatāvarī*–शतावरी etc. have been recommended to be used in its place. This appears to be sweet (मधुररस), *Śītavīrya*–शीतवीर्य, aphrodisiac and useful in eye diseases, *Vāta* and *Pitta*. It may be noted that *Vīrā* has been used usually in combination with the *Jivanīya* drugs and those derived from the *Utpalādi* –उत्पलादि (*Nymphaea*) group of plants.

As regards its botanical source, Cakra, at one place, has mentioned it to be what is known as *Jalandhara Śāka*–जलन्धर शाक. We are, however, inclined to believe that it may be some water plant armed with spines like *Lasia spinosa* Thwaites. Some spinous variety of *Asparagus* may be another possibility of having been named as *Vīrā*. *Lasia* has a thick rhizome used as a medicine and its big spinous leaves are used as a vegetable in the tribal areas under the names of *Kāṇṭāsarū*–कौंटासरू and *Bāmala Śāka*–बामल शाक. Its rhizome may have been called by the name of *Indīvara kanda* mentioned by Suśruta (S. S. *Su.* **46.** 296).

See-इन्दीवर, कुरुण्टिका and शतावरी.

वृकधूमक VṚKADHŪMAKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 96.

It is a vegetable identified by Cakra with *Bhūmi Śiriṣa*-भूमिशिरीष which, too, is not known.

वृक्ष VṚKṢA,

वृक्षक VṚKṢAKA,

वृक्षज VṚKṢAJA

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 143; *Ci.* **6.** 29; **7.** 96; *Ka.* **1.** 25; **5.** 3.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 20; **45.** 115; *Sa.* **2.** 14; *Ci.* **6.** 19; **9.** 49, 50; **17.** 22 (वृत्त); **18.** 46, 47; **23.** 15; *U.* **39.** 189; **40.** 40, 50, 69; **42.** 50, 71 (वृत्तज); **47.** 37; **65.** 9.

A. H. *Su.* **30.** 9; *Sa.* **1.** 15; *Ci.* **12.** 16; **19.** 36; **20.** 6.

Vṛkṣaja stands for *Indrayava.*

See synonyms-कुटज and इन्द्रयव.

वृक्षमूल VṚKṢAMŪLA

S. S. *U.* **36.** 9.

It is supposed to be *Kṣiri Vṛkṣa Mūla.*

See-क्षीरि.

वृक्षरुहा VṚKṢARUHĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 19 (Va.), 30.

In C. S. *Su.* **4.** 19 the version is changed to *Vṛddharuhā*-वृद्धरुहा which also may be another name for *Vṛkṣaruhā.*

See-बन्दाक, रुहा and वृद्धरुहा.

वृक्षादनी VṚKṢĀDANĪ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 35.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 9; **46.** 249, 252; *Sa.* **10.** 60; *Ci.* **7.** 6; **8.** 13; *U.* **9.** 18; **40.** 40.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 24; *Sa.* **2.** 55; *Ci.* **11.** 19.

See synonym-बन्दाक.

वृक्षाम्ल VṚKṢĀMLA

Garcinia indica Chois.; *Kokama Vṛkṣa*-कोकम वृक्ष.

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 10; 23. 37; **27.** 148; *Vi.* **8.** 147; *Ci.* **3.** 186; **9.** 59; **11.** 84, 87; **12.** 58; **13.** 130; **14.** 200; **15.** 107, 114; **19.** 31; **22.** 33; **24.** 120, 150, 175; **26.** 217; **28.** 130.

S. S. *U.* **42.** 29, 32; **47.** 41.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 129; *Ci.* **1.** 32; **3.** 142, 145; **7.** 12, 31, 37; **9.** 12, 111; **15.** 19; **17.** 20; *U.* **22.** 81.

This has often been identified with *Tintiḍīka*-तिन्तिडीक which is a different tree, *Rhus parviflora* Roxb.

वृद्धरुहा VṚDDHARUHĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 19 (Va.).

See-वृत्तरुहा.

वृद्धि VṚDDHI

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 35; *Ci.* **37.** 12; **38.** 28.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 12; *Ci.* **17.** 27.

This is a drug of the *Aṣṭavarga* (अष्टवर्ग) group which are not identified. *Vārāhī kanda*-वाराहीकन्द has been recommended as a substitute by Bhāvamiśra. As present, some terrestrial orchids such as *Habenaria* species are being collected in Dehradun region and used as *Vṛddhi.*

वृश्चिकाली VṚŚCIKĀLĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 158; *Ci.* **9.** 53; **10.** 32, 43; **13.** 108; **16.** 119.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 4, 16; **39.** 7; **42.** 18.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 9, 28; *Ci.* **15.** 49; **16.** 37; *U.* **2.** 10, 76; **6.** 36; **22.** 34.

The commentators differ regarding the identity of this drug. This is bitter *(Tiktarasa),* pacifies *Vāta (Vāta saṁśamana* S. S. *Su.* **39.** 7) and *Tridoṣa (Tridoṣa nāśaka),* cleanses wound *(Vraṇaśodhana)* and is useful in worms (*Krimi*), skin diseases, poisoning, asthma (*Śvāsa*), cough (*Kāsa*), Anaemias *(Pāṇḍu),* insanity (*Unmāda*) and epilepsy (*Apasmāra*) etc. Its roots are errhine (C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 158). Three plant species are usually mentioned in connection with its identity. One of these has been described as a dextrorse climber having leaves slightly hairy and like those of *Pāṭhā*-पाठा in shape, spinous fruits looking like horns of sheep *(Meśasṛnga)* and clusters of white flowers.[1]

This is evidently the description of *Pergularia extensa* N. E. Br. popularly known as *Utarana*-उतरन H. Two other

1. कण्टकितमेषश्रृङ्गतुङ्गाकारफला पाठापत्रा ईषद्रोमशा श्वेतपुष्पगुच्छा दक्षिणावर्तवल्ली मेषश्रृङ्गीभेदः, वृश्चियाकमन्ये । —Ḍalhaṇa on S. S. *Su.* **38.** 4.

alternative sources of *Vṛścikāli* appear to have been suggested by the popular names of *Vṛściyāka*–वृश्चियाक and *Vṛścikapatrī*–वृश्चिकपत्री. They may be (1) *Tragia involucrata* Linn., *Bichāṭi*–बिछाटी B., or (2) *Girardenia heterophylla* Dcne., *Bicchūbūṭī*–बिच्छू बूटी H. The first one is a stout herb with a perennial stock, usually twining branches and scattered pungent hairs causing itching on contact. The second is a herbaceous plant covered with stinging hairs and found along the foot-paths in the hills of the Himalayan region. Its young leaves are used as a pot-herb by the local inhabitants and it is said to be used in *Vāta* diseases. While continuing the use of *Pergularia* roots, the other two especially *Tragia* may be examined if they can be used as *Vṛścikāli*.

It may be noted that *Pergularia* was previously suggested to be the source of *Ajaśṛṅgī*–अजश्रृङ्गी as well. *Ajaśṛṅgī* is a climber and resembles more or less both *Meṣasṛṅgi*–मेषश्रृङ्गी and *Vṛścikālī* in uses. But unlike *Meṣaśṛṅgī* its roots have been used especially as a purgative (*Virecaka*) substance. Then again *Pergularia*, being a twiner with horn-like fruits, could also be named as *Āvartanī*–आवर्तनी and *Viṣāṇikā*–विषाणिका. *Cassia auriculata* Linn., called *Āhula*–आहुल and mentioned in the texts as *Ādāriśimbī*–आदारिशिम्बी may be another possible source of *Āvartanī*–आवर्तनी and *Viṣāṇikā* like *Ādāriśimbī*. All of these drug names can be placed under the *Ajaśṛṅgī* group of drug names mentioned earlier under *Meṣaśṛṅgī*.

See–अजश्रृङ्गी, आदारिशिम्बी, आवर्तकी, उत्तमारणी, नगवृत्तिक, मेषश्रृङ्गी and विषाणिका.

वृश्चीक VṚŚCĪKA,

वृश्चीव VṚŚCĪVA,

वृश्चीर VṚŚCĪRA

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 22, 26, 36; *Vi.* **8**. 143, 144, 146; *Ci* **3**. 266; **18**. 125; **26**. 45, 69; **29**. 75; *Ka.* **4**. 15; *Si.* **3**. 63; **10**. 31.

S. S. *U.* **39**. 200; **42**. 46; **59**. 24.

A. H. *Su.* **15**. 9; *Ci.* **1**. 115; 3. 61; **11**. 7.

All the three names appear to refer to the same drug plant. It may be noted that it has been used most often together with either *Punarnavā*–पुनर्नवा or *Varṣābhū*–वर्षाभू and

may better be identified with a variety of either of two, probably the white flowering variety, as the commentators also have done.

See–पुनर्नवा and वर्षाभू.

वृष VṚṢA,

वृषक VṚṢAKA

C. S. *Su.* **23**. 14; **27**. 94; *Vi.* **8**. 150; *Ci.* **1**–1. 62; **3**. 246; **5**. 125; **7**. 84, 152, 157; **12**. 70; **14**. 45, 153, 214; **18**. 98; **26**. 51, 59, 68, 281 (Va.); **28**. 168; **29**. 151; **30**. 53, 55, 56, 81; *Si.* **3**. 46, 63; **4**. 3; **9**. 13.

S. S. *Su.* **11**. 11; **46**. 281; *Ci.* **37**. 19, 40; **38**. 54, 66; *U.* **18**. 36; **39**. 193, 198, 222, 239; **41**. 43; **45**. 31; **51**. 20.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 80; **15**. 24; **22**. 19; *Ci.* **1**. 54, 64, 92, 94, 156; **2**. 27, 42; **3**. 35, 164; **4**. 20; **11**. 7; **14**. 18; **19**. 9, 91; **21**. 58; **22**. 16; *Ka.* **4**. 12, 55; *U.* **13**. 6; **22**. 52; **34**. 30, 32, 33; **39**. 35; **40**. 49.

See synonym–वासा.

वृषक(प)र्णिका VṚṢAKA(PA)RṆIKĀ,

वृषक(प)र्णी VṚṢAKA(PA)RṆĪ

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 15; *Ci.* **21**. 84.

A. H. *Su.* **15**. 30; *Ci.* **17**. 27.

Its identity is doubtful. It is considered by some to be a variety of *Mūṣikakarṇī*.

See–मूषिककर्णी.

वेगनामा VEGANĀMĀ

S. S. *Su.* **46**. 238.

See–अवगुत्थ and काकादनी.

वेगवती VEGAVATĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **30**. 5.

A variety of *Soma* like powerful drugs.

वेणिजन्म VEṆIJANMA,

वेणी VEṆĪ

C. S. *Ka.* **2**. 2.

A. H. *Ka.* **1**. 23.

See synonym–देवदाली.

वेणु VEṆU

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 19 (**यव**); *Ci.* **14**. 46; **30**. 81 (Va. वृक).

S. S. *Su.* **9.** 5; **20.** 5; **46.** 21, 26, 292 (करीर), 305; *Sa.* **5.** 49; *Ci.* **1.** 97 (वेणुनिर्लेखन); **10.** 5; *U.* **17.** 9, 21; **21.** 6; **52.** 21 (यववेणु).

A. H. *Su.* **11.** 9; **28.** 44(2); *Sa.* **5.** 34.

See synonym–**वंश.**

वेणुका VEṆUKĀ

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5 (Va.).

A variety of unidentified fruit-poison (**फलविष**). It has been replaced by *Reṇukā*–**रेणुका**, but *Reṇukā* is already there in the same subgroup.

वेणुजन्म (यव) VENUJANMA (YAVA)

S. S. *Ci.* **12.** 11.

This is the same as *Veṇuyava.*

See–**वंश** and **वेणु.**

वेणुपत्रिका VEṆUPATRIKĀ

S. S. *Ka.* **1.** 53.

It is not satisfactorily identified and hence *Vaṁśapatra*–**वंशपत्र** (leaves of Bamboo) have been recommended for use by Ḍalhaṇa. He, however, says that, according to others it is something having leaves like those of *Vaṁśa.* Attention may be drawn to *Setaria glauca* Beauv., *Bāṅsī*–**बांसी** H. and *Kuṅtarī* **कुंतरी** G. which has been reported to be useful in scorpion sting, snake bite and ringworm. This has been described by Rājanighaṇṭu under the name of *Kurī*–**कुरी** or *Kuturī Dhānya*–**कुतुरी-धान्य.** There is, yet, another drug plant known as *Vaṁśapatrī* which has been discussed under *Hiṅgupatrī.*

See–**हिङ्गुपत्री.**

वेतस VETASA

Salix caprea Linn.; *Vedamuṣka*–**वेदमुष्क** H.

C. S. *Su.* 3. 26; **27.** 106; *Vi.* **8.** 150; *Sa.* **8.** 41; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **4.** 37, 74; **5.** 69; **6.** 31; **7.** 151; **8.** 128; **12.** 66; **14.** 216; **21.** 74 (**मूल**), 85; **22.** 34, 43; **25.** 45, 86; **29.** 109, 132.

S. S. *Ci.* **18.** 10; **19.** 31; *U.* **10.** 4; **30.** 3; **39.** 202; **40.** 96.

A. H. *Su.* **26.** 9; *Ci.* **6.** 71; *U.* **25.** 29; **37.** 84.

Vetasa was for long confused with *Vetra* – **वेत्र.** Its identity was first pointed out in an article in a magzine

and subsequently in *Vanauṣadhi Darśikā.* The view was further supported by Śrī Bāpālālajī in an article of the 'Sammelana Patrikā'. Other species of *Salix* i.e. *S. alba* Linn., *S. tetrasperma* Roxb. and *S. acmophylla* Boiss. may also be treated as varieties of it. *S. caprea* has been now accepted as *Vetasa* and other species as its varieties such as *Vañjula*–**वञ्जुल** and *Vānīra*–**वानीर.**

It remains to be explained why *Vetasa* was included in the five *Kṣirivṛkṣas* (**पञ्चक्षीरिवृक्षाः**) and how *Garcinia pedunculata* Roxb. (also a *Kṣīri vṛkṣa*) was named as *Amlavetasa*–**अम्लवेतस.**

See–**अम्लविदुल, क्षीरि, निचुल, परिव्याध, वञ्जुल, वानीर, विदुल** and **वेतसाम्ल.**

वेतसाम्ल VETASĀMLA

C. *S. Ci.* **12.** 53.

A. H. *Ci.* **14.** 32.

See synonym–**अम्लवेतस.**

वेत्र VETRA

Calamus tenuis Roxb., *Beta*–**बेत** H.

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 25; **27.** 3, 93; *Vi.* **8.** 150; *In.* **5.** 29; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **4.** 37 (वेत्राग्र); **12.** 61; **27.** 26; **29.** 51; **30.** 255, 256.

S. S. *Su.* **42.** 18 (फल), 18 (करीर); **46.** 139 (फल), 262 (करीर), 270 (वेत्राग्र), 432 (आसव); *U.* **12.** 18 (वेत्राम्ल); **47.** 40, 41 (फल); **57.** 9 (करीर).

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 76; *Ci.* **1.** 7.

Vetrāmla–**वेत्राम्ल** has been explained to be either *Amlavetasa* –**अम्लवेतस** (Ḍalhaṇa) or *Vetra* and *Amlavetasa.* Did the confusion between *Vetra* and *Vetas*–**वेतस** exist in the mind of Ḍalhaṇa? The use of the term *Vetrāmla* for *Vetra* fruit in also another possibility. It has been mentioned among the group of acid fruits in S. S. *Su.* **46.** 139.

वेत्रविष VETRAVIṢA

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5.

A variety of unidentified poisonous fruit drugs.

वेल्ल VELLA

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 4; **23.** 14; **27.** 36; *Ci.* **8.** 33, 65, 149, 155, 159; **12.** 25; **14.** 18, 21; **15.** 10; **16.** 14, 39; **19.** 36, 42, 81; *U.* **1.** 46;

2. 76; 6. 28; 20. 14, 18, 21, 23; 22. 21, 101; 28. 38; 39. 11, 150, 169.

See synonym–विडङ्ग.

वेल्लन्तर VELLANTARA

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 24.

See synonym–वीरतरु.

वैजयन्ती VAIJAYANTĪ

S. S. *Su*. **42**. 18; *Ci*. **4**. 32; **11**. 8; **19**. 39.

A. H. *U*. 3. 44.

See synonym–अग्निमन्थ.

वैदेहिका VAIDEHIKĀ,

वैदेही VAIDEHĪ

A. H. *Ci*. 3. 55; **9**. 90; *Ka*. **4**. 50; *U*. **11**. 43; **30**. 50.

See synonym–पिप्पली.

वैराटक VAIRĀṬAKA

S. S. *Ka*. **2**. 5, 14.

One of the unidentified tuber (कन्द) poisons.

व्याघ्री VYĀGHRĪ

C. S. *Su*. **5**. 62; *Ci*. 3. 210, 235; **5**. 106; **8**. 110; **18**. 39.

A. H. *Su*. **10**. 30; *Ci*. **1**. 28, 61, 65, 76, 114; **3**. 43, 48, 63, 164; **4**. 21; **5**. 16; **6**. 39; **11**. 19, 21, 38; **14**. 55; **17**. 39; **19**. 18; *U*. **13**. 12; **16**. 43; **22**. 22; **30**. 1; **35**. 47.

See synonym–कण्टकारी.

व्याधिघात VYĀDHIGHĀTA

S. S. *Ci*. **9**. 14.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 45; *Ci*. **20**. 9.

See synonym–आरग्वध.

व्योष VYOṢA

C. S. *Su*. **13**. 84, 93; **23**. 18; *Ci*. **5**. 69, 70, 141; **7**. 60, 64, 76; **9**. 41, 61, 71; **10**. 41, 44, 46; **12**. 20, 26, 28, 41, 48; **13**. 102, 104, 121, 125, 137, 147, 148, 150; **14**. 114; **15**. 95, 104, 112, 132; **16**. 77, 92, 96, 107, 118; **17**. 96, 99, 103; **18**. 51, 52, 91, 122, 124, 164 (2), 170, 173, 177, 182; **19**. 47, 119; **20**. 24, 34; **22**. 46; **23**. 68, 70, 77, 101, 196, 209; **24**. 171; **26**. 54, 59, 149, 151, 155, 185, 193, 197, 242, 283; **28**. 106; **29**. 152; **30**. 256, 271; *Ka*. **7**. 45, 52, 63; *Si*. **8**. 22, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32; **9**. 25.

S. S. *Su*. **44**. 6, 54; *Ci*. 5. 10; **9**. 12, 27, 30, 37, 39, 44, 47, 48; **22**. 20; **23**. 15; **24**. 7; **31**. 19; *Ka*. **7**. 28; **8**. 68; *U*. **11**. 8; **13**. 7; **17**. 18; **19**. 15; **23**. 4; **26**. 23; **39**. 141; **40**. 56, 78, 145; **41**. 48; **42**. 25, 27, 29, 32, 95; **44**. 17, 23, 28; **51**. 18, 25; **52**. 14, 29, 38; **56**. 18; **60**. 40, 44; **61**. 31, 35; **62**. 30.

A. H. *Su*. **14**. 25; **15**. 4; **27**. 36; *Sa*. **1**. 15, 93; *Ci*. **1**. 93, 99; 3. 31, 41, 51, 56, 57, 60, 64, 165, 170, 172; **4**. 28, 35; **5**. 28, 44; **6**. 8, 21, 40, 53, 74; **7**. 13, 37, 112; **8**. 34, 144, 149, 152, 155; **9**. 32, 106, 107, 114; **10**. 27, 35; **11**. 10; **14**. 9, 38, 79, 111, 120; **15**. 12, 15, 26, 43, 68, 127, 129; **16**. 14, 17, 21, 36; **17**. 5, 8; **19**. 36, 50, 64, 85; **20**. 7; **21**. 32, 50; **22**. 16; *Ka*. **2**. 21, 48; *U*. **1**. 45; **2**. 34, 46, 60; **3**. 51; **5**. 2, 8, 15, 29; **6**. 22, 24, 38; **7**. 21, 31; **11**. 8, 20; **13**. 71; **14**. 20; **16**. 18, 24; **20**. 5, 14, 15, 22; **22**. 8, 56, 99, 101; **36**. 68, 84; **37**. 28, 32; **38**. 24.

See synonym–त्रिकटु.

व्रीहि VRĪHI

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 14, 334; *Sa*. **8**. 26.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 12, 13, 14; *Sa*. **4**. 4.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 8, 10.

Vrīhi is the collective name for those varieties of paddy (*Oryza sativa* Linn.) which grow and mature in the rainy season in our country and as there could be no hard and fast line between *Vrīhi* and *Ṣaṣṭika*–षष्टिक varieties of paddy, some of *Ṣaṣṭika* varieties have been grouped with the *Vrīhi* varieties.

As the season of growth and maturation of the paddy varieties have not been found to be features of permanent nature, they have not been adopted as basis of their modern scientific classification. The same may be said about the characters of the sub varieties under the three groups *Śāli*–शालि, *Ṣaṣṭika*–षष्टिक and *Vrīhi* varieties of paddy.

The sub-varieties of *Vrīhi* mentioned in the texts are the following:—*Kukkuṭāṇḍaka*–कुक्कुटाण्डक, *Kṛṣṇavrīhi*–कृष्णव्रीहि, *Jatumukha*–जतुमुख, *Tvaritaka*–त्वरितक, *Nandīmukha*–नन्दीमुख, *Pāṭala*–पाटल, *Pārāvataka*–पारावतक and *Lāvākṣaka*–लावाक्षक.

See–शालि and षष्टिक.

श (ŚA)

शकुनाहृत ŚAKUNĀHṚTA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 7.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 4; **46.** 3.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 1.
A variety of *Śāli*
See–शालि.

शकुलादनी ŚAKULĀDANĪ
C. S. *Su.* **4.** 4; **27.** 93.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 77.

It has been used as a pot-herb except in C. S. *Su.* **4.** 4. As a vegetable it is astringent (संग्राही). In C. S. both *Śakulādanī* and *Jalapippalī*–जलपिप्पली have been mentioned separately as different pot-herbs. According to Bhāvamiśra, *Gaṇḍadūrvā*–गण्डदूर्वा, *Matsyākṣī*–मत्स्याक्षी and *Śakulādanī* have also been mentioned as synonyms and if *Alternanthera sessilis* (Linn.) R. Br. is accepted as this *Śakulādanī*, it may also be used as *Śakulādanī Śāka* (vegetable) of the texts. In C. S. *Su.* **4.** 4, however, *Kaṭukā*–कटुका, being one of the purgative (*Bhedanīya* –भेदनीय) group of drugs may be accepted.

See synonyms–कटुका and जलपिप्पली and also refer to रोहिणी शाक.

शक्र ŚAKRA
C. S. *Ka.* **5.** 3.
See synonym–कुटज.

शक्रयव ŚAKRAYAVA
S. S. *Ci.* **38.** 27; *U.* **39.** 223; **40.** 66, 104.
A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 52; **8.** 106; **19.** 40.
See synonym–इन्द्रयव (कुटज).

शक्राह्व ŚAKRĀHVA,
शक्राह्वय ŚAKRĀHVAYA
S. S. *Ci.* **37.** 27.
A. H. *U.* **5.** 19.
See synonym–इन्द्रयव (कुटज).

शङ्ख ŚAṄKHA
A. H. *U.* **1.** 48.
See synonym–शङ्खपुष्पी.

शङ्खकुसुमा ŚAṄKHAKUSUMĀ
A. H. *U.* **39.** 61.

See synonym–शङ्खपुष्पी.

शङ्खपुष्पी ŚAṄKHAPUṢPĪ

Convolvulus pluricaulis Chois; *Saṁkhāhulī* – संखाहुली and *Kauḍenā*–कौड़ेना H.

Synonyms : शङ्ख and शङ्खकुसुमा.

C. S. *Ci.* **1**–1. 46, 56; 1–3. 23, 29, 30; **10.** 23, 60; **18.** 56; **21.** 61.

S. S. *Su.* **42.** 18 (Va.); *Sa.* **10.** 68; *Ci.* **30.** 24; *U.* **52.** 42.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 127; *U.* **1.** 9, 43; **6.** 24; **7.** 24; **39.** 18, 44, 45, 50.

This drug, a well known nervine tonic, is also a subject of controversy. *Clitoria ternatea* Linn. has been accepted as *Śaṅkhapuṣpī* by most of the South Indian Vaidyas while this is believed to be *Canscora decussata* Schult by majority of the Bengali Kavirajas. These two plants may be treated as *Śaṅkhinī*–शङ्खिनी and *Yavatiktā*–यवतिक्ता respectively, and may serve as partial substitutes of *Śaṅkhapuṣpī* due to their reported action as nervine tonics. *Evolvulus alsinoides* Linn. bearing blue flowers may be treated as *Viṣṇukrāntā*–विष्णुक्रान्ता which is usually believed to be a variety of *Śaṅkhapuṣpī.*

See–अजलोमी, यवतिक्ता and शङ्खिनी.

शङ्खालुक ŚAṄKHĀLUKA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 298.

It may be some *Dioscorea* with white tubers or an orchid *Pogonia flabelliformis* Lindl. having a white tuber with a longitudinal spiral on the surface.

शङ्खिनी ŚAṄKHINĪ

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 80; **4.** 4; **25.** 49; *Vi.* **8.** 144; *Ci.* **13.** 123, 166; **23.** 208; **26.** 12; *Ka.* **1.** 5; **10.** 13; **11.** (full chapter); **12.** 32; *Si.* **10.** 24.

S. S. *Su.* **36.** 12; **38.** 29; **39.** 4, 5; **42.** 18; **44.** 84; **45.** 124; *Ci.* **4.** 27; **5.** 18; **10.** 12; **14.** 8, 10; **17.** 35; **19.** 68; **31.** 5.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 1, 45; *Ci.* **15.** 13; *Ka.* **2.** 49; *U.* **1.** 46; 3. 53.

The purgative (*Bhedanīya*–भेदनीय) action (C. S. *Su.* **4.** 4) given so much emphasis combined with its property of a nervine tonic (*Medhya*–मेध्य) in the literature do not permit *Canscora* or *Andrographis* to be accepted as *Śaṅkhinī*. Ḍalhaṇa

and Cakra in their comments have mentioned *Śvetabunhā*-श्वेतबुन्हा which is *Colonyction muricatum* G. Don. (*Kauḍenā*-कौड़ेना H.). Its seeds are used as an adulterant of *Kālādānā*-कालादाना (*Ipomoea hederacea* (Linn.) Jacq.). It is also to be noted that the reasons which have tempted an important section of the South Indian Vaidyas to accept *Clitoria* as *Śaṅkhapuṣpī* may also be used to label it as *Saṅkhinī*. This may also be named as *Śiriṣabījā*-शिरीषबीजा i. e. with seeds resembling those of *Śiriṣa*.

See-अच्च(च्चि)पीड़, गिरिकर्णिका and यवतिक्ता.

शटी ŚAṬĪ,

शठी ŚAṬHĪ

Hedychium spicatum Ham. ex Smith; *Kapūrakacarī*-कपूर कचरी H.

Synonyms : **गन्धाह्वा (?), निशाच्छद, पलाशा** and **हरिद्राच्छदन.**

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 30, 37; **27.** 86 (**शटी शाक**); *Ci.* **1**-1. 61; 3. 210, 211, 212, 224, 266; **5.** 69, 78, 85, 144; **6.** 40; **8.** 100, 107, 110; **11.** 34; **12.** 58; **13.** 125; **14.** 73, 92, 125 (**शाक**), 132; **15.** 87, 108, 165, 168; **17.** 101, 103, 122, 128, 141; **18.** 38, 48, 49, 50, 52, 56, 76, 91, 105, 113, 114, 117, 122, 124, 158, 175; **19.** 30, 35, 48; **26.** 59, 83, 84, 85, 96, 169; **28.** 121, 149, 167; *Si.* **4.** 9, 13, 20; **7.** 17, 18; **12.** 56.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 276; *Sa.* **2.** 9; *Ci.* **5.** 28; **12.** 5; **37.** 8, 17, 24, 37, 39; **38.** 26; *U.* **39.** 197, 221; **42.** 28; **51.** 40; **52.** 30, 41.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 72; *Ci.* **3.** 13, 14, 15, 20, 31, 37, 49, 56, 60, 95, 127, 160; **4.** 24, 28, 40, 44, 46, 53; **5.** 16; **6.** 31, 33, 34, 52; **8.** 46, 90; **9.** 12, 20, 26, 51; **10.** 27, 61; **12.** 19, 25; **14.** 10, 14, 31, 81; **15.** 14; **17.** 20; **21.** 57, 75; *Ka.* **4.** 60, 63; **5.** 19; *U.* **1.** 46; **2.** 25; **24.** 53; **35.** 59; **39.** 34.

It appears that the genuine source of *Śaṭī* is the temperate region plant mentioned above. Bhāvamiśra appears to refer to this plant as *Śaṭhī*-शठी and *Gandhapalāśī*-गन्धपलाशी and *Śaṭī*-**शटी**, according to him, is *Karcūra*-कर्चूर identified as *Curcuma zedoaria* Rosc. If they are really separate drug items, it may be difficult to separate them in the list of references especially because both the names and their uses are similar. Its frequent use with *Puṣkaramūla*-पुष्करमूल, another temperate region plant, may also be noted.

See-चण्डा.

शण ŚAṆA

Crotalaria juncea Linn.; *Sana*-सन and *Sanai*-सनई H.

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 97, 102; *Vi.* **8.** 151 (Va.); *Ci.* **15.** 82 (**बीज**); **17.** 125; **26.** 266 (**कृष्णशण**).

S. S. *Su.* **25.** 21; **37.** 9; **46.** 249, 281; *Sa.* 5. 49; *Ci.* **14.** 7; **18.** 45; **27.** 12; *U.* **40.** 113; **61.** 27.

A. H. *Ci.* **9.** 24; *U.* **22.** 65.

It is an important cultivated fibre plant. *Crotalaria* has a large number of species and it can not be said which can be called *Kṛṣṇaśaṇa*-कृष्णशण mentioned in C. S. *Ci.* 26. 266.

शणपर्णी ŚAṆAPARṆĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146 (Va.).

Here it is either *Śaṇaparṇī* or *Aśanaparṇī*-अशनपर्णी. If the former, it may be *Gilodya*-गिलोड्य which is *Śaṇapatrākārā*-शणपत्राकारा according to Ḍalhaṇa.

शणपुष्पी ŚAṆAPUṢPĪ

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 77, 78; **4.** 23; *Vi.* **8.** 143, 151 (Va.); *Ka.* **1.** 15.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 3; **42.** 18 (Va.).

A. H. *Ka.* **1.** 8.

It has been identified with *Ghaṇṭāravā*-घण्टारवा (**चक्र**) and *Jhunjhuniyā*-झुनझुनियां both indicating sound-producing quality of its dry fruits which is common to several species of *Crotalaria.* The same may be said for the text name *Śaṇapuṣpī*. A corresponding popular name *Jirahula*-जिरहुल (*Jira* = *Śaṇa* + *Hula* = *Puṣpa*) given to an *Indigofera* species (*I. pulchella* Roxb.) may also be considered.

शतकुसुमा ŚATAKUSUMĀ

C. S. *Si.* **12.** 27, 28, 41.

See synonym-**शतपुष्पा.**

शतपत्र ŚATAPATRA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 34; **25.** 49; *Vi.* **6.** 16; *Ci.* **3.** 257; *Si.* **10.** 20.

A. H. *U.* **32.** 23.

See synonym-**कमल.**

शतपर्वक ŚATAPARVAKA

S. S. *U.* **58.** 44.

A. H. *Su.* **5.** 46.

See synonym–शतपोरक.

शतपर्वा ŚATAPARVĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 257.

See synonym–शतपर्विका.

शतपर्विका ŚATAPARVIKĀ

A. H. *Su*. **7**. 25.

Śatparvikā and *Śataparvā* may be identified with *Śveta Dūrvā* or *Vacā*.

See synonym–शतपर्वा and refer to दूर्वा and वचा.

शतपुष्पा ŚATAPUṢPĀ

(1) *Peucedanum graveolens* Linn.; *Soā*–सोआ H.

Synonyms : घोषा, मिसि and शताह्वा.

(2) *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.; *Sauṅpha*–सौंफ H.

Synonym : शताह्वा.

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 25, 26; **14**. 35; *Vi*. **8**. 146; *Sa*. **8**. 70; *Ci*. **3**. 250, 266; **7**. 83, 164; **8**. 74, 76; **19**. 69; **26**. 225; **28**. 157; **29**. 91; *Ka*. **1**. 26; *Si*. **9**. 13; **12**. 31, 39, 47.

S. S. *Su*. **39**. 9; *Sa*. **10**. 4; *Ci*. **3**. 59; **5**. 7, 12; **15**. 32; **38**. 47, 99, 102; *Ka*. **6**. 16; **8**. 110; *U*. **36**. 4; **39**. 167, 169.

A. H. *Sa*. **1**. 88; *Ci*. **1**. 123; **9**. 71; **15**. 14; **20**. 5; **22**. 43; *U*. **18**. 27.

Śatapuṣpā and *Śatāhvā* have been used for both *Soā* and *Sauṅpha*. But, which of the two should be used when these names are used in the singular form in any formulary in the texts will depend on the context of the particular *Yoga* provided the pharmacist is aware of the properties of both and differences between them.

See–अतिच्छत्रा and कारवी.

शतपोरक ŚATAPORAKA

S. S. *Su*. **45**. 150 (Va.), 153 (Va.).

Śataparvaka–शतपर्वक (A. H.) and *Śataporoka* (S. S.) may be the names of the same variety of *Ikṣu*–इक्षु. *Śataparvaka* in S. S. *U*. **58**. 44 has been identified with *Jalagaṇḍīra*–जलगण्डीर by Ḍalhana. The version in S. S. *Su*. **45**. 150 and 153 should be either *Śataporaka, Śvetaporaka*–श्वेतपोरक or *Śvetapora*–श्वेतपोर and a similar change in A. H. *Su*. **5**. 46 also seems desirable.

शतवीर्या ŚATAVĪRYĀ

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 49; *Sa*. **8**. 29, 89; *Ci*. **8**. 174.

S. S. *Su*. **19**. 29.

A. H. *Ci*. **5**. 78.

Śatavīryā and *Śahasravīryā*–सहस्रवीर्या are accepted as synonyms of both the varieties of *Dūrvā*–दूर्वा or of *Śatāvarī*–शतावरी and any one of them may be accepted according to the context.

See–दूर्वा, शतावरी and सहस्रवीर्या.

शतावरी ŚATĀVARĪ

(1) *Asparagus racemosus* Willd., (2) *A. adscendens* Roxb., (3) *A. curillus* Buch.-Ham., (4) *A. filicinus* Buch.-Ham. and (5) *A. sarmentosus* Linn.; *Śatāvara*–शतावर H.

Synonyms : अभीरु, अभीरुपत्री, ऋष्यप्रोक्ता, वरी, शतवीर्या and सहस्रवीर्या.

C. S. *Su*. **5**. 61; **25**. 49; **27**. 105; *Vi*. **8**. 143 (Va.), 146; *Ci*. **1–1**. 42, 56; **1–2**. 4; **1–4**. 5, 14; **2–1**. 24, 27, 33; **2–2**. 5, 13, 17; **2–3**. 17; **2–4**. 27; **3**. 250, 257; **4**. 84, 94; **5**. 122; **7**. 144; **8**. 78, 104; **10**. 62; **11**. 35, 45, 65; **18**. 39, 42; **19**. 55 (Va.), 85, 104; **21**. 83; **23**. 243; **25**. 46, 75; **26**. 45, 49, 69, 87, 168; **28**. 109, 159; **29**. 51, 55, 57, 60, 71, 75, 76, 80; **30**. 52, 63, 64; *Ka*. **2**. 12; **4**. 12; *Si*. **3**. 47; **4**. 4, 8; **9**. 13; **10**. 27, 37; **12**. 29, 54, 55.

S. S. *Su*. **15**. 39; **16**. 22; **38**. 4, 8, 73; **39**. 7, 8; **46**. 298, 301; *Ci*. **5**. 7, 8, 12; **6**. 13; **7**. 5; **9**. 8; **15**. 32, 43; **26**. 34; **27**. 9; **28**. 20; *Sa*. **10**. 30, 45, 57 (2), 59; *U*. **17**. 48, 49, 93; **26**. 40; **30**. 6; **39**. 172, 241; **40**. 59; **52**. 47; **53**. 14; **58**. 57; **59**. 17.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 99; **15**. 21; *Sa*. **2**. 54; *Ci*. **1**. 123; **2**. 28; **3**. 6, 104, 135; **9**. 89, 99; **13**. 16, 41; **19**. 9; **22**. 8; *Ka*. **1**. 36; **4**. 55, 60; *U*. **1**. 43; **7**. 34; **13**. 5; **18**. 40; **24**. 52; **34**. 36, 37, 64; **39**. 61, 156; **40**. 13, 18, 32, 34.

These are the different species from all of which the tuberous roots may be collected. The first two species are generally exploited for market supply. The tuberous roots are either in bunch of small tubers or they are very much elongated and wide spreading. Very small white roots sold in the market as *Saphedā Musalī*–सफेद मुसली are also reported to be *Asparagus* roots although *Chlorophytum tuberosum* Baker is considered to be the genuine source of this drug.

See–अतिरसा, एकैषिका, द्वीपिका, बहुपत्रा and वीरा.

शताह्वक ŚATĀHVAKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 142 (Va.).

According to Cakra it is a fruit variety called *Seha*–**सेह.** *Sabhārgaka*–**सभार्गक** has been suggested to be another version here.

शताह्व ŚATĀHVA,

शताह्वय ŚATĀHVAYA,

शताह्वा ŚATĀHVĀ

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 17, 19, 20, 24; *Ci.* **3.** 245; **13.** 103, 125; **14.** 42, 131; **19.** 48, 125; **26.** 63, 134, 222; **28.** 167; **29.** 139, 141, 148, 149; **30.** 71, 105; *Si.* **3.** 13, 38, 42, 44, 60, 65; **4.** 7, 8, 12, 20; **10.** 14; **11.** 22, 34; **12.** 52.

S. S. *Ci.* **8.** 39; **17.** 4, 11; **20.** 17; **37.** 8, 16, 40; **38.** 24, 93, 103, 108; *U.* **39.** 129; **40.** 39.

A. H. *Su.* **17.** 2; *Sa.* **1.** 65, 88; **2.** 50; *Ci.* **1.** 122; **5.** 67; **8.** 89; **9.** 51, 119; **15.** 128; **18.** 11; **21.** 71; **22.** 34, 36; *Ka.* **4.** 2, 8, 32, 46, 58, 60, 62; *U.* 2. 39, 55; **13.** 3, 58; **20.** 7; **30.** 27; **35.** 25.

See synonym–**शतपुष्पा.**

शबरकन्दक ŚABARAKANDAKA

A. H. *U.* **18.** 58.

According to Bopadeva it is a synonym of *Vārāhikanda*–**वाराहीकन्द** but others believe it to be *Palāṇḍu*–**पलाण्डु** or *Rasona*–**रसोन.**

See synonym–**वाराहीकन्द.**

शमी ŚAMĪ

Prosopis spicigera Linn.; *Sami*–**समी** H.

Synonoyms : **लक्ष्मी** (?) and **कृष्णगन्धा** (?).

C. S. *Su.* **25.** 49; **27.** 157; *Vi.* **8.** 151; *Ci.* **14.** 50 (**शमीपत्र**); **32.** 31; *Ka.* **1.** 7; *Si.* **10.** 29.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 123; *Ci.* **1.** 106; *Ka.* **6.** 3; *U.* **28.** 7; **40.** 41.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 130; *Ci.* **8.** 18; *U.* **3.** 59; **16.** 35, 37, 43; **30.** 16; **37.** 82.

शमी (धान्य) ŚAMĪ (DHĀNYA)

C. S. *Ci.* **1–2.** 3.

The Legumes in general are classed as *Śamī Dhānya.*

शम्पाक ŚAMPĀKA,

शम्याक ŚAMYĀKA,

सम्पाक SAMPĀKA

C. S. *Ci.* **7.** 143; **10.** 18, 25; **18.** 150; **26.** 22 (Va.); **23.** 56; **28.** 170; *Ka.* **8.** 2, 14; *Si.* **3.** 59; **4.** 18; **9.** 63; **11.** 25.

S. S. *Su.* **16.** 27(9); **46.** 207; *Ci.* **31.** 5; **38.** 42; *U.* **39.** 241; **61.** 34.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 2; **30.** 8; *Ci.* **1.** 55; **3.** 45, 135, 152; **19.** 8, 61; **21.** 34 (Va.); *U.* **7.** 20; **18.** 49; **24.** 27.

See synonym–**आरग्वध** and refer to **ऐन्द्री.**

शम्बरी ŚAMBARĪ

C. S. *Ka.* **12.** 3 (Va.).

See synonym–**द्रवन्ती.**

शर ŚARA,

सर SARA

Saccharum munja Roxb.; *Sarapata*–**सरपत** H.

C. S. *Su.* **5.** 20 (**इषीका**); **14.** 42 (**इषीका**); *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **1–1.** 42; **1–4.** 15; **2–1.** 24; **3.** 257; *Si.* **9.** 13.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 21 (?); *Sa.* **4.** 71; *Ci.* **7.** 9; **40.** 4 (**काण्ड**), 10.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 171; **30.** 42; *Sa.* **3.** 97 (**काण्ड**); *Ci.* **11.** 22; **13.** 42; *U.* **40.** 12.

See synonym–**मुञ्ज** and refer to **इषीका** and **काण्ड.**

शरपुङ्खा ŚARAPUṄKHĀ

Tephrosia purpurea (Linn.) Pers.; *Saraphokā*–**सरफोका** H.

S. S. *Ka.* **7.** 53.

A. H. *U.* **30.** 26; **38.** 28.

Some plants with white flowers are also sometimes found. They may be called *Śveta Śarapuṅkhā*–**श्वेत शरपुङ्खा.**

शरपञ्चमूल ŚARAPAÑCAMŪLA,

शरपूर्वपञ्चमूल ŚARAPŪRVAPAÑCAMŪLA,

शरमूलादि ŚARAMŪLĀDI,

शरादिपञ्चमूल ŚARĀDIPAÑCAMŪLA

C. S. *U.* **18.** 99, 140; **22.** 26.

References from all the texts for these names could not be noted.

See synonyms–तृणपञ्चक, तृणपञ्चमूल, दर्भपञ्चक, दर्भपूर्वपञ्चमूल and refer to दर्भ.

शल्लकाङ्गज ŚALLAKĀṄGAJA

S. S. *U.* **51.** 33 (Va.).

Here the version is *Śallakāṅgaja* or *Śallakāgaja*–शल्लकागज meaning pieces of *Śallaka* or *Śallakā* (*Śallaki*–शल्लकी) and *Gaja* (*Nāgakeśara*) respectively.

See–नागकेशर and शल्लकी.

शल्लकी ŚALLAKĪ,

सल्लकी SALLAKĪ

Boswellia serrata Roxb.; *Salai*–सलई H.

Synonyms : अग(नग–) वृत्तिका, कुन्दुरुक and गजाशना.

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 32; **5.** 19; *Vi.* **8.** 151, 158; *Ci.* **3.** 266; **17.** 79; **28.** 160; **30.** 107; *Ka.* **1.** 7.

S. S. *Su.* **25.** 28; **38.** 14, 48; **39.** 7; **42.** 18; *Ci.* **2.** 65; **19.** 42; **21.** 10; *U.* **10.** 7; **40.** 96, 119; **51.** 33, 51.

A. H. *Su.* **21.** 15, 16; **29.** 55; *Ci.* **1.** 139; **4.** 14; *U.* **34.** 3.

Kunduruka has been defined by Ḍalhaṇa as *Śallakīcopa*–शल्लकीचोप or the gum obtained from the tree trunk. The first and the third synonyms are also used for *Jiṅgiṇī*–जिङ्गिणी.

See–अश्वमूत्री, गजदन्तिका, जिङ्गिणी and पुर.

शवरदेशज ŚAVARADEŚAJA,

शवरोद्भव ŚAVARODBHAVA

A. H. *U.* **16.** 4; **32.** 61.

See synonym–लोध्र.

शशाङ्ककिरणाख्या ŚAŚĀṄKAKIRAṆĀKHYĀ

A. H. *Ci.* **5.** 49.

Śaśāṅkakiraṇa is identified by *Hemādri* with *Karpūranalikā*.

See synonym–कर्पूर.

शशाङ्कलेखा ŚAŚĀṄKALEKHĀ

A. H. *Ci.* **19.** 46.

See synonym–बाकुची.

शाक ŚĀKA

Tectona grandis Linn. f.; *Sāgauna*–सागौन H.

Synonym : द्वारदा.

S. S. *Su.* **8.** 15, 18 (पत्र); **38.** 12, 43 (फल); **42.** 18; *Sa.* **10.** 59; *Ci.* **7.** 6, 17; **9.** 10; **15.** 21; **18.** 32; *Ka.* **6.** 3.

A. H. *Su.* **8.** 47; **15.** 13, 19; *Sa.* **2.** 42, 54; *Ci.* **11.** 19, 27; *U.* **9.** 5; **22.** 29, 76; **37.** 84.

The omission of this drug name together with a scarce mention of this important timber tree under the name of *Dvāradā*–द्वारदा in C.S. is to be noted. Its other synonyms mentioned by Bhāvamiśra are *Bhūmisaha*–भूमिसह, *Dvāradāru*–द्वारदारु, *Varadāru*–वरदारु and *Kharacchada*–खरच्छद.

See–शाखोट.

शाकवर ŚĀKAVARA

A. H. *U.* **37.** 84.

See synonym–जीवन्ती.

शाखोट ŚĀKHOṬA

Streblus asper Lour.; *Sihora*–सिहोर H.

S. S. *Ci.* **18.** 23.

It is some times believed to be another name for *Śāka* (*Vṛkṣa*)–शाक (वृक्ष) as well.

शाङ्कर ŚĀṄKARA

S. S. *Ci.* **29.** 7.

A variety of *Soma*.

See–सोम.

शातला ŚĀTALĀ

See–सप्तला.

शाद्वल ŚĀDVALA

C. S. *Ci.* **16.** 120; **21.** 74 (Va. शालूक); **29.** 31.

See synonym–दूर्वा.

शान्तनु ŚĀNTANU

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 21, 23.

A variety of coarse grain cereal.

शारद ŚĀRADA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 13; *Ci.* **14.** 95.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 9.

A variety of *Ṣaṣṭika* or coarse grain cereal.

शारिव ŚĀRIVA

See–सारिव.

शार्ङ्गेष्टा ŚĀRṄGEṢṬĀ

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 94; *Vi.* **8**. 143; *Ci.* **18**. 70; **27**. 32 (Va.); **30**. 257, 262, 274, 277.

S. S. *Su.* **38**. 6, 54; **44**. 35; *Ci.* **9**. 7; **12**. 9; **23**. 15; **37**. 36; *U.* **26**. 22; **40**. 50.

A. H. *Su.* **6**. 75; *Ci.* **12**. 42; **19**. 2; *U.* **2**. 46; **16**. 12.

Different commentators have given varying opinions about the identity of this drug. *Kākatiktā*-**काकतिक्ता**, *Kākādanī*-**काकादनी**, *Guñjā*-**गुञ्जा**, *Mahākarañja*-**महाकरञ्ज** etc. have been suggested as its eqvivalent names. Bopadeva has mentioned *Karañjikā*-**करञ्जिका** as its synonym. *Kākatiktā* and *Śārangeṣṭā* or *Śārṅgaṣṭā* **शार्ङ्गष्टा** are undoubtedly equivalent names and may be identified with *Physalis minima* Linn. or *Cardiospermum halicacabum* Linn. preferably the latter.

See synonyms-**काकतिक्ता, काकादनी** and **पर्पटकी (फल)**.

शाल ŚĀLA,

साल SĀLA

Shorea robusta Gaertn.; *Sakhuā*-**सखुआ** and *Sākhū*-**साखू** H.

Synonym : **सर्ज.**

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 47; **25**. 49; *Vi.* **8**. 151; *Ci.* **3**. 257; **6**. 25, 34; **11**. 30; *Ka.* **1**. 7; *Si.* **11**. 23.

S. S. *Su.* **14**. 37; **38**. 12, 14; **39**. 6; *Sa.* **2**. 8; **10**. 21; *Ci.* **9**. 7; **10**. ... (a dozen times); **11**. 8; **12**. 9, 10, 12; **18**. 53; **19**. 33; **22**. 69; *U.* **17**. 9; **21**. 47; **41**. 50; **44**. 27; **50**. 19; **51**. 50.

A. H. *Su.* **15**. 19; *Ci.* **3**. 89; **4**. 13; **5**. 128; **12**. 16; **17**. 27; **19**. 12.

Some of the references for *Śālasārādi*-**शालसारादि** are also included in the list.

See-**अश्वकर्ण.**

शालकल्याणी ŚĀLAKALYĀṆĪ

C. S. *Su.* **27**. 100.

According to Cakra it is a variety of *Śāliñca*-**शालिञ्च.**

See-**मत्स्याक्षक.**

शालपर्णी ŚĀLAPARṆĪ,

शालिपर्णी ŚĀLIPARṆĪ,

सालपर्णी SĀLAPARṆĪ

Desmodium gangeticum DC.; *Sarivana*-**सरिवन** H.

Synonyms : **अंशुमती, अतिगुहा, गुहा (?), दीर्घमूला (?), पर्णी** and **विदारिगन्धा.**

C. S. *Su.* **2**. 10, 19; **4**. 21, 38; *Vi.* **8**. 146; *Ci.* **3**. 266; **19**. 29, 55; *Si.* **10**. 18; **12**. 28, 30, 36.

S. S. *Ci.* **5**. 10; **11**. 9; **14**. 10; *Ka.* **8**. 52; *U.* **33**. 5; **39**. 220; **40**. 114; **42**. 112.

A. H. *Ci.* **9**. 13; *U.* **6**. 36; **40**. 15.

See-**चतस्रः पर्णिन्यः.**

शालामुख ŚĀLĀMUKHA

S. S. *Su.* **46**. 11.

A variety of *Vrīhi*-**व्रीहि** *Dhānya.*

शालि ŚĀLI

Oriza sativa Linn.; *Dhāna*-**धान.**

C. S. *Su.* **4**. 17; **5**. 3, 9; **6**. 27, 37, 42; **7**. 10; **15**. 6, 18 (2); **20**. 18; **21**. 30, 51; **27**. 3, 8, 11, 259; *Vi.* **8**. 146; *Sa.* **3**. 8; **8**. 11, 34, 41, 86, 88; *Ci.* **1-1**. 42, 74, 75; **1-2**. 4, 11, 13; **2-2**. 6; **2-3**. 7, 15; **2-4**. 22; **3**. 257; **4**. 36, 87, 103; **5**. 110, 133; **6**. 20; **8**. 69; **11**. 22; **12**. 62; **14**. 191, 193, 205, 211; **16**. 40; **17**. 99, 112; **18**. 75, 96; **19**. 38, 39, 42; **20**. 26, 32, 34; **21**. 79, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114; **22**. 28, 42, 43; **23**. 223; **24**. 123, 131, 137; **25**. 110; **26**. 50, 148; **27**. 38; **28**. 184; **29**. 50; **30**. 151, 250; *Ka.* **1**. 27; *Si.* **3**. 49; **8**. 41; **12**. 37.

S. S. *Su.* **12**. 24; **15**. 36; **42**. 18; **43**. 4; **44**. 31; **46**. 3, 332; *Sa.* **2**. 17, 44; **10**. 20, 57; *Ci.* **5**. 8, 12; **6**. 8; **7**. 10; **9**. 5; **11**. 5; **14**. 4; **26**. 21; **28**. 3; **39**. 39; *Ka.* **7**. 57; *U.* **10**. 4; **28**. 9; **39**. 313; **40**. 95; **41**. 34; **42**. 106; **45**. 16; **46**. 16; **49**. 34; **58**. 41; **61**. 38; **64**. 13, 14, 17, 48.

A. H. *Su.* **3**. 30, 51; **4**. 29; **5**. 3; **6**. 1 to 5, 171; **8**. 42; **10**. 33; **29**. 36; *Sa.* **1**. 32; **2**. 5; *Ci.* **1**. 72 (**रक्तशालि**); **3**. 19, 34, 73, 84, 91; **4**. 25, 36; **5**. 5; **6**. 12, 63; **7**. 21, 102; **8**. 84, 113, 120; **9**. 20, 29; **11**. 22; **12**. 11, 34; **14**. 59, 74, 109; **15**. 39; **17**. 17; **19**. 25; **22**. 54; *Ka.* **4**. 15; *U.* **9**. 13; **16**. 62; **27**. 34; **39**. 57, 70; **40**. 21.

The *Śāli* variety of paddy is called *Haimanta*-**हैमन्त** or *Jaḍahana*-**जडहन** or *Agahanī*-**अगहनी** because they are ready to be harvested in the winter season. The grains are with white (**शुक्ल**) husk. The texts have mentioned a very large number of sub-varieties differing in the colour and size etc. of their

awns and other differences. The following sub-varieties have been mentioned in the texts :—*Kardamaka*-कर्दमक, *Kalama*-कलम, *Kāñcanaka*-काञ्चनक, *Gaura*-गौर, *Taṇḍula*-तण्डुल, *Tapanīya*-तपनीय, *Tūrṇaka*-तूर्णक (*Cūrṇaka*-चूर्णक), *Dīrghaśūka*-दीर्घशूक, *Dūṣaka*-दूषक, *Nivāra*-नीवार, *Naiṣadhaka*-नैषधक, *Pataṅga*-पतङ्ग, *Pāṁśubāṣpa*-पांशुबाष्प (*Pāṁsuvāpya*-पांसुवाप्य), *Pāṇḍuka*-पाण्डुक, *Puṇḍarīka*-पुण्डरीक, *Puṇḍra*-पुण्ड्र, *Puṣpāṇḍaka*-पुष्पाण्डक (*Kusumāṇḍaka*-कुसुमाण्डक), *Pramodaka*-प्रमोदक, *Mahādūṣaka*-महादूषक, *Mahāśāli*-महाशालि, *Mahāśūka*-महाशूक, *Mahiṣaśūka*-महिषशूक, *Yavaka*-यवक, *Raktaśāli*-रक्तशालि (*Lohitaśāli*-लोहितशालि, *Lohitaka*-लोहितक), *Rodhrapuṣpaka*-रोध्रपुष्पक, *Rodhraśūka*-रोध्रशूक, *Lāṅgula*-लाङ्गुल, *Lohavāla*-लोहवाल, *Śakunāhṛta*-शकुनाहृत, *Śītabhīruka*-शीतभीरुक, *Sāramukha*-सारामुख, *Sugandhika*-सुगन्धिक and *Hāyana*, (-*ka*)-हायन,(-क).

See-व्रीहि and षष्टिक.

शालिपर्णी ŚĀLIPARṆĪ

C. S. *Si*. **12**. 28, 30, 36.

It should be corrected to *Śālaparṇī*.

See synonym-**शालपर्णी**.

शालूक ŚĀLŪKA

C. S. *Su*. **5**. 7; **27**. 114; *Sa*. **8**. 34; *Ci*. **3**. 257; **14**. 10; **17**. 14; **21**. 74 (Va. शाल्लूल), 78, 82; **26**. 75; **30**. 88.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 463; *Ci*. **37**. 30; *Sa*. **10**. 57; *U*. **54**. 4.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 91; **8**. 41; *Sa*. **2**. 4.

It is a tuber obtained from the Lotus (*Kamala*) plant.

See-**कमल**.

शालेय ŚĀLEYA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 167; *Ci*. **4**. 75.

It is supposed to be a variety of *Mūlaka*-**मूलक** known as *Cāṇakyamūlaka*-**चाणक्यमूलक** or *Jambū*-**जम्बू**.

शाल्मल ŚĀLMALA

See-**शाल्मली**.

शाल्मलक ŚĀLMALAKA,

शाल्मलिक ŚĀLMALIKA

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 143; *Si*. **10**. 35.

This is considered to be a synonym of *Rohitaka*-**रोहितक**.

See synonym-**रोहितक**.

शाल्मली ŚĀLMALĪ,

शाल्मल ŚĀLMALA

Salmalia malabarica Schott and Endl., Syn. *Bombax ceiba* Linn.; *Semara*-**सेमर** H.

Synonyms : **मानद्रुम, मोच** (?) and **मोचकी**.

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 32; **27**. 97, 102; *Vi*. **8**. 143; *Ci*. **3**. 257; **4**. 38, 69; **14**. 202, 225 (**शाल्मल पुष्प**), 227 (**निर्यास**), 236 (**पुष्प**); **15**. 112 (शाल्मल); **19**. 71, 72; **25**. 61; **27**. 28 (Va.); **30**. 73 (**शाल्मल निर्यास**), 89 (**वेष्ट**); *Ka*. **6**. 7; *Si*. **7**. 59 (**वृन्त**); **10**. 34.

S. S. *Su*. **14**. 36; **46**. 249, 281; *Ci*. **11**. 9; **15**. 9; **38**. 84; *Ka*. **6**. 21; *U*. **40**. 69 (**वेष्टक**), 98, 113, 119, 140; **45**. 34.

A. H. *Sa*. **2**. 25, 27; *Ci*. **8**. 114, 125; **9**. 24, 61, 73; *U*. **32**. 19. **34**. 46.

See-**मोचरस**.

शावर ŚĀVARA,

शावर,-क,-लोध्र ŚĀVARA,-KA,-LODHRA,

सावर,-क,-लोध्र SĀVARA,-KA,-LODHRA

C. S. *Ci*. **15**. 158; **23**. 54; **26**. 231.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 14, 46, 49; *Ci*. **22**. 17; *Ka*. **2**. 51; *Ci*. **18**. 101; **40**. 39.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 26; **22**. 19; *Ci*. **2**. 16; **9**. 36; *U*. **11**. 38; **13**. 65, 93; **16**. 5.

See synonyms-**रोध्र** and **लोध्र**.

शिंशपा ŚIṀŚAPĀ,

शिंशिपा ŚIṀŚIPĀ

Dalbergia sissoo Roxb.; *Śiśama*-**शीशम** H.

C. S. *Su*. **25**. 49; *Vi*. **8**. 151; *Sa*. **8**. 65; *Ci*. **1–2**. 12; **1–3**. 2; **7**. 151; *Ka*. **1**. 7.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 12, 20; **45**. 123; *Ci*. **10**. 8, 12; **11**. 9; **31**. 5; *U*. **39**. 201; **40**. 50.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 19, 32; *Ci*. **1**. 115; **9**. 96; *U*. **39**. 169.

शिखरी ŚIKHARĪ

C. S. *Vi*. **7**. 19.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 45.

See synonym-**अपामार्ग**.

शिखि ŚIKHI

A. H. *Ci*. **8**. 157; *U*. **39**. 107, 169.

See synonym-चित्रक.

शिग्रु ŚIGRU,

शिग्रुक ŚIGRUKA

(1) *Moringa pterygosperma* Gaertn. and (2) *M. concanensis* Nimmo; *Munagā*-मुनगा and *Sahijana*-सहिजन H.

Synonyms : अक्षीव, कृष्णगन्धा, तीक्ष्णगन्धा, बहुपत्रक, बहुलपल्लव, मधुशिग्रु, सुर(रु)ङ्गी, मूलकपर्णी and शोभाञ्जन.

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 2, 22; **3**. 7; **4**. 27; **13**. 9; **14**. 30; **23**. 18; **27**. 167; *Ni*. **2**. 2; *Vi*. **7**. 17 (2); **8**. 143, 149; *Ci*. **3**. 266; **7**. 105, 108, 112; **10**. 31 (मधुशिग्रु), 35; **12**. 65, 68, 70; **13**. 107, 154, 157; **14**. 46; **15**. 39 (मधुशिग्रु); **17**. 97; **23**. 182; **26**. 65, 185, 225, 235 (म.शि.) 238; **27**. 50, 52; **28**. 166, 174; **29**. 150 (म० शि०); *Si*. **3**. 60; **8**. 8; **9**. 22; **11**. 23.

S. S. *Su*. **16**, 27(9); **36**. 9; **38**. 8; **39**. 6; **42**. 18; **45**. 115; **46**. 221, 237; *Ci*. **4**. 31; **9**. 10, 53; **16**. 35; **18**. 23, 45; *Ka*. **5**. 73 (द्वय); **6**. 30; **8**. 49; *Sa*. **10**. 61; *U*. **11**. 9, 15; **17**. 51; **21**. 6, 17; **39**. 267; **42**. 94; **44**. 26; **45**. 35; **61**. 23.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 106; **14**. 25; **15**. 4; **17**. 7; *Sa*. **1**. 88; **2**. 56; *Ci*. **1**. 138; **4**. 20; **8**. 23; **10**. 34 (म० शि०); **11**. 31; **13**. 10, 22 (म० शि०); **14**. 110; **15**. 48, 70; **17**. 35; **19**. 65; **20**. 35; **22**. 37 (म० शि०); *U*. 1. 45; **3**. 45 (म० शि०); 5. 20; **9**. 21; **16**. 9, 11 (म० शि०), 37; **18**. 12, 23, 27; **20**. 16, 22, 25; **22**. 66; **30**. 7(1), 16; **38**. 27.

Two kinds of *Śigru* are usually mentioned out of which the first one noted above is *Śveta*-श्वेत (white) or *Madhuśigru* and the second, which is limited in distribution, is *Raktaśigru*-रक्तशिग्रु (red). Two synonyms of Śigru i.e. *Kṛṣṇagandhā* and *Mūlakaparṇī* -मूलकपर्णी are interesting on account of the fact that the '*Gandhā*-गन्धा' and '*Parṇī*-पर्णी' parts of many drug-names do not necessarily imply any morphological or physical similarity with the drug indicated in the other part. Thus *Śigru* is called *Kṛṣṇa gandhā* because its seeds resemble *Kṛṣṇā*-कृष्णा (*Marica*-मरिच) and *Mūlakaparṇī* because its root and root-bark are like *Mūlaka* (Radish) in taste (रस) and medicinal properties (गुण). The seeds of *Śigru* are, for the same reason, called *Śveta-*

marica-श्वेतमरिच and the plant is also called Horse-radish (really a substitute of actual Horse-radish).

See-अक्षीव and बहुपत्रा.

शितिवा(-मा)रक ŚITIVĀ(-MĀ)RAKA

Celosia argentea Linn.; *Siriyārī*-सिरियारी and *Suravāli*-सुरवाली H.

Synonyms : कुरण्ड, कुरण्टिका and सुनिषण्णक (?).

C. S. *Ci*. **26**. 55, 59; *Si*. **9**. 13.

A. H. *Ci*. **11**. 11.

See-पत्तूर, पिचुक and सुनिषण्णक.

शिबिर ŚIBIRA

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 17.

A variety of coarse cereal grain.

शिम्ब ŚIMBA,

शिम्बी ŚIMBĪ

Synonyms : निष्पाव and वल्ल.

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 30 (शिम्बिजातयः), 31.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 45; *U*. **17**. 27; **33**. 7 (मर्कटीं शिम्बीं).

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 15.

Śimba is the name of the green pods called *Chimmī*-छिम्मी or *Phalī*-फली. *Śimbī* is also used as a general term or an especial name for *Dolichos lablab* Linn., *Sema*-सेम H. In S. S. *U*. **17**. 27 green pods of *Mudga*-मुद्ग are said to be used in place of *Śimbī*.

शिरीष ŚIRĪṢA

(1) *Albizzia lebbeck* Benth.; *Sirasa*-सिरस H.

(2) *A. odoratissima* Benth.; *Sirasa*-सिरस H.

(3) *A. procera* (Roxb.) Benth.; *Kinaī*-किनई M.

Synonyms : कटभी, किणिही, भण्डी and शुकतरु.

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 4; **3**. 3, 27, 28; **4**. 16, 47; **25**. 39, 49; *Vi*. **8**. 151, 158; *Sa*. **8**. 54; *Ci*. **6**. 30; **7**. 95; **9**. 71, 76; **14**. 54; **17**. 113; **21**. 84, 89, 90; **23**. 48, 51, 52, 54, 70, 77, 78, 192, 199, 201, 203, 209, 212, 217, 241; **26**. 183; **28**. 170.

S. S. *Su*. **36**. 33; **38**. 12; **39**. 6; **40**. 430; *Ci*. **6**. 12; **7**. 12; **9**. 14, 54, 59; **11**. 8; **12**. 5; **15**. 23; *Ka*. **1**. 36, 50; **2**. 45; **5**. 18, 79, 81 (पञ्चशिरीष), 85; **6**. 3, 12, 21; **7**. 12, 13, 20, 33, 37; **8**. 44, 52, 68,

108; *U*. **12**. 16, 28, 31; **17**. 7, 96; **26**. 32; **29**. **3**; **39**. 232, 252; **45**. 34; **51**. 37; **54**. 24; **60**. 43; **61**. 32.

A. H. *Su*. **10**. 31; **15**. 4; **17**. 8; **22**. 20; *Sa*. **2**. 44; *Ci*. **4**. 33; **8**. 24; **11**. 23; **18**. 17; **19**. 63, 79; **20**. 26; *U*. **5**. 11, 15, 41, 46; **11**. 43, 45; **14**. 31; **24**. 10, 35; **35**. 21, 46; **36**. 66, 72; **37**. 32, 37, 43, 44, 76; **38**. 18, 24.

See–**क्षीरि**, **किणिही** and **गण्डीर**.

शिलापुष्प ŚILĀPUṢPA

S. S. *Ka*. **6**. 17.

It has been split up into *Śilā* and *Puṣpa* meaning, *Manaḥ-śilā*–**मनःशिला** (Realgar) and *Kāsīsa*–**कासीस** (Green Vitriol). *Śilāpuṣpa*, on the other hand, is usually and rightly accepted as a synonym of *Śaileya*.

See–**शैलेय**.

शिलोद्भेद ŚILODBHEDA

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 49; *Sa*. **8**. 29, 89.

A. H. *U*. **39**. 169.

See synonym–**पाषाणभेद**.

शिवा ŚIVĀ

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 49; *Sa*. **8**. 29, 89.

A. H. *U*. **39**. 169.

It has been identified by Bopadeva with *Harītakī*–**हरीतकी** or *Āmalakī*–**आमलकी**.

शिवाटिका ŚIVĀṬIKĀ,
शिवाटी ŚIVĀṬĪ,
सिवाटिका SIVĀṬIKĀ

S. S. *U*. **23**. 4.

A. H. *Ci*. **3**. 58; **17**. 40.

It is a variety of *Punarnavā*–**पुनर्नवा** i.e. *Vṛścīra*–**वृश्चीर** (Ḍalhaṇa) or *Varṣābhū*–**वर्षाभू**. Others believe is to be *Śephālikā*–**शेफालिका**.

शिविर ŚIVIRA

See–**शिबिर**.

शिशिर(द्वय) ŚIŚIRA(DVAYA)

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 11.

See synonym–**चन्दन**.

शीत ŚĪTA

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 37.

See synonym–**चन्दन**.

शीतक ŚĪTAKA

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 147.

It is said to be called *Amlaloṭa*–**अम्ललोट** by Cakra, which in turn has been recognised by Ḍalhaṇa as a sour-leaf species of *Bauhinia* i.e. *B. malabarica* Roxb. Others consider it to be the fruit of *Bhavya* (*Dillenia indica* Linn.).

See–**अश्मन्तक** and **भव्य**.

शीतकुम्भिका ŚĪTAKUMBHIKĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 257 (Va. **श्वेतकुम्भिका**).

Both the variants may have been used for *Kāṣṭhapāṭalā*–**काष्ठपाटला**.

See–**पाटला** and **श्वेतकुम्भिका**.

शीतपाकी ŚĪTAPĀKĪ
शीतपाक्य ŚĪTAPĀKYA

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 146; *Ci*. **3**. 257; *Si*. **3**. 51.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 190.

A. H. *Su*. **15**. **6**.

It has been differently identified with *Śītalā*–**शीतला** or *Gaṇḍadūrvā*–**गण्डदूर्वा** by Cakra., *Guñjā Śveta*–**गुञ्जा श्वेत** (white variety) by Bopadeva, a variety of *Balā*–**बला** fruit (Ḍalhaṇa) or *Saireyaka*.

See–**ओदनपाकी**, **बला**, **शकुलादनी** and **सैरेयक**.

शीतफल ŚĪTAPHALA

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 163.

Ḍalhaṇa describes it by another name *Rāvaṇāmlikā*–**रावणाम्लिका** which is considered to be *Gorakha Imalī*–**गोरख इमली** (*Adansonia digitata* Linn.) by Śrī Yādavajī.

शीतभीरु,–क ŚĪTABHĪRU,–KA

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 3.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 3.

A variety of *Śāli*.

See–**शालि**.

शीतवल्ली ŚĪTAVALLĪ

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 266.

It is identified with *Vṛkṣakalambukā*–वृक्षकलम्बुका (Cakra).

शीतशिव ŚĪTAŚIVA

S. S. *Su*. **14**. 36; **39**. 8; **42**. 18; *Ci*. **11**. 9; **17**. 15; *Ka*. **6**. 18.

Different substances such as *Karpūra*–कर्पूर, *Śatapuṣpā*–शतपुष्पा variety, *Saindhava*–सैन्धव, *Śamī*–शमी etc. have been used in its place.

शीर्णवृन्त ŚĪRṆAVṚNTA

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 216, 220.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 90.

It is a variety of cucumber which, when ripe, separates from the stalk.

शुकतरु ŚUKATARU

A. H. *U*. 5. 20; **40**. 48.

See synonym–शिरीष.

शुकनसा ŚUKANASĀ,

शुकनासा ŚUKANĀSĀ

Corallocarpus epigaeus Benth. ex Hook. f.; *Kīrakanda*–कीरकन्द (Pañcamarhī, M. P.); *Mircākanda*–मिरचाकन्द (Gwalior) : *Kaṭunāhī*–कटुनाही (*Kaṭunāī*–कटुनाई).

Synonyms : नहिका, शुकाख्या, शुकाह्वय, शुकाह्वया and शुकाह्वा.

S. S. *Su*. **42**. 18; *Ci*. **1**. 114; **17**. 37 (शुकनसा); **19**. 63.

A. H. *U*. **34**. 28; **35**. 47.

The identity of *Śukanāsā* was not correctly disclosed by Ḍalhaṇa who has mentioned it to be *Śyonāka*–श्योनाक, *Carmakāravaṭa*–चर्मकारवट or *Kupya(bja)ka*–कुप्य(ब्ज)क. The latter may be the black variety of *Sārivā*–सारिवा (जम्बूपलाशिका) or preferably a variety of *Vaṭa*–वट with its leafbases doubled into cup-like or cone-shaped structures. This has been considered by some as a distinct species–*Ficus krishnae* C. DC.–and found only as a cultivated tree in gardens. But in his comments Ḍalhaṇa has also mentioned that according to others it is *Śukaśimbā*–शुकशिम्बा (having fruit similar to parrot or its beak). Bopadeva, probably on the basis of other's views, has mentioned *Nahikā*–नहिका and *Kīranāsā*–कीरनासा

(equivalent name for *Śukanāsā*), as its synonyms. *Nahikā* appears to be the same as *Nāhī*–नाही and *Kaṭunāhī*–कटुनाही. Although these popular names have also been given to *Aristolochia indica* Linn. and *Enicostemma littorale* Blume., the other descriptive synonym *Śukaśimbā* is applicable only to *Corallocarpus* which is known by the other popular names-*Nāhī* and *Kaṭunāhī* as well. Thus, on the basis of traditional names discussed above there can be no doubt about the correctness of our view. As regards its medicinal properties it (the tuber) is emetic (वामक), purgative (रेचक), removes inflammation of the wound (व्रणशोथघ्न), cleanses wound (व्रणशोधक), is alexipharmic (विषघ्न) and is useful in cough and asthma.

The uses mentioned in the texts under the names of *Śukanāsā, Śukākhyā, Śukāhvā* and *Nahikā* appear to be based on the properties mentioned above which are more or less similar to those mentioned by Śoḍhala.[1]

See–सुवहा.

शुकबर्ह ŚUKABARHA

C. S. *Su*. **5**. 19.

It has been identified with *Granthiparṇaka* – ग्रन्थिपर्णक (Cakra) or *Sthauṇeyaka*.

See–स्थौणेयक.

शुकाख्या ŚUKĀKHYĀ,

शुकाह्वय ŚUKĀHVAYA,

शुकाह्वया ŚUKĀHVAYĀ,

शुकाह्वा ŚUKĀHVĀ

S. S. *Ci*. **2**. 90; **18**. 36, 48; **19**. 65; *Ka*. **7**. 34 (2); *U*. **44**. 19; **51**. 23.

A. H. *U*. **22**. 70; **38**. 21(2).

See synonym–शुकनासा.

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1. शुकनासा सरा तिक्ता वांतिकृच्छ्वासकासजित् ।
बद्धविट्कालपशीता च लध्वी सर्पविषापहा ॥—Guṇasaṁgraha; Fol. 41 b; MSS. No. 349 of 1880–81; B. O. R. Institute, Poona 4.

शुक्तिपत्र ŚUKTIPATRA

C. S. *Su*. **25**. 49 (Va. शुक्ति).

It is *Śuktipatra* or *Śukti* both meaning *Badarī*–बदरी.

See synonym–बदरी.

शुक्लमरिच ŚUKLAMARICA

S. S. *U*. **11**. 13, 16; **12**. 51.

It is either a variety of *Marica* or the seeds of *Śigru* (Ḍalhaṇa).

See–मरिच and शिग्रु.

शुक्लसुरस ŚUKLASURASA

C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 100.

See–सुरस.

शुक्ला ŚUKLĀ

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 146.

It is sugar (शर्करा) according to Cakra.

शुण्ठी ŚUṆṬHĪ

Zingiber officinale Roscoe.; *Soṅṭha*–सोंठ and *Adaraka*–अदरक H.; Ginger Eng.

Synonyms : आर्द्रक, औषध, नागर, महौषध, विश्व, विश्वभेषज, विश्वा विश्वौषध and शृङ्गवेर.

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 252; *Ci*. **5**. 74; **11**. 84, 88, 91; **12**. 24, 68; **13**. 80, 103, 162; **18**. 111, 113; **21**. 58; **23**. 208; **26**. 21, 221, 222, 224; **27**. 43; **28**. 170; **30**. 90, 264; *Si*. **9**. 24.

S. S. *Su*. **44**. 19; **46**. 365, 511; *Sa*. **10**. 64, 65; *Ci*. **5**. 7; **6**. 13; **12**. 7; **15**. 19; **16**. 32; **19**. 57; **23**. 15; *Ka*. **7**. 17; **8**. 45; *U*. **9**. 20; **11**. 6; **17**. 90; **40**. 36, 104, 131, 153, 154; **43**. 12; **44**. 30; **47**. 38; **50**. 23; **51**. 21; **52**. 15, 18; **55**. 45; **60**. 43.

A. H. *Su*. **10**. 35; *Ci*. **1**. 15, 26, 27, 45, 61, 62, 77, 109, 114; **2**. 40; **3**. 15, 16, 94, 115, 141, 145, 174; **4**. 32; **5**. 45; **6**. 8, 9, 28, 30, 31, 36, 48, 52; **7**. 17, 34, 38; **8**. 15(1), 86, 102, 115; **9**. 6, 7, 18, 43, 58, 59, 105; **10**. 16; **14**. 36, 41, 48, 94; **15**. 49, 71, 104, 128; **16**. 30; **17**. 2, 30; **21**. 37; *Ka*. **3**. 15; *U*. **2**. 25, 66; **9**. 21; **13**. 69; **20**. 18; **22**. 31, 33, 53, 104; **30**. 10; **34**. 47; **37**. 83, 84; **39**. 104, 146.

The green or undried rhizome is called *Ārdraka* and the same when dried and specially prepared for the market is known as *Śuṇṭhī*.

See–त्रिकटु.

शुभा ŚUBHĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **8**. 144.

A. H. *Ci*. **5**. 58.

It appears that at these places *Śubhā* has been used not as an adjective but for the drug *Vaṁśalocana*.

See synonym–वंशलोचन.

शुषा ŚUṢĀ

C. S. *Su*. **27**. 86.

See synonyms–कासमर्द and सूषा.

शुष्कशाक ŚUṢKAŚĀKA

C. S. *Ci*. **19**. 36.

The leaves and young shoots of *Corchorus olitorius* Linn. (a variety of *Cañcu*–चञ्चु) are dried for future use as a pot-herb in Bengal and are available there in the market under the name of *Nālitāpātā*–नालितापाता. This may be identified with *Śuṣkaśāka*.

शूकधान्य ŚŪKADHĀNYA

C. S. *Ci*. **1–2**. 3.

It is the class name of the food grains obtained from awned cereals.

शूकरी ŚŪKARĪ

C. S. *Ci*. **9**. 53.

See synonym–वाराही.

शूर्पपर्णी ŚŪRPAPARṆĪ,

सूर्प(–प्य)पर्णी SŪRPA(–PYA)PARṆĪ

C. S. *Ci*. **1–1**. 41; **2–2**. 4; **19**. 55; **28**. 149.

A. H. *Su*. **6**. 169 (द्वय); **15**. 9; *Sa*. **2**. 50; *Ci*. **9**. 56; **21**. 76; *U*. **2**. 52; **6**. 33; **40**. 13.

These names are used for *Mudgaparṇī*–मुद्गपर्णी and *Māṣaparṇī*–माषपर्णी.

शृगालविन्ना ŚṚGĀLAVINNĀ

S. S. *Ci.* **5.** 7; *U.* **42.** 113; **58.** 58.

A. H. *U.* **3.** 50.

See synonym-पृश्निपर्णी.

शृङ्गवेर ŚṚṄGAVERA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 6, 42, 45; **13.** 86; 25. 37; *Vi.* **7.** 17, 19; **8.** 143, 149, 158(2); *Sa.* **8.** 77; *Ci.* **3.** 266; **8.** 125; **13.** 152 (शृङ्गवेरार्द्रक); **14.** 90, 105; **16.** 43; **18.** 49, 62; **19.** 25, 87; **24.** 120; **26.** 93, 96, 143; **28.** 145; **29.** 98; *Ka.* **1.** 25; **7.** 15.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 14; **38.** 22, 58; **39.** 6; **44.** 65; *Sa.* **10.** 16; *Ci.* **5.** 10, 24; **6.** 13, 16; **14.** 10 (आर्द्रक शृङ्गवेर), 13; **18.** 51; **23.** 15; *U.* **11.** 17; **12.** 44; **21.** 15, 18, 25; **40.** 42, 49, 65, 70; **42.** 110; **47.** 80; **50.** 27; **51.** 24, 33; **52.** 16.

A. H. *Su.* **3.** 23; *Ci.* **1.** 54; **2.** 16; **3.** 13, 46; **7.** 26; **16.** 2; *U.* **2.** 66; **28.** 41.

See synonyms-आर्द्रक and शुण्ठी.

शृङ्गवेरिका ŚṚṄGAVERIKĀ,
शृङ्गवेरी ŚṚṄGAVERĪ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 168.

It has been described as some thing like *Śṛṅgavera* which has not been further specified.

शृङ्गाट,(-क) ŚṚṄGĀṬA,(-KA)

Trapa bispinosa Roxb.; *Sighāḍā*-सिंघाड़ा H.

C. S. *Su.* 25. 49; **27.** 114; *Sa.* **8.** 34; *Ci.* 2-2. 13, 21; **3.** 257; **4.** 70; **8.** 99; **11.** 36, 57; **14.** 10; **18.** 86, 104; **26.** 50, 168; **29.** 64, 98; *Si.* **10.** 27; **12.** 54.

S. S. *Su.* **21.** 23; **42.** 18; **46.** 298, 304, 432; *Sa.* **10.** 30, 57, 62; *Ci.* **3.** 61; **5.** 7, 8; **11.** 8; **17.** 6; **22.** 40; **38.** 51; *U.* **48.** 23.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 92; *Sa.* **2.** 4, 57; *Ci.* **3.** 95, 123; *U.* **22.** 25; **24.** 53.

शृङ्गाटिका ŚṚṄGĀṬIKĀ,
शृङ्गाटी ŚṚṄGĀṬĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 143, 146.
S. S. *U.* **42.** 70.

Although Ḍalhaṇa has identified it as *Śṛṅgāṭaka* in S. S. *U.* **42.** 70 (शृङ्गाटी जलजं द्रव्यं त्रिकण्टकफला), Cakra appears to be silent about it. While commenting on *Kṣiraśuklā*-क्षीरशुक्ला he has recognised it as one called *Vṛhacchṛṅgāṭikā*-वृहच्छृङ्गाटिका by which he appears to hint at some plant allied to *Jivanti*-जीवन्ती. Drugs like *Meṣaśṛṅgī*-मेषशृङ्गी and *Ajaśṛṅgī*-अजशृङ्गी also belong to the same group of plants. We, therefore, feel *Śṛṅgāṭi* may also be a plant of this group.

शृङ्गी,(-क) ŚṚṄGĪ,(-KA)

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 36; *Ci.* **1**-1. 61; **3.** 210, 212; **8.** 99; **18.** 53, 111, 126.

S. S. *Ci.* **37.** 24; *U.* **31.** 3 (Va. अजशृङ्गी); **51.** 21; **52.** 13, 14, 30; **60.** 48.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 12; *Ci.* **3.** 50, 53, 62, 64; **4.** 21; *U.* **2.** 51, 57; **5.** 3; **13.** 66; **39.** 33.

See synonyms-कर्कटाह्वय and कर्कटशृङ्गी.

शृङ्गीविष ŚṚṄGĪVIṢA

C. S. *Ci.* **23.** 13.

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5, 15.

A. H. *U.* **34.** 4.

Vatsanābha-वत्सनाभ and *Śṛṅgi* are two different varieties of poisonous Aconites difficult to be specified separately as the ancients believed them to be.

शेफालिका ŚEPHĀLIKĀ

Nyctanthes arbortristis Linn.; *Harasiṅgāra*-हरसिंगार and *Parajātā*-परजाता H.

S. S. *Su.* **8.** 15, 18.

A. H. *U.* **9.** 5.

Its leaves have been described as one of the *Anuśastra*-अनुशस्त्र (accessory surgical instrument) by Suśruta and Vāgbhaṭa evidently due to their scabrid surface and which are used for rubbing the diseased parts as in leprosy etc.

See-शेफाली.

शेफाली ŚEPHĀLĪ

A. H. *U.* **13.** 90.

Śephālī leaves have been used and the drug is identified

with blue-flowered variety of *Nirguṇḍī*–निर्गुण्डी by Bhāvamiśra. In other Nighaṇṭus (*Rāja Ni.* & *Dh. Ni.*) *Śephāli* is also the name of a variety of *Nirguṇḍī* different from the two (white and blue) varieties of *Nirguṇḍī*. It is felt that there is some confusion which can only be cleared if the so called *Śephāli* variety of *Nirguṇḍī* is correctly identified. We have already referred to *Smphorema* species in our comments on *Girikarṇikā*–गिरिकर्णिका. This too has leaves nearly resembling the *Śephālikā* leaves in appearance. This has a chance to be considered as this *Śephāli*. For further light, discussion on *Sinduvāra*–सिन्दुवार may be consulted. *Śephāli* and *Śephālikā* are usually considered to be synonyms but two plant species are associated with the first.

शेलु ŚELU

C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 186, 200, 203.

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 249, 430; *Ci*. **5**. 10; **38**. 85; *Ka*. **2**. 45; **6**. 21; **8**. 108, 114; *U*. **40**. 113; **45**. 16.

A. H. *Ci*. **9**. 24; *U*. **24**. 35; **28**. 34; **35**. 21; **36**. 60; **37**. 36, 42, 83.

See synonym–श्लेष्मातक and refer to कर्बुदार.

शैखरिक ŚAIKHARIKA

C. S. *Vi*. **7**. 19.

See synonym–**शिखरी**.

शैरेय,(–क) ŚAIREYA,(–KA)

C. S. *Su*. **14**. 31 (Va. शैरीष); *Ci*. **26**. 266 (कृष्णशैरेयक).

See–**सैरेय**.

शैलभेद ŚAILABHEDA

S. S. *U*. **10**. 4.

See synonym–**पाषाणभेद**.

शैलेय ŚAILEYA,

शैलेयक ŚAILEYAKA

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 27; **5**. 19; *Ci*. **3**. 257 (Va.), 266; **12**. 63; **23**. 53; **26**. 240; **28**. 151; *Ka*. **1**. 26.

S. S. *Ci*. **15**. 31; **19**. 45; **22**. 69; *Ka*. **5**. 66; **6**. 17; *U*. **18**. 98.

A. H. *Su*. **21**. 13; *Sa*. **2**. 49; *Ci*. **1**. 137; **17**. 22; **21**. 71, 77; *U*. **27**. 40.

It has been identified with a lichen (*Parmelia perlata* Ach.) called *Chari(ḍi)lā*–छरी(डी)ला. Some other species are also named and used similarly. On the other hand *Śilārasa*–शिलारस has also been used in its place. (It has been described to be *Śītavīrya* drug but used usually with *Uṣṇavīrya* substances). Its inclusion in the *Candanādi*–चन्दनादि group of drugs by some in C. S. *Su*. **3**. 257 and also in *Agurvādi*–अगुर्वादि group C. S. *Su*. **3**. 266 is to be explained.

See synonym–शिलापुष्प and **स्थविर** and refer to कालानुसारिणी.

शैवल ŚAIVALA,

शैवाल ŚAIVĀLA

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 25; **27**. 77; *Ci*. **3**. 257 (also वन्य); **4**. 102 (शैवल) **21**. 84, 90; **22**. 36; **26**. 93; *Si*. **10**. 20.

S. S. *Su*. **13**. 13, 16; **39**. 8; **45**. 11, 17 (Va.); *Ci*. **5**. 8; **11**. 8 (with प्लव); **17**. 6; *U*. **10**. 4.

A. H. *Su*. **5**. 6; *Ci*. **6**. 48; *U*. **37**. 35, 82.

Śaivāla is a water plant known as *Sevāra*–सेवार H. There is confusion in respect of its identity. It is, however, not *Jalakumbhi*–जलकुम्भी (*Pistia*) or any non-flowering plant i.e. Algae or Moss, as use of its *Mūla* (root) has been mentioned (S. S. *Su*. **45**. 17). The plant known as *Sevāra* near about Varanasi is a flowering plant identified tentatively as *Zannichellia palustris* Linn. or *Potamogeton pectinatus* Linn. The possibility of this being identified as *Kaivartamustaka*–कैवर्तमुस्तक has been hinted at earlier. But it is found that *Vanya*–वन्य and *Plava*–प्लव have been mentioned side by side with *Śaivala* (S. S. *Ci*. **11**. 8 दूर्वा शैवल प्लव हठ···) which is usually accepted as a synonym of *Śaivāla* except in S. S. *U*. **10**. 4 where Ḍalhaṇa has identified it as *Dūrvā*–दूर्वा.

See–प्लव.

शोभाञ्जनक ŚOBHĀÑJANAKA,

सोभाञ्जन SOBHAÑJANA,

सौभाञ्जन SAUBHĀÑJANA

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 22; **14**. 31; *Vi*. **8**. 158; *Ci*. **3**. 266; **7**. 123; **17**. 98; **26**. 66; **27**. 54.

S. S. *Ci*. **7**. 24; **14**. 12; *U*. **11**. 8; **45**. 19.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 136; **15.** 87; **19.** 86.

See synonym–**शिग्रु.**

श्यामा ŚYĀMĀ

C.S. *Su.* **1.** 74; **25.** 49; **30.** 61; *Vi.* **7.** 26; **8.** 144; *Ci.* **7.** 123; **10.** 42 (Va. श्याह्व); **12.** 24; **14.** 55, 56; **15.** 231 (both श्यामा and त्रिवृता); **16.** 65; **26.** 11, 13; **29.** 80; **30.** 61; *Ka.* **1.** 5; **7.** (Full chapter); **8.** 13; **10.** 11, 16; **11.** 8, 11; **12.** 14, 35; *Si.* **4.** 13, 36, 38; **5.** 13; **6.** 82; **7.** **22**; **10.** 24.

S. S. *Su.* **16.** 27 (10); **38.** 29; **39.** 4; **44.** 19, 23, 26; **45.** 124; *Ci.* **5.** 7; **8.** 39; **9.** 37; **10.** 12; **14.** 6, 10; **16.** 26; **17.** 22; **18.** 33, 34, 52; **19.** 68; **20.** 4, 51; **23.** 15; **25.** 22; **37.** 13, 27, 40; **38.** 52; *Ka.* **1.** 37, 57; **5.** 85; *U.* **24.** 29; **39.** 300; **42.** 94, 127; **43.** 19; **55.** 52; **62.** 22.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 45; *Ci.* **1.** 99; **2.** 9, 10, 46; **5.** 3; **8.** 136; **10.** 89; **13.** 6; **14.** 89, 99; **15.** 60; **16.** 7; **19.** 86; **22.** 9; *Ka.* **2.** 3, 5, 29; **3.** 37; **4.** 40, 64; **5.** 39, 42, 49; **6.** 24; *U.* **20.** 12; **22.** 91; **32.** 9.

Śyāmā or *Śyāmā trivṛt* has been usually identified with blackish variety of *Trivṛt*–त्रिवृत् or *Vṛddhadāraka*–वृद्धदारक both of which may be *Ipomoea petaloidea* Chois. But sometimes *Priyaṅgu*–प्रियङ्गु or the black variety of *Sārivā*–सारिवा called *Śyāmālatā*–श्यामालता is recommended to be used by Ḍalhaṇa and others.

See–कुलत्थिका.

श्यामाक ŚYĀMĀKA

Echinochloa frumentacea Link, Syn. *Panicum frumentaceum* Roxb.; *Sāṅvā*–साँवा H.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 25; **21.** 24; **27.** 15, 17; *Sa.* **3.** 8; *Ci.* **4.** 36; **13.** 190; **14.** 206; **18.** 96; **26.** 23; **27.** 26; **30.** 256.

S. S. *Su.* **15.** 38; **20.** 5; **21.** 19; **46.** 21, 23; *Ci.* **5.** 37; **9.** 5; **11.** 11; **31.** 54.

A. H. *Su.* **6** . 11; **14.** 21; **16.** 34; *Ci.* **3.** 22; **15.** 119; **21.** 46.

Another species *E. crus-galli* Beauv. may be the *Ambhaḥ-śyāmāka*–अम्भः श्यामाक.

श्योनाक ŚYONĀKA,

स्योनाक SYONĀKA

Oroxylum indicum Vent., *Sonāpāḍhī(ṭhā)*–सोनापाढ़ी(ठा) H.

Synonyms : अरलु (?), कट्वङ्ग (?), टि(टु)ण्टुक, दीर्घवृन्त, मल्लक and शुकनासा (?).

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 10; **4.** 26, 38, 42; *Ci.* **1**–1. 41, 60; **3.** 266; **13.** 169; **15.** 134; **17.** 79; **26.** 134; **27.** 54; **28.** 170; *Si* **10.** 18.

S. S. *Ci.* **18.** 5; **60.** 44.

A. H. *U.* 5. 16; **20.** 7.

Aralu is different from *Śyonāka* but appears to have been used as its substitute. *Śukanāsā* is entirely different in every way and should never be confused with *Śyonāka*.

See–ऐन्द्री and कुटन्नट.

श्रवण ŚRAVAṆA,

श्रवणाह्वा ŚRAVAṆĀHVĀ,

श्रावणी ŚRĀVAṆĪ

Sphaeranthus indicus Linn.; *Muṇḍī*–मुण्डी and *Gorakhamuṇḍī*–गोरखमुण्डी H.

Synonyms : अलम्बुषा, कदम्बपुष्पी, भूकदम्ब and भूमिकदम्ब.

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146; *Ci.* **1**–4. 5; 2. 2, 20 (द्वय); 3. 257; **11.** 45, 61; **18.** 100; **28.** 158; **29.** 54; **30.** 49; *Ka.* **4.** 12; **7.** 17; *Si.* **3.** 51; **4.** 8.

S. S. *Su.* **36.** 28; *Ci.* **30.** 5, 22, 23; **31.** 5.

A. H. *Su.* **10.** 24; *Ci.* **3.** 104; 22. 6; *Ka.* **1.** 37; **4.** 59; *U.* **22.** 1; **34.** 43.

Śrāvaṇī–श्रावणी and *Mahāśrāvaṇī*–महाश्रावणी are the two varieties usually mentioned. Cakra has described *Mahāśrāvaṇī* as *Alambuṣā*–अलम्बुषा and according to Ḍalhaṇa, *Kula(lā) hala*–कुल(ला)हल is *Muṇḍī* (*Śrāvaṇī*). The mention of *Alumbuṣā* side by side with the two varieties of *Śrāvaṇī* in C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146, is not accepted by Cakra and may, therefore, be treated as its synonym and *Kulāhala*, according to us, may better be some *Blumea* species. *Śrāvaṇī* and *Mahāśrāvaṇī* have also been mentioned as two varieties of *Soma*-like powerful drugs. The Himalayan species of *Polygonum* or *Blumea* species with *Muṇḍī* like flower heads may be surveyed and examined for their probable sources.

श्री ŚRĪ

S. S. *Ci.* **22.** 69; *U.* **24.** 27.

It has been variously identified with *Śriveṣtaka*–श्रीवेष्टक, *Rāla*–राल or *Lavaṅga*–लवङ्ग.

श्रीनिकेत ŚRĪNIKETA

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 12.
See synonym–**श्रीवेष्टक.**

श्रीनिवास ŚRĪNIVĀSA

C. S. *Ci.* **28.** 152.
A. H. *Ci.* **21.** 78.
See synonym–**श्रीवेष्टक.**

श्रीपर्णी ŚRĪPARṆĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **1**–4. 15; **3.** 257; **8.** 128; *Ka.* **7.** 29; *Si.* **10.** 34.
S. S. *U.* **12.** 11; **24.** 28, 29; **39.** 173; **43.** 15; **47.** 40.
A. H. *Ci.* **9.** 79; *U.* **20.** 12.
See synonym–**काश्मरी.**

श्रीफल ŚRĪPHALA

A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 32.
See synonym–**बिल्व (फल).**

श्रीवास,(–क) ŚRĪVĀSA,(-KA)

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 43; *U.* **3.** 56.
See synonym–**श्रीवेष्टक.**

श्रीवेष्टक ŚRĪVEṢṬAKA

Synonyms : **श्री, श्रीनिकेत, श्रीवास,(–क)** and **श्र्याह्व.**
C. S. *Su.* **4.** 32; **5.** 19; **12.** 64; **23.** 54; **27.** 28, 41; *Ka.* **1.** 26.
S. S. *Su.* **36.** 22; **38.** 24; *Ci.* **11.** 9; **22.** 5.
A.H. *Su.* **21.** 14; *Ci.* **17.** 23; **19.** 71, 81, 85; *U.* **25.** 45; **35.** 25.

This is the name of the resinous exudation obtained from the trunk of *Pinus roxburghii* Sargent, Syn. *P. longifolia* Roxb.; *Ciḍa*–चीड़ H. and *Sarala*–सरल S.
See–**सरल.**

श्रेयसी ŚREYASĪ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 104; *Ci.* **10.** 19; **18.** 52, 160; **26.** 92; **28.** 139; *Si.* **9.** 13.
S. S. *U.* **61.** 34.
A. H. *Ci.* **6.** 46; *U.* **2.** 38; **7.** 22; **39.** 60(2).

This has been identified both with *Gajapippali*–गजपिप्पली and *Rāsnā*–रास्ना. *Śreyasī* has been mentioned twice in A. H. *U.* **39.** 60 which indicates that it stands for two substances. But, then, what about *Yuktā*–युक्ता if this also stands for *Rāsnā* ? This may be the same as *Muktā*–मुक्ता which we have identified with *Nākulī*–नाकुली specified as *Rauwolfia serpentina* Benth. ex Kurz.

See synonyms–**गजपिप्पली** and **रास्ना.**

श्रेष्ठा ŚREṢṬHĀ

S. S. *Ka.* **7.** 24 (Va. **श्वेता**).
A. H. *Sa.* **1.** 60; *Ci.* **8.** 58, 140; **13.** 5; **14.** 103; **19.** 79, 91; **21.** 48; *Ka.* **2.** 29; *U.* **9.** 22, 24; **13.** 34, 49; **22.** 15, 35, 56, 64.
See synonym–**त्रिफला.**

श्र्याह्व ŚRYĀHVA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 2; *Ci.* **30.** 105.
A. H. *U.* **7.** 32.
See synonym–**श्रीवेष्टक.**

श्लेष्मातक ŚLEṢMĀTAKA,
श्लेष्मातकी ŚLEṢMĀTAKĪ

Cordia myxa Roxb.; *Lasoḍhā*–लसोढ़ा H.
Synonyms : **कर्बुदार (?)** and **शेलु.**
C. S. *Su.* **4.** 16; **27.** 156; *Ci.* **2.** 89; **30.** 272.
S. S. *Su.* **46.** 193 **(फल)**; *Ci.* **5.** 10; **31.** 5; *Ka.* **5.** 75 (**श्लेष्मातकी**); **6.** 3; **8.** 120; *U.* **47.** 32.
A. H. *Su.* **6.** 120; *Ci.* **18.** 16; *U.* **37.** 70.

Some other species of *Cordia* such as *C. rotthii* Roem. & Schult, and *C. wallichii* G. Don. may also be used in its place. Some variety of *Śleṣmātaka* is also known as *Gondi*–गोंदी or *Gondanī*–गोंदनी. We sometimes find that this name is given for *Priyaṅgu*–प्रियङ्गु. The acceptance of *Aglaia roxburghiana* Miq. as *Priyaṅgu* may have come about due to the erroneous idea involved in this name of *Gondanī*. It is quite likely that *Priyagṅu* was originally called by a synonym *Gundrabīja* –गुन्द्रबीज which was wrongly understood to be *Godanī Bīja* and *Aglaia* (bearing fruits similar to those of *Godanī* ie. *Cordia*) became accepted as *Priyaṅgu*. It may be noted that the fruits

of *Typha*, *Callicarpa* and *Setaria* are more or less similar in appearance.

See–गुन्द्रा and प्रियङ्गु.

श्वदंष्ट्रा ŚVADAMṢṬRĀ

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 11, 13, 21; **4**. 15, 26, 35; **23**. 11, 14; *Vi*. **8**. 146; *Ci*. **1**–1. 40, 60; **2**–2. 5; **2**–3. 7, 13; **2**–4. 27; **3**. 181, 223, 241; **6**. 27; **8**. 105; **11**. 43; **14**. 111, 113; **15**. 173; **18**. 88; **19**. 24, 29, 55; **26**. 49, 54, 59, 61, 62, 73, 168; **27**. 54; **28**. 145, 166; **29**. 75; **30**. 56; *Si*. **3**. 54; **8**. 12.

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 4, 10; **46**. 432; *Ci*. **2**. 48; **5**. 7; **7**. 5, 18, 24; **9**. 7; *Sa*. **10**. 4, 57, 61; *U*. **39**. 168; **40**. 58, 114; **58**. 44, 57; **59**. 17, 19.

A. H. *Sa*. **2**. 56; *Ci*. **3**. 102; **8**. 77; **11**. 10, 28; **14**. 19; *Ka*. **4**. 17; *U*. **24**. 53; **34**. 33; **38**. 27; **39**. 159; **40**. 34.

It may be interesting to note that *Smilax aspera* Linn. is popularly known as *Kukuradāḍha*–कुकुरदाढ़, a name exactly equivalent to *Śvadaṁṣṭrā*, and the root of this plant may also answer some of the important clinical properties of *Śvadaṁṣṭrā* like those of other medicinal species of *Smilax* i. e. *Smilax china* Linn. (*Cobacīnī*–चोबचीनी) and *Smilax zeylanica* Linn. (Indian *Uṣabā*–उषबा).

See synonym–गोक्षुर.

श्वसन ŚVASANA

C. S. *Ka*. **1**. 30.

See synonym–मदन.

श्वेतकटभी ŚVETAKAṬABHĪ

A. H. *U*. **5**. 10, 46; **38**. 20.

Kaṭabhī–कटभी has been identified with *Śveta Śirīṣa*–श्वेत-शिरीष and *Śveta Kaṭabhī* should not be anything else other than the same.

श्वेतकरवीर ŚVETAKARAVĪRA

C. S. *Ci*. **7**. 93 (Va.), 104, 105.

A. H. *Ci*. **19**. 62.

See–करवीर.

श्वेतकर्कटक ŚVETAKARKAṬAKA

S. S. *U*. **58**. 42.

See synonym–त्रपुस.

श्वेतकापोती ŚVETAKĀPOTĪ

S. S. *Ci*. **30**. 5, 11, 30, 40.

One of the *Soma*-like powerful drugs.

श्वेतकाम्बोजिका ŚVETAKĀMBOJIKĀ

A. H. *U*. **34**. 2.

S. S. *Ci*. **19**. 42.

See–काम्बोजिका.

श्वेतकुम्भिका ŚVETAKUMBHIKĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 257 (Va. शीतकुम्भिका).

Besides *Kāṣṭhapāṭalā*–काष्ठपाटला (*Schrebera swietenioides* Roxb.), *Careya arborea* Roxb. may also be considered as equivalent to it.

See–शीतकुम्भिका.

श्वेतचन्दन ŚVETACANDANA

S. S. *Ci*. **25**. 39.

See–चन्दन and त्रिहिम.

श्वेतनामा ŚVETANĀMĀ

C. S. *Su*. **1**. 76.

See–श्वेता.

श्वेतपत्र ŚVETAPATRA

A. H. *U*. **5**. 33.

A variety of *Kamala*.

See–कमल.

श्वेतपुनर्नवा ŚVETAPUNARNAVĀ

S. S. *Ka*. **7**. 24 (Va. श्रेष्ठा), 52.

See–पुनर्नवा.

श्वेतपोरक ŚVETAPORAKA

S. S. *Su*. **45**. 150, 153 (Va.).

See–शतपोरक.

श्वेतभण्डी ŚVETABHAṆḌĪ

C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 209, 244.

See synonym–श्वेतशिरीष.

श्वेतमरिच ŚVETAMARICA

C. S. *Ci*. **26**. 244, 245.

A. H. *U*. **16**. 48.

See synonym–शुक्लमरिच and refer to मरिच and शिग्रु.

श्वेतमोक्षक ŚVETAMOKṢAKA

S. S. *Ci*. **4**. 32.

See–कुबेराक्षी, मुष्कक, मोक्षक and विशल्या.

श्वेतरोध्र ŚVETARODHRA

A. H. *U*. **9**. 11; **16**. 16, 32.

See–रोध्र.

श्वेतवचा ŚVETAVACĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 69; *Si*. **3**. 60.

A. H. *U*. **1**. 47.

See–वचा and हैमवती (वचा).

श्वेतवाह ŚVETAVĀHA

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 19.

See synonym–अर्जुन.

श्वेतशालि ŚVETAŚĀLI

C. S. *Ci*. **21**. 80, 113.

It has been described by Cakra as a variety of white paddy grains.

See–शालि.

श्वेतसर्षप ŚVETASARṢAPA

S. S. *Ci*. **5**. 10; **22**. 20 (Va.); *Ka*. **6**. 3.

See–सर्षप and सिद्धार्थ.

श्वेतसुरसा ŚVETASURAṢĀ

S. S. *Su*. **38**. 17.

See–सुरसा.

श्वेता ŚVETĀ,

श्वेताद्वय ŚVETĀDVAYA

C. S. *Su*. **1**. 78; **2**. 3 (सुरसां श्वेतां); **4**. 27, 50 (Va. श्रेयसी); **5**. 23; *Vi*. **8**. 158; *Ci*. **3**. 266; **9**. 75, 79 (श्वेताद्यैः); **10**. 40 (श्वेता श्वेता विषाणिका), 40 (Va. शतश्वेता विषाणिका or श्वेताशतविषाणिका); **23**. 69 (श्वेता वचा), 78 (श्वेताकटभीकरञ्जौ or श्वेतकटभी करञ्जौ or श्वेताकटभीकरञ्जो), 99, 194 (श्वेताचगिरिकर्णिका), **212**.

S. S. *Su*. **39**. 3; *Ci*. **22**. 63 (श्वेता–श्वेतस्यन्दा); *Sa*. **10**. 69; *Ka*. **1**. 54, 65 (सश्वेतंमदयन्तिकम्); **5**. 75 (श्वेतागिरिह्वा), 76; **6**. 12 (श्वेते द्वे-श्वेता, महाश्वेता), 19 (Va. श्वेते or श्वेता); **7**. 24, 52 (श्वेतां पुनर्नवां); *U*. **24**. 32 (श्वेतामूल).

A. H. *Su*. **15**. 28 (युग्म); **21**. 18; *U*. **22**. 63; **34**. 2 (?); **35**. 46; **36**. 61 (श्वेताख्या); **38**. 37 (श्वेतां पुनर्नवां).

Śvetā has been used for two drug plants which have been named as *Kṣudrā Śvetā*–क्षुद्राश्वेता and *Mahā Śvetā*–महाश्वेता. Ḍalhaṇa at one place identifies *Kṣudrā* variety with white-flowered *Sephanda*–सेफन्द and *Mahāśvetā* variety as the blue-flowered *Sephanda*. Cakra, on the other hand, recognises the first variety as *Śvetāparājitā*–श्वेतापराजिता and the second as another variety of *Aparājitā*–अपराजिता or *Kaṭabhī*–कटभी. *Aparājitā* of Cakra and *Sephanda* of Ḍalhaṇa appear to be the same and could be identified as *Kṣudrāśvetā*. As regards *Mahā Śvetā*, Cakra has alternatively suggested another plant called *Kaṭabhī* which we have identified with *Śveta Śirīṣa*–श्वेतशिरीष (*Albizzia procera* Benth.). This being a tree species could very well be called *Mahāśvetā*. If *Aparājitā* and *Sephanda* of the commentators is *Clitoria ternatea* Linn. this could be the *Kṣudra Śvetā* but we have earlier accepted it as *Śaṅkhinī*–शङ्खिनी. The errhine properties of the *Śvetā* varieties combined with their action on the brain and in poisoning draw attention towards other herbaceous or shrubby plant species such as (1) *Śvetavacā*–श्वेतवचा, (2) *Śveta Dūrvā*–श्वेत दूर्वा, (3) white flowered *Vitex negundo* Linn. or its close ally (4) *Symphorema* (which we have identified with *Girikarṇikā*–गिरिकर्णिका). *Śvetavacā* or even ordinary *Vacā* (*Acorus*) may be tentatively accepted as *Kṣudra Śvetā*.

श्वेताक्ष ŚVETĀKṢA

S. S. *Ci*. **29**. **5**.

One of the *Soma*-varieties.

See–सोम.

श्वेताख्या ŚVETĀKHYĀ

See–श्वेता.

श्वेतादूर्वा ŚVETĀDŪRVĀ

S. S. *Sa.* **10.** 69.

See–दूर्वा.

श्वेताद्रिकर्णिका ŚVETĀDRIKARṆIKĀ,
श्वेताद्रिकर्णी ŚVETĀDRIKARṆĪ

A. H. *U.* **5.** 10.

See synonym–गिरिकर्णिका (श्वेता).

श्वेतामृद्वीका ŚVETĀMṚDVĪKĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **24.** 178.

See–मृद्वीका.

श्वेतावल्गुज ŚVETĀVALGUJA

S. S. *Ci.* **28.** 3.

See synonym–अवल्गुज.

ष (ṢA)

षड्ग्रन्था ṢAḌGRANTHĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 203; **7.** 112, 144; **15.** 125, 179.

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 8; **37.** 19, 33; **38.** 67; *U.* **42.** 71.

A. H. *Su.* **29.** 26; *Ci.* **8.** 22; **10.** 42; **14.** 17, 82; **15.** 105; **21.** 71; *Ka.* **4.** 32; *U.* **2.** 19; **5.** 29, 39.

Although Bhāvamiśra has accepted it as a synonym of *Cirabilva*–चिरबिल्व (*Karañji*–करञ्जी), *Śaṭhī*–शठी and *Vacā*–वचा it is literally correct only for *Acorus* and *Iris* as their shoots consist of six nodes only.

See synonym–वचा.

षष्टिक ṢAṢṬIKA

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 17, 28, 40; **5.** 3, 9; **15.** 6; **20.** 18; **27.** 12, 13; *Sa.* **8.** 34, 41, 86, 88; *Ci.* **1**–1. 73, 75; **1**–2. 4, 11, 13; **1**–3. 37; **1**–4. 22; **2**–1. 46; **2**–2. 2, 6, 10, 15, 19, 22, 24, 26, 27; **2**–3. 7, 12, 13; **2**–4. 22; **3.** 178; **4.** 35, 80; **6.** 20; **13.** 164; **14.** 96, 211; **17.** 99; **18.** 75, 96; **21.** 111; **23.** 223; **24.** 138; **25.** 111; **29.** 50; **30.** 150, 254.

S. S. *Su.* **15.** 39; **20.** 4; **42.** 18; **46.** 8; **10.** 332; *Sa.* **10.** 4, 30; *Ci.* **5.** 8, 12; **6.** 8; **9.** 5; **11.** 5; **14.** 4; **15.** 41; **28.** 3; **39.** 39; *Ka.* **7.** 57; *U.* **26.** 23; **39.** 313; **40.** 95; **45.** 16; **64.** 32, 48.

A. H. *Su.* **4.** 28; **6.** 8; **8.** 42; **29.** 34; *Ci.* **1.** 72; **3.** 19, 34; **4.** 25; **5.** 5; **6.** 12; **7.** 21, 102, 120; **12.** 11; **14.** 109; **15.** 123; *U.* **16.** 62; **39.** 21, 70, 99; **40.** 33.

The *Ṣaṣṭika* variety of paddy (*Oriza sativa* Linn.) are supposed to grow and be harvested during summer or rainy seasons and usually take about sixty days. The other character according to Bhāvamiśra is that the grains mature in the closed florets. It has also been classified in a number of sub-varieties out of which *Ṣaṣṭika* proper known as *Sāṭhī*–साठी is considered to be the best and has been mentioned at the places noted above. Some of the names of the sub-varieties mentioned in the texts are as hereunder:—*Asanapuṣpaka*–असनपुष्पक, *Ujjvala*–उज्ज्वल, *Kākalaka*–काकलक, *Kāṅguka*–काङ्गुक, *Kuruvaka*–कुरुवक, *Kuruvinda*–कुरुविन्द, *Kṛṣṇaṣaṣṭika*–कृष्णषष्टिक, *Kedāra*–केदार, *Gandhala*–गन्धल, *Cūrṇaka*–चूर्णक, *Tvaritaka*–त्वरितक, *Dardura*–दर्दुर and *Pītaka*–पीतक.

स (SA)

संवर्तक SAṀVARTAKA

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 257.

See synonym–बिभीतक.

संहर्षा SAṀHARṢĀ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 146.

See synonym–वन्दाक.

सङ्कोच SAṄKOCA

C. S. *Ci.* **2**–3. 27.

See synonym–कुङ्कुम.

सङ्कोचविष SAṄKOCA VIṢA

C. S. *Ci.* **23.** 12.

Unidentified poisonous drug.

सटी SAṬĪ,
सठी SAṬHĪ

See–शटी, शठी.

सतीन SATĪNA

Pisum sativum Linn.; *Baḍimaṭara*–बड़ीमटर, *Kerāva*–केराव H.

C. S. *Ci.* **24.** 138.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 4; **46.** 27, 33, 262, 266, 335; *Ci;* **3.** 5; *U.* **45.** 16; **46.** 16.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 72; *Ci.* **7.** 22.

Two species of *Pisum* i. e. *P. sativum* Linn. and *P. arvens* Linn. locally known in the western U. P. (Varanasi) as *Badīmaṭara* or *Kerāva* and *Choṭīmaṭara*–छोटीमटर or *Kerāva* have been identified with the text names *Satina*–सतीन and *Tripuṭaka*–त्रिपुटक respectively. *Kalāya*–कलाय or *Khaṇḍikā*–खण्डिका of the texts is *Lathyrus sativus* Linn. known as *Khesārī*, *Latari*–लतरी and *Kerāva*–केराव in different parts of the same region. The commentators have also mentioned it as *Tripuṭā*–त्रिपुटा or *Tripuṭaka*–त्रिपुटक which has created some confusion.

See–कलाय, खण्डिका and त्रिपुटक.

सदापुष्पा SADĀPUṢPĀ,

सदापुष्पी SADĀPUṢPĪ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 23; *Vi.* **8.** 143; *Ka.* **1.** 15.

S. S. *Su.* **43.** 2.

A. H. *Ka.* **1.** 8.

See synonym–अर्क (श्वेत).

सदाफल SADĀPHALA

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 41.

See synonym–उदुम्बर.

सदाभद्रा SADĀBHADRĀ

S. S. *U.* **24.** 32.

See synonym–काश्मरी.

सप्तच्छद SAPTACCHADA

C. S. *Ci.* **6.** 34; **7.** 64, 111, 128, 143; **26.** 56; *Si.* **3.** 59; **8.** 7.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 11; **38.** 64; **39.** 4; *Ci.* **9.** 51; *Ka.* **1.** 50; *U.* **39.** 184, 252; **51.** 35.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 17; **19.** 8, 50; *Ka.* **4.** 23; *U.* **22.** 20, 103.

See synonym–सप्तपर्ण.

सप्तपर्ण SAPTAPARṆA

Alstonia scholaris R. Br.; *Chativana*–छुतिवन and *Satavana*–सतवन H.

Synonyms : सप्तच्छद and सप्ताह्व.

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 3; **4.** 13, 43; **23.** 9, 13; **25.** 49; *Vi.* **8.** 143, 150, 151, 158; *Ci.* **6.** 28; **7.** 90, 96, 153, 157; **10.** 17; **15.** 125, 134, 179; **17.** 113; **21.** 88; **30.** 257, 258; *Ka.* **1.** 25; *Si.* **4.** 19.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 6; **42.** 18; *Ci.* **1.** 120; **8.** 50; **9.** 7, 8, 46, 49, 54, 58; **11.** 7; **12.** 9; **19.** 14; **37.** 33; *Ka.* **6.** 3; *U.* **39.** 241; **61.** 34.

A. H. *Su.* **29.** 76; *Ci.* **4.** 33; **10.** 42; **13.** 34; **19.** 37, 41; *U.* **7.** 20; **18.** 57.

सप्तला SAPTALĀ,

सप्तलिका SAPTALIKĀ,

सातला SĀTALĀ,

शातला ŚĀTALĀ

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 76, 79; **2.** 8; **30.** 62; *Vi.* **8.** 144; *Ci.* **13.** 70 (सातला), 127 (सातला), 133 (शातला), 162 (शातला); **15.** 171; **28.** 83 (सातला); *Ka.* **1.** 5; **7.** 55 (सातला), 57, 63; **10.** 11, 13; **11.** full chapter; *Si.* **10.** 25.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 29; **39.** 4, 5; **44.** 84; **45.** 124; **46.** 262; *Ci.* **4.** 27; **5.** 18; **10.** 12; **14.** 8; **18.** 34 (सप्तलिका); **19.** 68; **31.** 5; *Ka.* **5.** 84.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 75; *Ci.* **10.** 64; **15.** 16, 22, 63, 105; **21.** 10; *Ka.* **2.** 25, 27, 47, 49; *U.* **6.** 24; **9.** 31.

The controversy about the identity of *Saptalā* is usually limited to the following three or four plant species.

(1) *Euphorbia tirucalli* Linn.; *Daṇḍā Thūhara*–डण्डाथूहर H.

(2) *Acacia concinna* DC.; *Śikākāī*–शिकाकाई H.

(3) *Euphorbia dracunculoides* Lam.; *Titali*–तितली H. *Jāyacī*–जायची B.

(4) *Euphorbia pilosa* Linn.; *Copālo*–चोपालो Garh.

The first two plants possess certain prominent characters of which no mention has been made in their available description. Almost naked old stem branches due to deciduous small leaves in the first and acid leaves in the second are their characteristic features. A synonym *Carmakaṣā*–चर्मकषा may, however, be applicable to the *Acacia* species which might have been used later on as a substitute of *Saptalā*. Ḍalhaṇa in his comments repeatedly refers to *Yavatiktā*–यवतिक्ता as sources of *Saptalā* and *Saṅkhinī*–शङ्खिनी. The popular names

Jāyacī–जायची B. and *Titalī*–तितली H. for the third plant appear to be suggestive. The synonyms *Tiktalā*–तिक्तला and *Yavatiktā* mentioned in C. S. *Ka.* **11.** 2 may have some relation with pungent taste (तिक्तरस) and usual occurrence of the drug plant in the barley fields (यवक्षेत्र). The yellow flowers and profuse latex in it are other characters. The seed oil of this plant is used in skin diseases and for burning in the lamps. This plant has been identified by us with *Saptalā*. Another *Euphorbia* species (*E. pilosa* Linn.) found in the Western Himalyas and which has been suggested to be an alternative source by Śrī M. R. Uniyāla also deserves consideration. Its roots according to him are used by the Garhwalis for their purgative action and they have also been reported to be used for fistular sores.

See synonyms–**चर्मकषा, चर्मसाह्वा,** तिक्तला and **बहुफेनरसा.**

सप्ताह्व SAPTĀHVA

S. S. *Su.* **6.** 37; *Ci.* **9.** 50.

A. H. *Ci.* **11.** 12; **12.** 16, 42; **18.** 15; **19.** 11, 59, 79.

See synonym–**सप्तपर्ण.**

समङ्गा SAMAṄGĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 5, 31; *Vi.* **8.** 151; *Ci.* **4.** 75, 88, 98; **11.** 66; **14.** 189, 193, 220, 227, 230, 237; **17.** 107; **19.** 24, 60, 82, 117; **21.** 87; **25.** 66, 88; **26.** 166, 189, 208; **27.** 28; **30.** 89, 120, 121; *Si.* **8.** 37, 38.

S. S. *Su.* **16.** 27 (14); **36.** 25; **38.** 45, 46, 47; *Sa.* **10.** 57; *Ci.* **2.** 73, 82; **8.** 44; **9.** 7; **16.** 15; *Ka.* **5.** 76; **8.** 131; *U.* **21.** 46; **39.** 181; **40.** 69, 73, 122, 123, 133; **61.** 31.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 37; *Ci.* **8.** 105, 110, 112, 114, 127, 130; **9.** 63, 83; **18.** 14; *U.* **2.** 41; **5.** 20; **22.** 80, 93, 98; **24.** 51; **25.** 53; **27.** 24; **34.** 46, 56.

Samaṅgā appears to be *Mimosa pudica* Linn. known as *Lajjālu*–लज्जालु. It can be a synonym of *Mañjiṣṭhā*–**मञ्जिष्ठा** only in the sense that the latter can be used as a substitute of *Lajjālu*. Several interesting names such as *Varāhakrāntā*–**वराहक्रान्ता,** *Añjalikārikā*-**अञ्जलिकारिका,** *Sparśarodanikā*-**स्पर्शरोदनिका,** *Namaskarī*–**नमस्करी** and *Lajjālu* etc. given by the commentators refer to this plant and its sensitive nature. Another little plant *Biophytum sensitivum* (Linn.) DC. or the water plant *Neptunia oleracea* Lour. may be given similar names but *Samaṅgā* is none else than *Mimosa.*

See synonyms–**नमस्करी, रक्तमूली, रोदिका** and **रोहा.**

सम्पाक SAMPĀKA

See–**शम्पाक.**

सर SARA

See–**शर.**

सरल SARALA

Pinus roxburghii Sarg., Syn. *Pinus longifolia* Roxb.; *Ciḍa*–चीड़ H.

C. S. *Vi.* **7.** 25; **8.** 158; *Ci.* **3.** 266; **13.** 154 (Va.), 157; **15.** 81; **17.** 105; **23.** 231 (Va. **सुरस**); **27.** 30, 40, 41, 54; **28.** 149; **30.** 119; *Ka.* **1.** 26; **7.** 14, 56; *Si.* **7.** 25.

S. S. *Su.* **36.** 22, 25 (सोमसरला); **45.** 123; *Ci.* **5.** 7; **14.** 10; **15.** 31; **24.** 27; **38.** 25; *Ka.* **6.** 14; *U.* **21.** 15, 22.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 26; *Ci.* **1.** 137; **3.** 58; **4.** 31; **15.** 71; **17.** 37; **20.** 32; **21.** 75; *Ka.* **2.** 26; **5.** 10; *U.* **2.** 10, 12, 38; **13.** 59; **18.** 5; **27.** 38.

The oleo-resin obtained from the tree-trunk is known as *Śriveṣṭaka*–**श्रीवेष्टक** etc. and is the source of turpentine oil and its other derivatives. The synonyms for *Sarala-niryāsa*–**सरल-निर्यास** or *Gandhabirojā*–**गंधबिरोजा** have been mentioned under *Śriveṣṭaka.*

सरला SARALĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 4 (Va. **सुवहा**); *Ci.* **13.** 154 (Va. **सरल**), 157.

S. S. *Su.* **36.** 6, 25; **39.** 9; *Ci.* **17.** 14, 27; **18.** 7; **29.** 28; **22.** 55; **25.** 19; **37.** 12, 15, 24, 36; *Ka.* **6.** 3; *U.* **24.** 33; **26.** 22; **36.** 4.

The substitution of *Saralā* instead of *Suvahā*–**सुवहा** does not appear to be correct. *Somasaralā*–**सोमसरला** in S. S. *Su.* **36.** 25 has been explained by Ḍalhaṇa to mean *Soma* and *Sarala*–**सरल** or *Viśaṁsikā*–**विशंसिका** instead of *Saralā*. *Somasaralā* as a drug name may indicate the white variety of *Trivṛt*–**त्रिवृत.**

See synonym–**त्रिवृत.**

सरोरुहा SARORUHĀ

A. H. *Ci.* **14.** 70.

See synonym–**कमल.**

सर्ज SARJA,

सर्जनाम SARJANĀMA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 4; *Vi.* **8.** 151; *Ci.* **3.** 257; **6.** 30; **25.** 90; **26.** 240; **29.** 113; **30.** 121.

S. S. *Su.* **6.** 33; **14.** 37; *Ci.* **1.** 95 (सर्जनाम); **3.** 6; **9.** 14; **19.** 31; **20.** 9, 19; *Ka.* **6.** 3; *U.* **21.** 43; **34.** 5.

A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 163; *U.* **16.** 24; **25.** 58; **27.** 14; **28.** 34.

Sarja is believed to be *Vateria indica* Linn. which is found in Western India. But, it may be noted that many tree species characterized by resinous exudations especially those belonging to the families of Dipterocarpaceae and Combretaceae are given names such as *Laghusarja*–लघुसर्ज, *Mahāsarja*–महासर्ज, *Nadisarja*–नदीसर्ज, *Nīlasarja*–नीलसर्ज and *Sarjaka*–सर्जक. Thus, it may be presumed that *Sarja* could better be a group name for all such trees showing resinous exudations (सृजति इति सर्जः, सृजविसर्गे). In popular usuage also *Loka* names such as *Sājā*–साजा (for *Terminalia tomentosa* W. &. A.) and *Sarjam*–सर्जम् (for *Shorea robusta* Gaertn.) are prevalent in some tribal areas of U. P. and Bihar. It may also be noted that for the *Sarjarasa* of the texts *Śālarasa*–शालरस is being actually used by the Vaidyas. Inspite of what has been said above, it is very clear that *Sarja* has been accepted in the text as a specific tree different from *Aśvakarṇa*–अश्वकर्ण, *Ajakarṇa*–अजकर्ण and *Śāla*–शाल and may be identified with *Vateria indica* Linn.

See–अजकर्ण, अश्वकर्ण, शाल, and सर्जरस.

सर्जज SARJAJA,

सर्जरस SARJARASA

Synonym : देवधूप.

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 9; **5.** 19; *Ci.* **7.** 120, 127; **14.** 52, 220; **17.** 78, 144; **21.** 76; **23.** 99; **29.** 21, 22; *Si.* **7.** 56; **8.** 35.

S. S. *Su.* **5.** 19; **12.** 27; **14.** 37; **16.** 27 (8); **37.** 22, 29; **38.** 24; *Sa.* **10.** 57; *Ci.* **1.** 85; **3.** 58; **5.** 12; **8.** 44; **9.** 10, 58; **15.** 30; **18.** 33; **22.** 5, 69; **40.** 4; *Ka.* **6.** 16; *U.* **21.** 44; **24.** 27; **31.** 4; **32.** 4; **33.** 4; **35.** 6.

A. H. *Su.* **21.** 14; **29.** 25; *Ci.* **4.** 12; **19.** 67, 71, 77; **22.** 21, 22; *U.* **16.** 52; **22.** 6; **24.** 52; **27.** 38; **28.** 35; **32.** 25; **34.** 56 (सर्जज) **35.** 22.

Although the resin of *Shorea* is actually being used as *Sarjarasa* by the Vaidyas, the Yunani Hakims do use the resin of *Vateria* under the name of *Candrasa*–चन्द्रस which is considered to be equally useful. According to Ācārya Yādavajī the possibility of both varieties of resins being recognised as *Sarjarasa* by the ancients may not be over-ruled.

See–सर्ज.

सर्पगन्धा SARPAGANDHĀ,

सर्पगन्धाख्या SARPAGANDHĀKHYĀ

Rauwolfia serpentina Benth. ex Kurz; *Dhavalabaruā*–धवल बरुआ H.

Synonyms : नाकुली, मुक्ता (?), सर्पसुगन्धा and सुगन्धा.

S. S. *Ka.* **5.** 84; **7.** 29; *U.* **60.** 48.

A. H. *U.* **5.** 3.

Muktā–मुक्ता or *Yuktā*–युक्ता is said to be the synonym for *Rāsnā*–रास्ना but with either of them *Śreyasī*–श्रेयसी is also mentioned separately. It is, therefore, possible that Ḍalhaṇa has identified *Sarpagandhā*, at one place (S. S. *Ka.* **7.** 29), with *Sarpacchatrikā*-सर्पच्छत्रिका which may be *Arisaema* species called *Sāṅpachalli*–सांपछल्ली by the Garhwalis.

Muktā is the only correct name and that indicates *Rauwolfia* in allusion to its pearl (*Muktā*) like red berries. It may be interesting to note that a similar implication underlies a tribal name *Jhāḍamānika*–झाड़मानिक for *Rauwolfia* in the Ranchi area of Bihar.

सर्पघाती SARPAGHĀTĪ

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5.

A variety of unspecified fruit poison (फलविष).

सर्पच्छत्रक SARPACCHATRAKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 121.

It appears that it is a variety of mushroom resembling the hood of snakes. The *Sarpacchatrikā*–सर्पच्छत्रिका of Ḍalhaṇa mentioned in connection with the identity of *Sarpagandhā*–सर्पगन्धा (S. S. *Ka.* **7.** 29) is evidently not a mush-room but a spadix-bearing *Arisaema* sometimes believed by people to be *Nākulikanda*–नाकुलीकन्द.

सर्पलोचना SARPALOCANĀ

A. H. *U.* **37.** 88.

See synonym–सर्पाक्षी.

सर्पसुगन्धा SARPASUGANDHĀ

A. H. *Ci.* **14.** 104.

See synonym–सर्पगन्धा.

सर्पा SARPĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **1**–4. 6.

It may be the same as *Gonasī*–गोनसी of Suśruta or anything else allied to it.

सर्पाक्षी SARPĀKṢĪ

S. S. *Ka.* **6.** 22; **8.** 117.

Different plant species such as (1) Red-flowered variety of *Śaṅkhapuṣpī*–शङ्खपुष्पी i.e. *Convolvulus* species (Ḍalhaṇa), (2) *Polygonum plebejum* R. Br. and (3) *Ophiorrhiza mungos* Linn. are considered as *Sarpākṣī*. Several species of *Polygonum* are reported to be alexipharmic (विषघ्न) and so the second plant or another allied species of it may have been this *Sarpākṣī*. Bopadeva considers it to be another name for *Nākulī*–नाकुली which appears improbable.

See synonym–सर्पलोचना.

सर्वानुभूति SARVĀNUBHŪTI

C. S. *Ka.* **7.** 3.

See synonym–त्रिवृत्.

सर्षप SARṢAPA

Brassica campestris Var. *sarson* Prain.; *Sarason*–सरसों, *Sarasava*–सरसव H.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 2; **3.** 5, 7; **4.** 14, 25, 27; **8.** 30; **13.** 9; **14.** 30; **18.** 5; **25.** 38; **26.** 108, 114; **27.** 120, 285; *Ni.* **2.** 2 (2); *Vi.* **7.** 17 (2), 26; **8.** 9, 11, 143, 149, 158; *Sa.* **8.** 54, 59, 76, 93; *Ci.* **3.** 266, 307; **5.** 140; **6.** 19; **7.** 102, 105, 109, 110, 114, 118, 125; **8.** 175, 177 (गौर सर्षप); **9.** 71, 86; **10.** 30, 32, 35; **12.** 95; **14.** 11; **15.** 73; **18.** 109; **20.** 33; **23.** 69, 97; **26.** 12, 13, 153, 221; **27.** 41, 49, 50, 51; **28.** 186; **29.** 135, 147; **30.** 249, 265; *Ka.* **1.** 16; **5.** 10; **11.** 10; *Si.* **3.** 55; **7.** 22, 25, 38, 61; **8.** 7, 11; **9.** 63; **10.** 14.

S. S. *Su.* **13.** 18; **19.** 28; **20.** 14; **21.** 21; **36.** 9; **38.** 22; **39.** 3; **45.** 115, 117; **46.** 221, 238; *Ci.* **1.** 56; **5.** 10, 37; **8.** 15; **9.** 5, 12, 27, 53, 63; **11.** 5, 10; **14.** 7, 11; **19.** 60; **20.** 18, 22, 37; **22.** 11, 20; **23.** 15; **25.** 23; **31.** 5; **32.** 12; **37.** 34; **38.** 24, 60, 67; **40.** 61; *Sa.* **10.** 21, 23; *U.* **17.** 26; **21.** 31, 52, 54; **23.** 5; **24.** 36; **26.** 43; **28.** 6; **32.** 7; **41.** 36; **42.** 40, 59; **56.** 15; **60.** 40; **62.** 15, 16.

A. H. *Su.* **5.** 59; **6.** 101, 115; **15.** 1; *Ni.* **10.** 32; *Sa.* **1.** 86, 88, 89; **6.** 20; *Ci.* **1.** 138, 163; **3.** 44; **5.** 9, 79, 81; **6.** 17; **8.** 137; **12.** 1, 12; **14.** 87; **19.** 12, 64, 65, 69, 71, 79; **21.** 52, 53; **22.** 30, 58; *Ka.* **1.** 45; **4.** 18, 23, 25, 69; **5.** 9, 21; *U.* **2.** 34; **3.** 48, 53, 56; **5.** 8, 29, 33, 39; **6.** 41, 48; **9.** 25, 26; **14.** 25; **18.** 16, 26, 56 (गौर सर्षप); **20.** 13 (गौर सर्षप); **22.** 44; **24.** 26; **30.** 12, 16, 24; **32.** 18; **34.** 8; **37.** 23 (पीत).

The old names *Sarṣapa*–सर्षप and *Rājikā*–राजिका with their seed colour varieties cannot be definitely matched with a multitude of species and varieties of *Brassica* available at present. *Asita Sarṣapa*–असित सर्षप appears to be the reddish (*Rakta*) seed variety and all other names refer to the yellow seed variety of *Sarṣapa*.

See–असितसर्षप, गौरसर्षप, सिद्धार्थ, रक्तसर्षप, रक्षोघ्न and राजिका.

सर्षपविष SARṢAPAVIṢA

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5.

An unidentified variety of *Kanda Viṣa*–कन्द विष.

सहकार SAHAKĀRA

C. S. *Ka.* **7.** 30.

S. S. *Su.* **45.** 127.

A. H. *Su.* **3.** 21.

See synonym–आम्र.

सहचर SAHACARA,

सहाचर SAHĀCARA

C. S. *Vi.* **7.** 22; *Sa.* **8.** 28; *Ci.* **26.** 262; **28.** 143, 159, 170; **29.** 138; **30.** 51; *Si.* **4.** 3, 18; **9.** 63; **12.** 29, 31, 55, 56.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 9 (सहचर द्वय); **39.** 6; *Ci.* **25.** 28 (पुष्प); **37.** 20.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 24; *Ci.* **3.** 135; **21.** 56, 67, 70; **22.** 33; *Ka.* **4.** 55; *U.* **6.** 58; **24.** 37; **30.** 7, 27.

See synonym–सैरेयक and refer to आर्तगल, कुरण्टक and कुरण्टिका.

सहदेवा SAHADEVĀ

C. S.*Vi.* **8.** 146.

S. S. *Su.* **16.** 27(15); **38.** 4; *Sa.* **2.** 32; *Ci.* **5.** 12; *U.* **30.** 7; **42.** 113.

Sahadevā–सहदेवा and *Viśvadevā*–विश्वदेवा appear to be the names for two different varieties of *Balā*–बला as suggested by Ḍalhaṇa, *Atibalā*–अतिबला for *Sahadevā* and *Nāgabalā*–नागबला for *Viśvadevā*, may be accepted.

See synonyms–अतिबला and नागबला.

सहस्रवीर्या SAHASRAVĪRYĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 49; *Sa.* **8.** 25, 89; *Ci.* **4.** 101; *Si.* **12.** 56.

S. S. *Su.* **19.** 29; *U.* **58.** 58.

One of the varieties of either *Dūrvā*–दूर्वा or *Śatāvari*–शतावरी are supposed to have been called by this name. It may be noted that one of the *Asparagus* species with long, fleshy and spreading roots was found to be known by the popular name of *Sahasapāī*–सहसपाई in Kangra. It is reported to be placed as a symbol during the marraige ceremony.

सहा SAHĀ,

सहाद्वय SAHĀḌVAYA

C. S. *Ci.* **28.** 160 (Va.).

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 46; *Ci.* **2.** 39; **15.** 12, 22; **23.** 15; **37.** 19; *Ka.* **2.** 48; **7.** 2 (सहे); **8.** 52; *U.* **17.** 34; **40.** 40.

A. H. *Su.* **10.** 24.

Two varieties of *Sahā* have been mentioned and separately named as *Kṣudrasahā*–क्षुद्रसहा and *Mahāsahā*–महासहा. They are believed to be the synonyms of *Mudgaparṇi*–मुद्गपर्णी and *Māṣaparṇi*–माषपर्णी respectively and also of two varieties of *Sahacara*–सहचर.

See–आरण्यमाष, क्षुद्रसहा, महासहा, माषपर्णी, मुद्गपर्णी and सैरेयक.

सहाचर SAHĀCARA

See–सहचर.

सातला SĀTALĀ

See–सप्तला.

सारतैल SĀRATAILA

S. S. *Ci.* **20.** 18.

See–साराम्बु.

सारदारु SĀRADĀRU

A. H. *Ci.* **10.** 79.

This seems to be a general term for trees having well developed heartwood.

सारपाक SĀRAPĀKA

S. S. *Ka.* **2. 5.**

A variety of fruit poisons (फलविष).

साराणि SĀRĀṆI

C. S. *Ci.* **18.** 87 (Va.).

Here, the correct version is *Nīlisārāṇi*–नीलीसाराणि meaning *Nilisāra* (seeds). The other versions are *Nilisāraṇi*–नीलीसारणी indicating *Nīli* roots and *Prasāraṇi*–प्रसारणी, or (2) *Nili Vāraṇapippali*–नीलीवारणपिप्पली meaning *Nīlī* and *Gajapippali*–गजपिप्पली.

सारामुख SĀRĀMUKHA

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 1.

A variety of *Śāli.*

See–शालि.

साराम्बु SĀRĀMBU

A. H. *Ci.* **12.** 24.

The oil derived from the wood or heart-wood of the trees mentioned under the *Sālasārādi Gaṇa*–सालसारादि गण of S. S. and their decoction are called as *Sārataila*–सारतैल or *Sārāmbu* respectively.

सारिव SĀRIVA,

सारिवाख्य SARIVĀKHYA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 8.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 2.

A variety of *Śāli.*

See–शालि.

सारिवा SĀRIVĀ,

सारिवाद्वय SĀRIVĀDVAYA

(1) *Hemidesmus indicus* R. Br.; *Kapūri*–कपूरी H.

(2) *Cryptolepis buchanani* Roem. and Schult.; *Śyāmālatā*–श्यामालता B.

Synonyms : अनन्ता (?), गोपकन्या, गोपवल्ली, गोपसुता, गोपा, गोपाङ्गना and गोपी.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 23; **4.** 8, 9, 18, 39, 41; **5.** 61; *Sa.* **8.** 87; *Ci.* **3.** 200, 219, 257; **4.** 75, 80, 100; **7.** 127, 144 (सारिवे उभे); **8.** 108; **9.** 41 (द्वे); **10.** 20 (द्वे); **14.** 160 (द्वय); **15.** 105; **18.** 176; **19.** 54; **21.** 53, 75; **23.** 101 (द्वय), 200, 202, 241; **26.** 168 (युग); **28.** 157; **29.** 75, 93, 122, 145; **30.** 260, 272; *Si.* **3.** 46, 51; **9.** 13; **10.** 20, 41; **12.** 29, 96.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 4, 38, 72; **39.** 8; *Sa.* **10.** 45, 57, 60, 64; *Ci.* **3.** 58; **5.** 10, 12; **8.** 44; **9.** 8; **10.** 6; **12.** 9; **14.** 10; **15.** 31; **16.** 10, 18; **17.** 10; **19.** 30; **22.** 17; **25.** 16, 33; **37.** 24, 30 (सारिवा द्वय); **38.** 50, 54, 59; *Ka.* **2.** 46 (सारिवे), 48; **6.** 9 (सारिवे); **8.** 119, 132; *U.* **12.** 48 (Va. उत्पलसारिवा or असित सारिवा); **17.** 87, 89; **18.** 89; **26.** 35; **30.** 4; **31.** 3; **39.** 167, 171, 174, 176, 188, 214, 226, 243; **40.** 120, 121; **47.** 31, 41 (सित सारिवा); **48.** 23, 25; **52.** 31; **58.** 62; **61.** 35 (द्वय); **62.** 23.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 6, 11; *Sa.* **2.** 49, 55, 59; *Ci.* **1.** 33, 49, 55, 90, 110; **6.** 69; **9.** 55, 84; **10.** 12, 42; **12.** 42; **14.** 19; **18.** 5; **19.** 8; **22.** 42, 44; *U.* **1.** 42; **2.** 14, 15, 25, 51, 74; **3.** 51, 53; **6.** 27; **7.** 22; **11.** 38; **13.** 65; **14.** 24, 25; **18.** 8, 44; **22.** 1, 36; **24.** 41, 52; **25.** 67; **27.** 38; **28.** 35; **35.** 22; **39.** 46, 155.

Two varieties—white (*Śveta*–श्वेत) and black (*Kṛṣṇa*–कृष्ण)–of *Sārivā* have been mentioned out of which the *Śveta* variety is *Hemidesmus* but the *Kṛṣṇa* one is believed to be either *Cryptolepis* or *Ichnocarpus fruitescens* R. Br. *Cryptolepis* appears to have been in the mind of Ḍalhaṇa while he was discussing the identity of *Śukanāsa*–शुकनासा. He has mentioned *Jambūpalāsikā*–जम्बूपलासिका as its country name. The *Śyāmalatā* of Cakra also appears to be this plant. The black stem pieces of this are usually used and sold as *Anantamūla*–अनन्तमूल in the U. P. drug markets. On the other hand, there is no characteristic feature mentioned in the literature which is present in *Ichnocarpus*. No aromatic smell is present in the roots of any of these two plants.

Āsphotā–आस्फोता is another synonym usually mentioned for *Sārivā*. But a *Vallaris* species called *Asphura mallikā*–अस्फुर मल्लिका by Cakra is believed to be *Āsphotā*. This also has been reported to be used by some in place of *Śveta Sārivā*. It is, therefore, felt that if an aromatic smell like the coumarine smell of *Hemidesmus* roots is an essential character of this variety of *Sārivā* as well, any other plant of the family may have to be searched for and examined for its acceptance as *Kṛṣṇasārivā*. *Tylophora fasciculata* Ham. ex Wight is one such plant.

See–असितसारिवा, आस्फोता, उत्पलसारिवा, कृष्णसारिवा, काला, कालानुसारिणी, गोचन्दना, चन्दना and पालिन्दी.

साल SĀLA

See–शाल.

सालपर्णी SĀLAPARṆĪ

See–शालपर्णी.

सावर(–क) SĀVARA(–KA),
सावर(–क)रोध्र SĀVARA(–KA)RODHRA

See–शावरकलोध्र.

सिंह SIṀHA

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 27.

See synonym–रक्त शिग्रु (Ḍalhaṇa).

सिंही SIṀHĪ

S. S. *U.* **39.** 215.

A. H. *Su.* **22.** 19; *Ci.* **21.** 32; *U.* **2.** 50; **5.** 19, 20; **11.** 49; **13.** 54 (फल); **20.** 22 (बीज).

See synonym–बृहती or कण्टकारी.

सिञ्चितिका SIÑCITIKĀ,
सिम्बितिका SIMBITIKĀ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 139.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 139, 147.

It has been recognised to be the *Seva*–सेव (*Pyrus malus* Linn.) and not a variety of *Sauvīra*–सौवीर which is a variety of *Badara*–बदर.

See–कुवल and बदर.

सितकर्णिक SITAKARṆIKA

S. S. *U.* **45.** 20.

Ḍalhaṇa mentions it to be *Śvetakarṇikāra*–श्वेतकर्णिकार. *Karṇikāra* has been mentioned to be *Āragvadha*–आरग्वध but *Śveta*

karṇikāra should be different from it. It is likely to be *Śveta Girikarṇikā*–श्वेतगिरिकर्णिका.

It may be noted that in **S. S.** *U.* **45.** 16 the young leaves (अङ्कुर) of *Sinduvāra* also have been used as a vegetable prepared with ghee in the same context as those of *Sitakarṇika* but in the form of a *Leha* with honey. This may lend support to our view that *Sinduvāra* and *Girikarṇikā* may be one and the same.

सितगिरि SITAGIRI

C. S. *Ci.* **23.** 94.

See–**गिरिकर्णिका.**

सिततिल SITATILA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 40.

White variety of *Tila* seeds.

See–**तिल.**

सितमरिच SITAMARICA

C. S. *Ci.* **23.** 192;

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 225.

A. H. *U.* **16.** 5; **36.** 72.

Śigru–**शिग्रु** seeds or the *Śveta*–**श्वेत** variety of *Marica*–**मरिच** itself are said to be used in its place.

See–**मरिच, शिग्रु** and **शुक्लमरिच.**

सितसारिव SITASĀRIVA

S. S. *Su.* **47.** 41.

It stands for *Śveta Sārivā.*

See–**सारिवा.**

सितसिन्धुवार SITASINDHUVĀRA

S. S. *Ka.* **5.** 66, 67.

See–**निर्गुण्डी** and **सिन्धुवार.**

सिद्धक SIDDHAKA

S. S. *Ka.* **3.** 9.

Siddhaka or *Siddhraka*–**सिद्ध्रक** (Aṣṭāṅga Saṁgraha) has been identified by us with ***Lagerstroemia parviflora*** Roxb. popularly known as *Siddha*–**सिद्ध** in the forest areas of Mirzapur (U. P.).

See–**तिनिश** and **स्यन्दन.**

सिद्धार्थ(–क) SIDDHĀRTHA(–KA)

C. S. *Ci.* **9.** 75; **15.** 135; *Si.* **3.** 65; **7.** 24.

S. S. *Su.* **19.** 29; **39.** 6; **46.** 49; *Sa.* **10.** 21, 45; *Ci.* **9.** 10, 56; **16.** 35; **17.** 23; **31.** 5; *U.* **12.** 48; **17.** 88; **36.** 7; **40.** 39; **60.** 43, 47; **61.** 31.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 33; **18.** 23; **19.** 72; **29.** 25, 31; *Ni.* **7.** 30; *Sa.* **6.** 36; *Ci.* **15.** 75; **19.** 59, 85; *U.* **1.** 42; **3.** 47; **5.** 10, 15, 19 (युग्म), 20, 42; **20.** 16; **22.** 81; **23.** 23; **30.** 16(1).

Siddhārtha Yugma in A. H. *U.* **5.** 19 indicates the use of both the *Sita* and *Asita* varieties of *Sarṣapa.*

See synonyms–**असितसर्षप, गौरसर्षप, रक्तसर्षप, रक्षोघ्न, सर्षप** and **सितसर्षप.**

सिन्दुक SINDHUKA

S. S. *U.* **31.** 7.

It is said to be *Sinduvāra*–**सिन्दुवार** or *Nirguṇḍī*–**निर्गुण्डी.** Here *Sainduka* (*Rucaka*)–**सैन्दुक (रुचक)** or a rosary made of *Sinduka* wood or of flower-buds is indicated.

See synonym–**सिन्दुवार.**

सिन्दु(–न्धु)वार SINDU(–NDHU)VĀRA,

सिन्धुवारिक(–त) SINDHUVĀRIKA(–TA)

सिन्धुवारिका SINDHUVĀRIKĀ

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 27; **4.** 16; *Ci.* **23.** 55, 78 (**सिन्धुवारिका**), 194, 199; **30.** 268.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 286; *Ka.* **5.** 66 (**सितसिन्धुवार**), 77 (**सितसिन्धुवार**), 84; **6.** 21; **7.** 21; *U.* **45.** 16.

A. H. *Su.* **7.** 25 (**सिन्दुवारित**); *U.* **36.** 57; **37.** 75 (**सिन्दुवारिक**), 84; **38.** 27, 32.

Sinduvāra and *Nirguṇḍī*–**निर्गुण्डी** are usually considered to be two different species of *Vitex* bearing respectively white and blue flowers. It may be noted that *Vitex negundo* Linn. itself contains forms possessing both white and blue flowers and 3 to 5-foliate leaves, although a different species *V. trifolia* Linn. f. is sometimes mentioned to be *Sinduvāra* and the blue-flowered form of *V. negundo* is accepted as *Nirguṇḍi*. In-spite of these clear assertions doubt seems to have been expressed by some writers regarding the correct identity of *Sinduvāra*. On a perusal of the uses of *Nirguṇḍi* and *Sinduvāra*

in the texts it does appear that these two drugs may not be so closely allied botanically as usually supposed to be. Caraka has mentioned *Nirguṇḍī* in his *Kṛmighna*-कृमिघ्न ten-drug group and *Sinduvāra* in the *Viṣaghna*-विषघ्न one, and most of the uses of *Sinduvāra* in the texts are based on its Alexipharmic (*Viṣaghna*) property alone. Besides this, the roots and flowers of *Sinduvāra* have been accepted for use, while in the case of *Nirguṇḍī*, the leaf juice (पत्र स्वरस) seems to have been used in most of the text formularies. It is on account of this fact that the two white and black varieties of *Tulasī*-तुलसी (*Ocimum*) have also been confused with the two varieties of *Nirguṇḍī* as both the pairs could be named as *Surasā*-सुरसा and *Śveta Surasā*-श्वेतसुरसा. As both with both of their varieties—*Surasā* and *Śveta Surasā* in case of *Tulasī* and *Surasī*-सुरसी (श्वेता) and *Nirguṇḍī* (नीला) in case of the other—have been included in the *Surasādi Gaṇa* of Suśruta, both the pairs are treated almost on equal basis in respect of their medicinal values with the result that the drug name '*Surasā*' is interpreted either way without much scruple.

Another point of confusion seems to exist between the two other drug names *Sinduvāra* and *Girikarṇikā*-गिरिकर्णिका. The unifying factors between these two drug names are as follows :—(1) Both have been mentioned at places with the qualifying words '*Sita* or *Śvetā*' (white) and both have been used as Alexipharmic (*Viṣaghna*-विषघ्न); (2) According to some *Girikarṇikā* has been accepted as a synonym of *Syandana*-स्यन्दन (C. *S. Ci.* 23. 194-Cakra). On the other hand, Rāja Nighaṇṭu also mentions *Siddhaka*-सिद्धक as one of the names of *Sinduvāra* and *Siddhaka* has been identified by us with *Syandana*. It was mentioned that one of the ideas underlying the etymological interpretation of *Syandana* is its property of *Prasravaṇa*-प्रस्रवण (Oozing out or exudation of liquid) indicated by the root *Syandū*-स्यन्दू. The word *Sinduvāra* also is supposed to be derived from the same root *Syandū*[1]

The quality of *Prasravaṇa* or causing flow of liquid in case of our *Girikarṇikā* fruits due to their errhine action has

1. स्यन्दते रसम्-स्यन्दू प्रस्रवणे; स्यन्दते प्रस्रवणे; सिन्दुं वृणेति वारयति वा, सिन्दुवारः, वृञ् वरणे, आवरणे वा।

been actually observed. May be the same is present in its roots as well. The prevalent popular (old) name *Syauṇḍī*-स्यौण्डी (Amarakośa) for *Sinduvāra* and *Syandā*-स्यन्दा or *Sephanda*-सेफन्द for *Girikarṇikā* (Cakra) may point in the same direction. The name *Suvahā*-सुवहा (सुष्ठुवहति), may also be applicable for *Sinduvāra* for the same reason. As regards *Śephāli*-शेफाली, it may also appear to be a suitable name for both *Nyctanthes* and *Symphorema* due to partial similarities in the medicinal value and appearance of their leaves.

Thus, there appears to be no difficulty in accepting *Symphorema polyandrum* Wight as both *Girikarṇikā* and *Sinduvāra* and its fruits as *Hareṇu*-हरेणु or *Kauntī*-कौन्ती. Difficulty, however, arises when it is found that *Sinduvāra* and *Girikarṇikā*, or *Kauntī* (or *Hareṇu*) and either *Sinduvāra* or *Girikarṇikā* have been mentioned side by side in the same formularies as different substances. This difficulty may be met by supposing that *Sinduvāra* and *Girikarṇikā* may stand for the source plant and *Hareṇu* and sometimes even *Girikarṇikā* for its fruits only. A similar situation is found to exist in case of the plant *Tejovatī*-तेजोवती (*Xanthoxylum*) and its fruits *Tumburu*-तुम्बुरु.

See-कायस्था, गिरिकर्णिका, निर्गुण्डी, शेफाली (-लिका), सुवहा and स्यन्दन.

सिम्बितिका SIMBITIKĀ

See-सिम्बितिका.

सुगन्ध SUGANDHA

S. S. *Ka.* 2. 5.

A variety of root-poison (मूल विष).

सुगन्धक SUGANDHAKA,

सुगन्धिक SUGANDHIKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 8; *Ni.* **4.** 5.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 5; **46.** 4.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 1.

A variety of *Śāli*.

See-शालि.

सुगन्धक SUGANDHAKA

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 18; **46.** 221.

It has been identified with *Dronapuspa*–द्रोणपुष्प (*Leucas* species) or a variety of *Gandhatṛṇa*–गन्धतृण.

See–रोहिष.

सुगन्धा SUGANDHĀ,

सुगन्धिका SUGANDHIKĀ

S. S. *Su.* **16.** 27 (10); *Ci.* **17.** 8, 28; *Ka.* 5. 69, 76; **6.** 15.

A. H. *U.* **36.** 61.

Sugandhā has been identified with *Nākulī*–नाकुली or *Gandhanākulī*–गन्धनाकुली and *Sugandhikā* with *Śvetasārivā*–श्वेतसारिवा.

See–सारिवा and नाकुली or its substitute रास्ना.

सुतश्रेणी SUTAŚREṆĪ

C. S. *Ka.* **12.** 3.

Here it has been mentioned as a synonym of *Dravantī*–द्रवन्ती. The verse containing it is said to be not original but introduced later on.

See synonym–पुत्रश्रेणी.

सुधा SUDHĀ

C. S. *Su.* **30.** 63; *Ci.* **5.** 107, 152, 174; **7.** 86; **13.** 137, 149; **14.** 53, 54, 58; **15.** 183; **21.** 125; **25.** 52; **26.** 12, 17; *Ka.* **10.** full chapter.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 29; **44.** 4, 36, 77; *Ci.* **2.** 91; **8.** 45, 50; **9.** 10; **18.** 52.

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 16(1), 25(2); **10.** 58; **14.** 56, 98, 124; **15.** 32; **18.** 26; **20.** 16; *Ka.* **2.** 42, 46; *U.* **28.** 34; **30.** 7(3).

See synonym–स्नुक्.

सुनिषण्णक SUNIṢAṆṆAKA

Marsilia minuta Linn.; *Caupatiyā*–चौपतिया H.

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 86; *Ci.* **14.** 239; **18.** 80, 170 (Va.); **23.** 224; **27.** 26; **29.** 51.

S. S. *Su.* **19.** 32; **20.** 4; **42.** 18; **46.** 262, 265; *U.* **17.** 50; **45.** 16.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 72, 73; **8.** 42; **29.** 34; *Ci.* **3.** 23; *U.* **13.** 76.

It has often been confused with *Śitivāra*–शितिवार which is different. *Marsilia* is a non-flowering plant belonging to the group of ferns while *Śitivāra* is a flowering plant bearing seeds which have been used. The sleep-inducing property attributed to this herb is also reported from the tribal areas.

See–वितुन्नक and शितिवार.

सुमनः SUMANAḤ,

सुमना SUMANĀ

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 3 (प्रवाल), 13 (प्रवाल); *Vi.* **8.** 143, 150; *Ci.* **7.** 93 (प्रवाल); **26.** 239 (कोरक), 255 (कोरक).

S. S. *Su.* **36.** 12, 32 (मुकुल); **39.** 9; **42.** 18; **46.** 484 (फल); *Ci.* **9.** 10 (पत्र), 40; **16.** 17 (पत्र); **19.** 14, 42 (सुमनापल्लव); **20.** 54 (सु० ग्रन्थि); *Ka.* **6.** 20 (पुष्प); *U.* **17.** 97; **39.** 232, 264.

A. H. *Ci.* **13.** 34, 38; **19.** 62; *U.* **5.** 32; **16.** 23, 50; **22.** 97; **24.** 6; **34.** 2.

See synonym–जाति.

सुमुख SUMUKHA

C. S. *Su.* **26.** 109; **27.** 170; *Ni.* **2.** 2; *Vi.* **7.** 17, 22; **8.** 149, 158; *Ci.* **3.** 266; *Ka.* **1.** 28.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 17; **42.** 18; **46.** 221, 234.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 106, 108.

Cakra has mentioned it to be one of the *Parṇāsa*–पर्णास varieties which include several plants of the Labiatae family such as those belonging to *Ocimum.* It belongs to the *Surasādi* group of Suśruta and shares its properties. Ḍalhaṇa identifies it with *Rājikā*–राजिका but does not omit to mention that according to others it is *Vanabarbarikā* called *Sauhā*–सउहा. [1]

सुरकाष्ठ SURAKĀṢṬHA

S. S. *U.* **11.** 6.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 41; **17.** 40.

See synonym–देवदारु.

सुरङ्गी SURAṄGĪ

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 5; *Ci.* **14.** 10.

Muraṅgī–मुरङ्गी or *Muruṅgī*–मुरुङ्गी is said to be the correct version in place of *Suraṅgī.* Both are supposed to be *Śobhāñjana*–शोभाञ्जन (रक्त).

See synonym–शिग्रु and refer to नागकेशर.

1. सुमुखः राजिका, अन्ये तु वनबर्बरिका 'सउहा' इति नाम्ना जेजीभुक्तौ प्रसिद्धा। —Ḍalhaṇa on S. S. *Su.* **38.** 17.

सुरतरु SURATARU

A. H. *Ci.* **19.** 41; *U.* **22.** 85.

See synonym–देवदारु.

सुरदारु SURADĀRU

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 7, 17, 23, 27; **4.** 18, 26; **5.** 65 (Va. **सुराह्व**); *Sa.* **8.** 87; **7.** 22, 108; **14.** 235; **18.** 173; **23.** 54, 77; **26.** 100, 166 (Va.).

S. S. *Ci.* **3.** 58; **10.** 6; **16.** 32; **17.** 4, 34, 44; **19.** 35; **22.** 5, 55, 74; **38.** 42, 102; *Ka.* **5.** 65; *Sa.* **10.** 59, 65; *U.* **11.** 17; **34.** 4; **39.** 191, 238; **52.** 18.

A. H. *Sa.* **2.** 54; *Ci.* **17.** 40; **19.** 65; **21.** 49, 56, 59; *Ka.* **4.** 32; *U.* **2.** 19.

See synonym–देवदारु.

सुरद्रुम SURADRUMA

S. S. *Ci.* **37.** 16; *U.* **61.** 31.

See synonym–देवदारु.

सुरभि SURABHI,

सुरभी SURABHĪ

C. S. *Su.* **5.** 62; *Ci.* **23.** 241.

S. S. *Ci.* **5.** 7; *Ka.* **6.** 21 (Va. **सुरसी**); *U.* **23.** 4 (**सौरभ बीज**).

A. H. *Su.* **20.** 38 (**सुरभिः**); *Ci.* **8.** 11 (**सुरभि**), 13; *U.* **3.** 53.

It has been identified differently in different places with *Rāsnā*–रास्ना, *Śallakī*–शल्लकी, *Devadāru*–देवदारु or *Tulasī*–तुलसी. The popular name *Bāyasuraī*–बायसुरई for *Pluchea lanceolata* Oliver and Hiern (*Rāsnā*) in some places in U. P. indicates it to be *Vātanāśaka*–वातनाशक *Surabhī*–सुरभी.

सुरवारुणी SURAVĀRUṆĪ

A. H. *Ci.* **19.** 81.

See synonym–इन्द्रवारुणी.

सुरस SURASA,

सुरसा SURASĀ

Ocimum sanctum Linn.; *Tulasī*–तुलसी H.

Synonyms : अपेतराक्षसी.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 3; **3.** 7; **4.** 37; **14.** 31; **26.** 109; **27.** 166; *Ni.* **2.** 2; *Vi.* **7.** 17, 22; **8.** 149, 158; *Sa.* **8.** 54; *Ci.* **3.** 266; **5.** 69; **7.** 111 (**बीज**); **8.** 100; **13.** 80, 81 (Va. **स्वरस**); **14.** 51; **17.** 122; **18.** 52, 70, 116 (**असित सुरस**), 122, 162, 170; **23.** 51, 52, 53 (**सुरसाग्र**), 68, 78, 100 (**मञ्जरी**), 189, 211 (**मञ्जरी**), 214, 242; **26.** 152, 262, 266 (**पत्र**); **27.** 50, 52, 54; **28.** 150; *Ka.* **1.** 28.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 18 (**द्वे सुरसे**); **39.** 6; **46.** 221, 234, 235; *Ci.* **1.** 120; **2.** 87; **6.** 9; **9.** 34; **11.** 7; **19.** 35; *Ka.* **5.** 77; **8.** 68; **39.** 267; **42.** 28, 94; **62.** 30.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 106, 108; **15.** 7, 30; **17.** 3, 7; **29.** 75; *Sa.* **1.** 61; *Ci.* **1.** 138; **3.** 49 (**असित सुरस**), 56, 162, 171; **4.** 43; **8.** 19; **12.** 3; **13.** 35; **14.** 10, 19; **19.** 65; **20.** 20, 27; **21.** 76; *U.* **2.** 50; **3.** 54; **6.** 39; **9.** 20; **16.** 50, 55; **18.** 19, 46; **20.** 23; **24.** 37; **25.** 41; **36.** 62, 84; **37.** 32 (**अग्रज**).

See–निर्गुण्डी and सिन्दुवार.

सुरसी SURASĪ

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 18; *Ka.* **5.** 70 (**पुष्प**).

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 30.

It is supposed to be what is known as *Bilvanāsī*–बिल्वनासी by Ḍalhaṇa and identified with *Limonia crenulata* Roxb. or *Clausena pentaphylla* DC. but according to him, others take it to be white (*Śveta*–श्वेत) variety of *Nirguṇḍī*–निर्गुण्डी.

See–सिन्दुवार.

सुरा SURĀ

S. S. *U.* **62.** 30.

See synonym–इन्द्रवारुणी or देवदारु.

सुराला SURĀLĀ

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 4.

See synonym–श्रीवेष्टक.

सुराख्या SURĀKHYĀ,

सुराह्व,–ह्वय,–ह्वा SURĀHVA,–HVAYA,–HVĀ

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 2; **5.** 61; *Ci.* **6.** 25 (**सुराह्वा**), 27; **14.** 160; **18.** 111; **26.** 65 (Va.), 85; **27.** 35; **28.** 111; *Si.* **3.** 59; **11.** 24.

S. S. *Ci.* **7.** 14; **37.** 39; *U.* **41.** 48.

A. H. *Ci.* **7.** 45; **11.** 25; **12.** 6, 19; **18.** 11; **19.** 81; **20.** 32; **21.** 52, 68, 71; *U.* **5.** 11; **25.** 45; **36.** 84; **39.** 104.

See synonym–देवदारु.

सुरेन्द्रकन्द SURENDRAKANDA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 305.

This has been identified by Ḍalhaṇa with *Rakta (Vajra) Kanda*–रक्त (वज्र) कन्द.

See–वज्रप्रोक्ता.

सुवर्चला SUVARCALĀ

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 97; *Ci.* **19.** 35; **29.** 51 (सौवर्चल शाक); *Si.* **7.** 61.

S. S. *Su.* **36.** 12, 31; **42.** 18; **45.** 115; **46.** 262, 274; *Ci.* **2.** 82; **23.** 12; *U.* **47.** 34.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 93; *Sa.* **1.** 84; *Ci.* **4.** 35; **9.** 22.

Suvarcalā has not been identified satisfactorily. Dalhaṇa and Cakra have mentioned two other names, *Sūryāvarta*–सूर्यावर्त and *Sūryabhaktā*– सूर्यभक्ता as its synonyms. Ḍalhaṇa has further attempted to identify *Sūryāvarta* with what is popularly known as *Sauñcalī*–सौञ्चली.[1] *Sauñcala*–सौञ्चल is usually understood to be the name of one or two of the *Malva* species (*M. sylvestris* Linn. and *M. rotundifolia* Linn.). These are said to be the sources also of the Unani drug *Khubāji*–खुबाजी. At other places Ḍalhaṇa has stated that *Suvarcalā* is either a variety of *Sūryāvarta* (S. S. *Su.* **46.** 262, 274) or *Sūryabhaktā* (S. S. *Ci.* **2.** 82 and *U.* **47.** 34). It may be noted that *Suvarcalā* has been mentioned by Suśruta in two different categories of pot-herbs having different sets of properties. It, therefore, is evident that Suśruta has recognised two entirely different kinds of *Suvarcalā*, out of which one has been identified by Ḍalhaṇa with his *Sauñcalī*. It appears that this variety has been mentioned in C. S. *Su.* **27.** 97, S. S. *Su.* **46.** 274 and A. H. *Su.* **6.** 94. As regards the second *Suvarcalā* variety of Suśruta, its botanical source is still to be determined. It may be noted that in S. S. *Su.* **46.** 262 of some editions both *Suvarcalā* and *Brahmasuvarcalā*–ब्रह्मसुवर्चला have been mentioned instead of *Suvarcalā* alone. There is, therefore, some reason to doubt the correctness of the version and to accept the changed version containing *Brahmasuvarcalā* alone. In C. S. and A. H. this variety of *Suvarcalā* appears to have been mentioned under the name of *Tilaparnikā*–तिलपर्णिका (C. S. *Su.* **27.** 94 and A. H. *Su.* **6.** 76).

1. सुवर्चला सूर्यावर्तः सौञ्चलीति लोके। —Ḍalhaṇa on S. S. *Su.* 36 12.

Even Suśruta has mentioned *Tilaparṇikā* and *Tilaparṇī*–तिलपर्णी in *Su.* **46.** 221 and 239, which may be the same as the second *Suvarcalā* variety of Suśruta mentioned in *Su.* **46.** 262. At all these places *Suvarcalā* or *Tilaparṇikā* have been mentioned in the category of *Saṁskāra* useful substances which are usually bitter (*Tikta*–तिक्त) or pungent (*Kaṭu*–कटु) in taste (रस). As regards the other two names *Sūryāvarta* and *Sūryabhaktā* given for *Suvarcalā*, it is doubtful if we can consider them applicable to any of the *Malva* species because of anything present in their morphology or physiological behaviour except the orbicular or sub-orbicular shape of their leaves nearly resembling that of *Maṇḍūkaparṇī*–मण्डूकपर्णी (*Centella asiatica* Urban). Although the identity of *Tilaparṇī*, too, is not beyond controversy, it is usually identified with *Gynandropsis gynandra* Briquet called *Hulhul*–हुलहुल which can be called *Sūryāvarta* or *Sūryabhaktā* due to the behaviour of its leaves in orienting their position with the movement of Sun. Moreover, there is a section of the present day Vaidyas in Bengal which also believes *Hulhul* to be the source of *Brahmasuvarcalā*. In C. S. there is no mention of *Suvarcalā* or *Tilaparṇī* in *Haritavarga*–हरितवर्ग of food-flavouring substances wherein *Ajagandhā*–अजगन्धा has been included which, according to Acārya Yādavajī, is also believed to be *Hulhul*. Thus *Gynandropsis* may be tentatively accepted as the second variety of *Suvarcalā* and named as *Tilaparnikā* and *Brahmasuvarcalā*. The latter is, however, different from the so called divine drug of the same name. It is not uncommon for a divine drug name to be also used for some common drug such as *Chatrā*–छत्रा.

See synonyms–अजगन्धा (?), तिलपर्णिका and refer to अर्कपुष्पी, आदित्यवल्ली, ब्रह्मसुवर्चला and सूर्यवल्ली.

सुवर्णक्षीरी SUVARṆAKṢĪRĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **7.** 22.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 28; **39.** 4; **45.** 13; *Ci.* **4.** 27.

See synonym–स्वर्णक्षीरी.

सुवर्णत्वक् SUVARṆATVAK

A. H. *Su.* **21.** 17.

See–आरग्वध and सौवर्णत्वक्.

सुवर्णदुग्धा SUVARṆADUGDHĀ

A. H. *Ci.* **19.** 81.

See synonym–स्वर्णक्षीरी.

सुवहा SUVAHĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 4 (Va. सरला), 16; *Vi.* **7.** 22; *Ka.* **7.** 4.

S. S. *Ci.* **2.** 90; **17.** 40; *U.* **34.** 3; **51.** 23.

Suvahā has been identified variously with *Godhāpadī*–गोधापदी, *Gandhanākulī*–गन्धनाकुली or *Rāsnā*–रास्ना by Ḍalhaṇa. It may be noted that it has been used together with *Śukanāsā*–शुकनासा in some places. It may, further, be noted that in S. S. *Ci.* **17.** 40 pieces of *Suvahākanda* (कन्दशकलेषुचसौवहेषु) have been used where Ḍalhaṇa has mentioned three different views regarding its identity. According to these *Gandhanākulī* popularly known as *Nāpīṇi*–नापीणि, *Godhāpadi* and *Kāndālī*–कान्दाली may be species of *Aristolochia*, *Corallocarpus* and *Crinum diffusa* respectively. The last has been identified by us with *Kandalī*–कन्दली.

The facts emerging from the study of the texts and their commentaries in respect of the identity and clinical uses may be summed as follows :—It is a tuberous-rooted plant used as a purgative (*Bhedaka*–भेदक), emetic (*Vāmaka*–वामक), alexipharmic (*Viṣaghna*–विषघ्न), wound cleanser (*Vraṇaśodhaka*–व्रणशोधक), anthelmintic (*Kṛmighna*–कृमिघ्न) and antiasthmatic (*Śvāsanāśaka*–श्वासनाशक) drug very much resembling *Śukanāsā* or *Nākulī*–नाकुली in action. Hence, tuberous rooted species of *Corallocarpus*, and *Aristolochia* are intended to be used in place of *Suvahā*. In the Nighaṇṭus *Suvahā* has also been mentioned as a synonym of *Śephālī*–शेफाली (*Nirguṇḍī* or *Sinduvāra*) and *Girikarṇikā* evidently due to errhine action.

See–कन्दली, गन्धनाकुली, गिरिकर्णिका, नाकुली, निर्गुण्डी, रास्ना, शुकनासा, शेफाली and सिन्दुवार.

सुषवी SUṢAVĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 143, 150; *Ci.* **15.** 83 (Va. सुरभि); *Ka.* **1.** 25.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 5; *Ci.* **5.** 7, 12.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 17; *Ci.* **8.** 13; **14.** 13.

It has been identified with a variety of *Kāravellaka*–कारवेल्लक or with a variety of *Jiraka* (*Upakuñcikā*–उपकुञ्चिका).

सूक्ष्मैला SŪKṢMAILĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 16; **5.** 60, 74; *Sa.* **8.** 70; *Ci.* **1–1.** 47; **2–2.** 24; **17.** 124; **26.** 169.

S. S. *Ci.* **20.** 54; *Ka.* **2.** 51; *U.* **58.** 41.

A. H. *Ci.* **11.** 10; *U.* **22.** 85; **24.** 53.

See synonyms–क्षुद्रैला, त्रुटि and द्राविडी and refer to एला.

सूचिपत्रक SŪCIPATRAKA

S. S. *Su.* **45.** 149, 154.

A variety of sugar cane (*Ikṣu*).

See–इक्षु.

सूरण SŪRAṆA

Amorphophallus campanulatus Blume.; *Sūrana*–सूरन, *Jimikanda*–जिमीकन्द H.

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 306, 307.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 113; *Ci.* **8.** 21, 34, 156, 157, 158.

सूर्पपर्णी SŪRPAPARṆĪ

See–शूर्पपर्णी.

सूर्यकान्ता SŪRYAKĀNTĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **1–4.** 6.

It has been mentioned by Caraka to be the popular name of *Ādityaparṇī*–आदित्यपर्णी.

सूर्यवल्ली SŪRYAVALLĪ

S. S. *Su.* **45.** 120; *Ci.* **31.** 5; *Ka.* **2.** 45.

A. H. *U.* **35.** 21.

Sūryavallī appears to be another name for *Ādityavallī*–आदित्यवल्ली. Ḍalhaṇa identifies it with *Arkapuṣpī*–अर्कपुष्पी and others with a variety of *Sūryāvarta*–सूर्यावर्त i. e. *Suvarcalā*–सुवर्चला. Ḍalhaṇa's description of *Sūryavallī* in his comment in S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 45 may also be applicable to his *Arkapuṣpī*–अर्कपुष्पी (See page 280).

See synonyms–अर्कपुष्पी (?), आदित्यवल्ली and सुवर्चला.

सूषा SŪṢĀ

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 72; *Ci.* **9.** 21.

See synonyms–शुषा and कासमर्द.

सेव्य SEVYA

C. S. *Ci.* 6. 49; **7.** 45, 127, 131; **14.** 164; **18.** 72; **20.** 31, 32; **23.** 99; **24.** 158; *Si.* **3.** 51.

S. S. *U.* **42.** 116.

A. H. *Su.* **7.** 20; **20.** 37; *Sa.* **1.** 15; **2.** 2; *Ci.* **1.** 90; **2.** 18, 32; **8.** 103, 115; **19.** 9; **21.** 68; *U.* **13.** 6; **22.** 91; **37.** 86.

See synonym–उशीर.

सैन्दुक SAINDUKA

See–सिन्दुक.

सैरीय,(–क) SAIRĪYA,(–KA),
सैरेय,(–क) SAIREYA,(–KA),
सैर्यक SAIRYAKA,
शैरेय,(–क) ŚAIREYA,(–KA)

Synonyms : आर्तगल, ककुभ, कुरण्टक, कुरब(व)क, दासी कुरण्टक, बाण, रुजाकर, सहा, महासहा, सहचर and सहाचर.

C. S. *Su.* **14.** 31 (Va. शैरीष); *Ci.* **26.** 266 (कृष्ण शैरेयक).

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 8 (सैरेयक द्वय), 73 (सैरीयक); *Ci.* **3.** 61; **5.** 12; **15.** 43; **25.** 32 (सैरीयज पुष्प).

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 17 (सैर्यक), 21 (सैर्यक युग्म); *Sa.* **1.** 39; *U.* **34.** 28; **38.** 31.

Since long past *Saireyaka* has been supposed to exist in four varieties differing essentially in the colour of their flowers. They are believed to be the three species of *Barleria* which are :—(1) *B. prionitis* Linn. with yellow flower, (2) *B. cristata* Linn. having both red-flower and white-flower forms, and (3) *B. strigosa* Linn. with blue flowers. They have been recognised respectively as (1) *Pita*–पीत, (2) *Rakta*–रक्त, *Śveta*–श्वेत and (3) *Nila*–नील or *Kṛṣṇa*–कृष्ण varieties of *Saireyaka.* They have been popularly known as *Jhiṇṭi*–झिण्टी (Cakra), *Kāṇṭāśeluā*–कांटाशेलुआ (Ḍalhaṇa) and *Kaṭasaraiyā*–कटसरैया H. These *Barleria* species are usually small under-shrubs not exceeding about five feet in height and occurring usually in ordinary mesophytic environments. This fact, alone, stands in strong contrast to the equally established belief that at least one of varieties known as *Kurabaka*–कुरबक in Sanskrit literature (*Kāvya*) is a tree with a clear trunk rather than a small bushy plant like *B. cristata.*

Apart from this, the various Sanskrit names and synonyms used for the different varieties increase our reluctance against accepting the status quo regarding their identity with *Barleria* species.

Under such suspicious situations an approach to etymology (व्युत्पत्ति) of Sanskrit names has been found to be helpful in throwing some light. This has been given hereunder and may by looked into.

(1) **सैरेयः**–*Saireyaḥ* : **सीरे सूर्ययुक्तावरणरहितप्रदेशेभवः.** This indicates the occurrence in situations fully exposed to the sun such as deserts, naked snowy hill-tops or the tidal areas along the seacoast. These regions invariably envisage xerophytic or holophytic nature of their vegetable contents. The same may be said about other allied names.

(2) **सहचरः**–*Sahacaraḥ* : **सहचरतीति.** This indicates gregarious habit of occurrence. The same applies to *Sahācara*–**सहाचर.**

(3) **कुर(–रु)ण्टकः**–*Kura(–ru)ṇṭakaḥ* : **कुर छेदने, बाहुलकादण्टः, स्वार्थेकन्.** This points towards the existence of piercing structures such as thorns and spines or even pneumatophores (breathing roots) and viviparously formed seedlings of some mangrove plants.

(4) **दासी कुरण्टकः**–*Dāsi Kuraṇṭakaḥ* : **दसु उपक्षये.** Here the qualifying word *Dāsi* may indicate that out of the two varieties of *Kuraṇṭaka,* this may be a smaller than or a close associate of the other.

(5) **रुजाकरः**–*Rujākaraḥ* : **रुजां करोति यः.** This refers to pain-causing character of the piercing structures mentioned above under the two forms of *Kuraṇṭaka.*

(6) **आर्तगल**–*Ārtagalaḥ* : **आर्त (क्षीण) इव गलति, गल अदने.** This may hint at the oppressed (**चिन्त्य**) condition of the plants concerned due to difficult and abnormal living conditions prevailing in the environment and their behaviour.

(7) **बाणः**–*Bāṇaḥ* : **शरः.** Its significance may lie in the presence of all the piercing structures especially the abnormal seedlings referred to above which, after detachment from the parent plants, drop like an arrow to the unstable marshy ground below and get a firm footing so that they may escape

the likely danger of being washed away by tidal waves. A similar significance may be implied by *Ārtagala* as well.

(8) ककुभः–*Kakubhaḥ* : (a) कं (वातं) स्कुम्नाति विस्तारयति···or (b) दिशः सन्ति अस्य बहुविस्तारवत्वात्. These may refer respectively to the air sucking and dispersing characters of the breathing roots which are devices to compensate for the deficiency of air in the water-logged soil of the tidal regions or alternatively to the gregarious habit.

(9) अम्लानः–*Amlānaḥ* : नम्लायति स्म. This discloses the non-fading character of leaves which is a common feature of xerophytes. This name does not occur in our texts but has been used by the commentators.

(10) कुरबकः–*Kurabakaḥ* : कुरुबक–*Kurubaka* and कुरवक–*Kuravaka* have been suggested to be synonyms and may indicate a close affinity with *Baka*–बक or *Būka*–बूक, a point of view which has been discussed later on.

(11) सहा–*Sahā* and महासहा–*Mahāsahā* are also sometimes used for *Saireyaka* varieties evidently in virtue of their especial capacity of toleration and adaptation towards uneasy living conditions of environment.

Before we procced to botanically identify the different varieties on the basis of the above mentioned clues, we may keep in mind the following possibilities of error :—

(1) All the names may not be accepted as relevant to all the four varieties. Some of them, however, which are indicative of the xerophytic nature of the habitat and gregarious habit may be common to all. They are *Saireyaka* with its other allies, *Sahacara* or *Sahācara* and *Amlāna*. Others such as *Kuraṇṭaka, Dāsī Kuraṇṭaka, Rujākara, Bāṇa, Ārtagala* and *Kakubha* may be appropriate for one, two or even three varieties. *Kurabaka* of Sanskrit *Kāvya* and S. S. may be equivalent to *Būka* of C. S. and A. H. or to a special kind of *Vasuka*–वसुक occurring in all the three texts.

(2) The names relating to the ecological or environmental features may not show uniformity in the region of distribution. Some may refer to varieties confined to coastal regions and others to those regularly inhabiting snowy hill-tops. Botanical affinity between the different varieties may also not

be presupposed as has been done in adopting *Barleria* species in the status quo.

It may be remembered that grouping of different varieties under common names by men of medicine must imply at least partial similarity in their medicinal properties and uses. Thus, as a precaution against possible pitfalls, therapeutic and pharmacological check up only can sanction approval and put a seal on the proposed botanical identities of drug plants.

Tentative suggestions regarding the botanical identities of the four varieties are as hereunder :—

(1) कुरबक–*Kurabaka* : It has been mentioned as a drug in S. S. *Su.* **42**. 18 in the group of astringent (कषाय) substances where Ḍalhaṇa has identified it with *Kaṇṭaśelayūka*–कण्टशेलयूक. Again, in S. S. *Ka.* **5**. 86 it has been included in the group of some alexipharmic drugs where it has been described by him as a smooth-leaved and white-flowered (स्निग्धपत्रः सितकुसुमः) plant. In Amarakośa and the Nighaṇṭus it has been supposed to be a red-flower plant of a *Saireyaka* variety. In Rājanighaṇṭu it has been mentioned as a synonym of *Śvetamandāra*–श्वेतमन्दार as well. True, *Śvetamandāra* is an *Erythrina* species bearing red flowers and spines and is expected to have some properties similar to those attributed to *Kurabaka*. But in the Sanskrita *Kāvya, Mandāra* is a separate entity different from *Kurabaka*. Now, attention may be drawn to the drug names *Baka* and *Būka* which apparently have affinity with *Kurabaka* and may be treated as a synonym (बकः कुरबकः आदि लोपात्). We have identified *Baka* with *Osmanthus* (yellow fragrant flowers) and Jejjaṭa in his comments on C. S. *Ci*. **30**. 81, has identified *Būka* with something known as *Pullāsa*–पुल्लास of the Himalayan region. This, according to us, appears to be a red-flowered species of *Rhododendron*. The different names reported to be prevalent in Nepal and Bhutan for *Rhododendron* species such as *Palu, Burāṅsa*–बुरांस, *Gurāsa*–गुरास etc. are similar to *Pullāsa* of Jejjaṭa and give support to our view. The reported Tamil name '*Aliṅgi*–अलिंगी for *R. arboreum* Sm. and *Kurliṅga* of Nepal for another species *R. falconeri* Hook. may be simple accidents or they may be related with the imaginary concept of Embrace (आलिंगन) by a lady in

response to the imaginary desire (*Dohada*–दोहद) of *Kurabaka* trees. This poetic concept appears to be based on the curative properties in the treatment of gynaecological and urinary diseases along with the common ailments of head, and other adjoining organs. A reference to medicinal properties and uses mentioned for *Baka* or *Būka* in *Viratarādi Gaṇa* and in the Bhāvaprakāśa Nighaṇṭu may be made in this connection. A word on *Vṛkṣa-dohada* of Sanskrit *Kāvya* may not be out of place here. *Kurabaka* personified as a lover (नायक) will certainly have the the intense desire (*Dohada*) to see the fulfilment of its inherent curative qualities for all bodily ailments of the lady of his choice in order to secure for her an ideal overall beauty and health to make her fit to be invited for an embrace. Our new concept regarding the identity of *Kurabaka* with *Rhododendrons* of extremely cold regions may also be correlated with the idea of warming embrace of a belóved to her cold stricken lover. Thus, one of the red-flowering species of *Rhododendron* i. e. *R. arboreum* Sm. or *R. barbatum* Wall. ex Don. is suggested to be tentatively accepted as *Kurabaka*. The other tree species *Osmanthus* and *Erythrina* in addition to *Rhododendron* may be subjected to therapeutic and pharmacological check up to see if they can be used as substitutes.

(2) कृष्ण शैरेयक–*Kṛṣṇa Śaireyaka :* This is supposed to be the blue-flower variety. The other names for this variety are supposed to be *Ārtagala*, *Rujākara* and *Dāsī Kuranṭaka* besides, of course, the common names. The presence of blue flowers and spines, and occurrence with a gregarious habit in the mangroves of Indian peninsula and Bengal of a shrub called *Harakuca Kāṇṭā*–हरकुच कांटा and recognised botanically as *Acanthus ilicifolius* Linn. may be tentatively suggested to be used in its place. Ḍalhaṇa's characterisation of *Ārtagala* in his comments given earlier under this head tempted us to identify it with *Xanthium strumarium* Linn. but the absence of distinct blue flowers in the plant is against this view. We are, thus, more inclined to accept *Acanthus* in place of *Kṛṣṇasaireyaka*.

(3 & 4) श्वेत शैरेयक–*Śveta Śaireyaka* and पीत शैरेयक–*Pita Śaireyaka :* As regards *Śveta* and *Pita* varieties we have not been able to form definite

recommend to the investigators to look for them in hill-top flora of the Himalayas, especially for the *Rhododendron* species and the mangrove flora of the coastal regions with special reference to the species of *Avicennia* (*Būnī*–बानी of Bengal) and *Rhizophora*. *Barleria* species especially *B. prionitis* Linn. may also be examined therapeutically if not as original source or sources but only as substitute plants, because they have the advantage of easy availability as compared to that of others belonging to more inaccessible mangrove and hill-top Himalayan floras.

सोभाञ्जन SOBHĀÑJANA

See–शोभाञ्जन.

सोम SOMA

C. S. *Ci.* **1**–4. 6.

S. S. *Ci.* **29** and **30** (Whole chapters).

The history of *Soma* as a Divine drug-plant extends over about three millennia and over. It has three phases. In the first phase it was treated as a distinct plant and glorified as the Divine drug of the Gods who themselves tasted its juice for its miraculous qualities of giving health and happiness, preventing old age and death and bestowing even immortality. Among the Vedas the Ṛgveda especially is saturated with its references. Here its regal personality and vitalizing potentialities have been matched with those of the Gods, presented by the poets with mythological concepts about them and described by them in Prākṛta hymns which are full of figures of speech and words with their allusive double meanings. It was on account of this and such other handicaps that *Soma* remained shrouded in mystery even for the most eminent amongst the Vedic scholars.

The second phase starts in the beginning of the post-vedic period when one branch of the Aryans shifted from the North to the Indus plains. As a legacy of the Vedic period they brought with them their *Soma*–cult. They might have maintained contact with this plant which is now reported to grow on the foot-hill tops of the North West Himalayas. But, after having peacefully settled in the plains, they appear to have

gradually lost their contact with it, eventually forgetting its identity as a plant entity. This might have happened after the first few centuries of this period. During this period they are also believed to have engaged themselves in giving definite shape to their old and new ideas about all the possible aspects of human life. It was during this golden period that several departments of knowledge were established and achieved zenith of their developement. The science of Āyurveda was one of them. Our main concern, now, is to see what treatment this Vedic *Soma*, now in absentia, received in Āyurveda which was being presented, possibly, for the first time in written Sanskrit. Caraka, the great physician, mentioned *Soma* in the fourth part of his *Rasāyana* chapter which he has named as *Āyurvedīya samutthānīya pāda*–आयुर्वेदीय समुत्थानीय पाद where he has included it among the nine divine drugs but it appears that for actual use *Soma* has been excluded and eight only have been accepted. Suśruta, the great surgeon, went in greater detail and devoted two full chapters for *Soma*, its varieties and substitutes. In *Ci.* **29** he mentioned it under twenty four separate names to look as if they were so many different varieties of it. According to one interpretation it was one and one alone (एक एव खलु भगवान् सोमः–S. S. *Ci.* **29**. 4) which was created (or secured and distributed to) by Brahmā and other divinities to be used for preventing old age and death. [1] It is, no doubt, possible that all these names or most of them were applicable to the original *Soma*, given to it mainly during the Vedic and post-Vedic periods.

It may be noted that both these text authors made a common statement which leads to the following meaning :— *Soma* (including all its twenty four varieties but not its substitutes) develops gradually into a fifteen-leaf body structure during the fifteen days of the light half of the month (*Śuklapakṣa*–शुक्लपक्ष) and becomes completely naked by gradual defoliation during the next fifteen days of the dark half of the month (*Kṛṣṇapakṣa*–कृष्णपक्ष) in the order of one leaf everyday

1. ब्रह्मादयोऽसृजन् पूर्वममृतं सोमसंज्ञितम् । जराभृत्युविनाशाय······
S. S. *Ci.* **29**. 3.

in both the stages. [1-2] This evidently is a mythological concept with its root deep in other departments of knowledge especially philosophy (दर्शन) with its ramifications lying in the principles and practices of *Yogaśāstra*–योगशास्त्र and religion (धर्मशास्त्र). After the vacuum created by the disappearance of *Soma* plant the anxiety on the part of the scholars of Āyurveda and religion (which were now and for ever everybody's affair) was natural. New tendencies with future plans of action to face this problem and to fill up some how this vaccum, if not for anything, for preserving the sanctity of the practices recommended in their respective disciplines, must have guided their future actions. Search for substitutes of this plant and entrusting the maintenance of its divine character to other allied disciplines mentioned above must have been the result. Let us turn to Caraka and Suśruta to see in detail how they handled this problem.

Both the authors recommend two methods (विधान) of using *Rasāyana*–रसायन (alterative)drugs i. e. (1) *Kuṭī Prāveśika*–कुटी प्रावेशिक or *Droṇī Prāveśika*–द्रोणी प्रावेशिक [3] and (2) *Vātātapika*–वातातपिक [4] method.

Caraka got at eight other divine substitute drugs to be used by the first method, leaving aside the Supreme Divine Drug *Soma* itself. These, too, were abandoned in favour of more easily available drugs from easily accessible sources in the plains and amenable to administration by the easier and

1. सोमो नामौषधिराजः पञ्चदशपर्णः स सोम इव वर्धते हीयते च ।
C. S. *Ci.* **1**. 4–6.

2. सर्वेषामेव सोमानां पत्राणि दश पञ्च च ।
तानि शुक्ले च कृष्णे च जायन्ते निपतन्ति च ॥
एकैकं जायते पत्रं सोमस्याहरहस्तदा ।
शुक्लस्य पौर्णमास्यां तु भवेत् पञ्चदशच्छदः ॥
शीर्यते पत्रमेकैकं दिवसे दिवसे पुनः ।
कृष्णपक्षक्षये चापि लता भवति केवला ॥
S. S. *Ci.* **29**. 21, 22.

3. Management of the person in a closed special type of compartment.

4. Management as an ambulatory patient.

practicable second *Vātātapika* method. All this was done to popularise the use of *Rasāyanas* among the house-holders. He formulated the first *Indrokta Rasāyana*-इन्द्रोक्त रसायन in *Ci.* 1-4. 5, to be followed by the second *Indrokta Rasāyana* in *Ci.* 1-4. 12 to 25 and eventually by so many others mentioned in the first three sections (पाद) of the *Rasāyana* chapter. Thus, the sceptic attitude of Caraka in the beginning found a very frank expression in his recommendation of *Ācāra Rasāyana* (आचार रसायन) in *Ci.* 1-4. 29 to 33 to be adopted with or without a drug, Divine or non-Divine. This, evidently, was a practical proposition only for the ascetics (*Yogis*) involving the replacement of *Droṇī Prāveśika* method by the *Samādhi* system of the *Yagaśāstra* which only could explain the mythology of fifteen-leaf concept for *Soma*.

As regards the approach of Suśruta towards this problem, it appears to be parallel in the essentials but much more expansive and adventurous. He appears to have collected a much larger number of *Soma* substitutes which were to be used by the *Kuṭī-prāveśika* method involving greater equipment, being more risky in nature and demanding the caution and skill of a surgeon to handle it. As regards the nature of his Divine substitutes designated as *Soma Sama Vīryāḥ*-सोमसमवीर्याः in *Ci.* 30 and some more, possibly included among the so-called varieties mentioned in *Ci.* 29. 5 to 8., they have been discussed by us under their own names as far as possible and will be referred to again in the context of our new approach due to the recent discovery of the original *Soma* in the form of a mush-room. We may, however, point out some general trends in their approach. They realized that *Soma* was a poisonous drug and its substitutes must also be more or less of the same nature and they must be handled with extreme precaution to make them fit for human consumption. It is possible that the *Droṇīprāveśika* or *Kuṭīprāveśika* methods were devised to tame their substitute Divines by converting or getting rid of their toxic principles with the help of certain other substances such as milk, curd or honey before the beginning or during the actual operation of their methods. But their plans having failed in respect of practical and large

scale applicablity, they were ultimately rejected both in respect of the Divine substitutes and the methods of their administration.

A few words about the actual substitute drug plants and their names may not be out of place. The substitutes appear to have been drawn from a wide range of the plant kingdom especially the Fungi, Ferns and Aroids and probably also the floating and terrestrial forms of the lowest organisms. What appears to be misleading is their tendency to invest them with the names which are same or similar to those given to the original *Soma*. This must have been done from the best of their motives to maintain, at least, a show of the sanctity and efficiency of the original drug before the eyes of others. But, their real position is revealed when their habit, habitat, geographical distribution and morphological characters are described by them. They are all unlike that of *Soma*. The doctrine of signatures appears to have been followed in selecting the substitutes.

Soma with its important role in the religious rituals or sacrificial rites must also have exercised the minds of the priestly hierarchy to find *Soma* substitutes for preparing the lobation for the sacrificial fire and intoxicating beaverages for exhiliration and moral elevation. No serious attempts appear to have been made and substances such as Rhubarb, *Ephedra*, climbers of the laticiferous family of Asclepiadaceae such as some *Sarcostemma* and *Ceropegia* species, *Cannabis sativa* Linn., Hops and even grapes, sugar cane and millets were proposed to fill up the *Soma* vaccum in this field. The priests thereby maintained a false show of *Soma* while others satisfied themselves with alcoholic preparations having hallucinogenic properties.

We may, now, pass on to the third phase of *Soma* history which extends over a very short period of only the last few decades of the present scientific era. It may be said that the identification of *Soma* by R. Gordon Wasson [1] with a

1. 'The *Soma* of Rigveda : What was it ?'—J. Amer. Orien. Soc., Vol. 91/Num. 2/April-June 71, pp. 169–187.

mushroom called Fly-agaric and known botanically as *Amanita muscaria* Linn. was an accident of history rather than the result of a prolonged systematic search for this Divine plant of Antiquity. We, on our part, have welcomed this discovery with great satisfaction and pleasure due to the fact that it has been possible through the efforts of an ethno-botanist working, though unknowingly, according to the instructions of Caraka embodied in his verse in C. S. *Su.* **1.** 118 which means that the names and morphology of drug plants should be acquired from the shephards, other cattle grazers and forest dwellers. [1] Our own enthusiastic reception of this discovery is more due to the fact that our own humble efforts in the identification of drug plants have also been inspired by the same instructions of Caraka.

Mr. Wasson has admirably succeeded in explaining the hymns of Ṛgveda as if they were meant to describe this mushroom. But, we feel that if he looks beyond Ṛgveda and examines his plant in the light of more and more informations about *Soma* available in the post-vedic literature of other disciplines, some of his difficulties and the objections raised by others in connection with his explanation of certain words and ideas may also be solved. For example, the crux with regard to the practice of Urine-drinking by the priests may also find an answer in the records of bio-chemical studies in the field of hallucinogens especially, of fungal sources. They have been presented by Prof. J. Th. Hackmann in his paper on 'The influence of matter upon the Mind.' [2] A reference to the study of Muscarin, an active constituent of *Amanita* has also been made. A study of the antibiotics derived from different Fungus species may also throw some light on many things said for *Soma*.

Then, it may be noted that the association of *Soma* with the planets Sun and Moon, with the Five *Mahābhūtas*–पञ्चमहा-

1. ओषधीर्नामरूपाभ्यां जानते ह्यजपा वने।
अविपाश्चैव गोपाश्च ये चान्ये वनवासिनः॥

2. Personal communication through Dr. C. Dwarakanath, Officer on Special Duty, I. C. M. R., Delhi, in 1968.

भूत and their presiding Deities and others of our mythology, with the sacred birds like *Garuḍa*–गरुड़, with the Reptiles like the Snakes of the Depth, with the mammals like sheep, goat, Divine Cow, and Horse is responsible for the superstructure of mythological concepts saturating our post-vedic literature. The mycorrhizal relationship between the Siberian Birch tree and this fungus has also been noticed. It may be compared to our own Birch (*Bhūrja*–भूर्ज i. e. *Betula* species) which also commands the same reverence in our religion as that for Siberian Birch among the tribals of Siberia.

We may now emphasize that any attempt towards a thorough understanding of the *Soma* problem, as it stood through out the ages, is not possible without the co-ordinated efforts of scholars and investigators in the different fields of knowledge and enquiry, especially, the old and new systems of medicine and the principles and practices of religions with the records of Anthropologists, Ethno-botanists, Botanists and Bio-chemists ready at hand. In the light of this discovery all such scholars will surely rush to revise their previous concepts. We, on our part, feel that this discovery has bestowed a new vision for us to look afresh into the names of *Soma*, its varieties and substitutes as presented in our two texts. With our limited equipment, this much also is not possible at present and will have to be postponed for future. On the basis of what has been revealed to us by the masterly discussion of Mr. Wasson in his paper on '*Soma* of Ṛgveda, what was it ?', we may express our immediate reaction in respect of a few of the names such as *Garuḍāhṛta*–गरुडाहृत, *Kanyā*–कन्या, *Nārī*–नारी, *Tālavṛnta*–तालवृन्त, *Ajā*–अजा, *Golomi*–गोलोमी and *Ajalomi*–अजलोमी etc. which appeared mysterious at first may now be just appropriate for this mush-room. Lastly, it may be pointed out that this discovery opens up new prospects of research for medical men, bio-chemists and scholars of Vedic and post-vedic literature.

सोमराजी SOMARĀJĪ

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 23; *Ci.* **23.** 79; **26.** 269.

S. S. *Ka.* **5.** 84 (फल); **6.** 18.

A. H. *Ci.* **19.** 47; *U.* **36.** 91; **39.** 107, 108(2).

Somarāji has usually been accepted as another name for *Bākuci*-बाकुची. But the possibility that there may be two varieties of drugs used under these names in the texts should also be examined. The alexipharmic (*Viṣaghna*-विषघ्न) properties of one and the anti-leucodermic (*Śvitranāśana*-श्वित्रनाशन) of the other appear to be emphasized separately under separate names. This has been noted after a study of the uses given in the texts under *Somarāji*. The present practice of using two different drug plants i. e. *Psoralea* and *Vernonia* under these names has also been noted. The tribal name *Sevarāja*-सेवराज in the forest areas of Bihar for *Vernonia anthelmintica* Willd. Syn. *Centratherum anthelminticum* (Willd.) Kuntze has also been recorded. An important section of the Vaidyas is using it in place of *Bākuci*. Thus, the important point to be examined is whether *Vernonia* fruits can be used as a *Viṣaghna* and also as a suitable substitute for *Psoralea* fruits.

See synonyms–इन्दुराजी, इन्दुलेखा, चन्द्रलेखा, चन्द्रशकला and बाकुची.

सोमवल्क SOMAVALKA

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 33; *Vi*. **8**. 143, 150, 151; *Ci*. **1–1**. 75; **6**. 37; **23**. 219; *Ka*. **1**. 8, 25; *Si*. **10**. 42.

S. S. *Su*. **36**. 25; *Ci*. **12**. 9; *Ka*. **1**. 68; **3**. 9.

A. H. *Su*. **7**. 20; **15**. 41; *Ci*. **12**. 17, 42; *U*. **35**. 46 (सोमत्वक्); **38**. 40.

Somavalka is usually accepted as a synonym for (1) *Khadira*-खदिर or *Śveta Khadira*-श्वेत खदिर and (2) *Kaṭphala*-कट्फल. According to the context either of them may be used.

See–कट्फल, कदर and खदिर.

सोमवल्ली SOMAVALLĪ

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 146.

S. S. *Ka*. **1**. 54; *U*. **28**. 7.

Cakra has supposed it to be *Somalatā*-सोमलता while Ḍalhaṇa thinks it to be *Guḍūci*–गुडूची.

सोमवृक्ष SOMAVṚKṢA

S. S. *Ci*. **11**. 7.

According to Ḍalhaṇa it is *Kaṭphala*-कट्फल.

सोमा SOMĀ

S. S. *Ka*. **1**. 37.

It may be *Somalatā* or *Guḍūci*-गुडूची.

सौगन्धिक SAUGANDHIKA

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 9; **4**. 34; **15**. 13; **25**. 49; *Vi*. **6**. 16 (2); *Ci*. **3**. 257; **17**. 125 (Va. सौगन्धि).

S. S. *Su*. **13**. 13; **38**. 51; *U*. **45**. 40.

A. H. *U*. **39**. 104.

Everywhere except in C. S. *Su*. **3**. 9 and *Ci*. **17**. 125 *Saugandhika* is considered to be a variety of *Utpala*-उत्पल or *Kumuda*-कुमुद. At the other two places it may be sulphur (*Gandhaka*-गंधक).

सौभाञ्जन SAUBHĀÑJANA

See–शोभाञ्जन.

सौमनस्यायिनी SAUMANASYĀYINĪ

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 143; *Ka*. **4**. 15.

It is considered to be *Jātikośa*–जातिकोश.

See–जातिकोश.

सौरभबीज SAURABHABĪJA

S. S. *U*. **23**. 4.

It is a synonym for *Tumburuphala*-तुम्बुरुफल but here any errhine and aromatic fruit or seed such as those of *Tulasī*-तुलसी or *Hareṇu*-हरेणु may have been used.

सौरीयक SAURĪYAKA

S. S. *Ka*. **2**. 5.

A variety of a vegetable poisonous drug of *Tvak Sāra Niryāsa*-त्वक् सार निर्यास group.

सौवर्णीत्वक् SAUVARṆĪTVAK

C. S. *Ci*. **7**. 76.

This has been identified with the bark of *Berberis* (*Dārvī*-दार्वी) by Cakra or with that of *Āragvadha*-आरग्वध by others. It could also be the root bark of *Toddalea asiatica* Lam. which is yellow in colour. The same can be said about the *Suvarṇa-Tvak* mentioned in A. H. *Su*. **21**. 17.

See–आरग्वध, करञ्ज, दारुहरिद्रा and सुवर्णत्वक्.

सौवीर SAUVĪRA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 139, 146.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 120.

It is a kind of *Badara*-**बदर** called *Unnāva*-**उन्नाव**. This is the biggest variety of *Badara* fruit obtained from *Zizyphus sativa* Gaertn. or *Z. vulgaris* Lam. *Sauvīra* is also the name of a preparation mentioned in C. S. *Su.* **27.** 188 and called *Kāñji*-**काञ्जी** (a type of sour gruel).

स्थविर STHAVIRA

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 135.

See-**बोट(ल), स्थविर** and **जातीरस.**

स्थिरा STHIRĀ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 7, 50; **5.** 61; **23.** 18; *Ci.* **1**-1. 56, 75; **1**-4. 5; **3.** 219, 223, 241, 247; **4.** 45; **8.** 113, 133, 169; **9.** 41, 48, 53; **11.** 43; **14.** 236; **16.** 113; **18.** 100; **26.** 22, 44, 68, 73, 86, 94, 159, 169; **28.** 113; **29.** 75, 80, 91; **30.** 48; *Si.* **4.** 13; **7.** 12, 28; **8.** 10, 39; **10.** 19, 24.

S. S. *Ci.* **17.** 11; **38.** 56; *Ka.* **2.** 48; **6.** 9 (**स्थिरे**); **7.** 28 (with (**अंशुमती**); **8.** 45, 106; *U.* **9.** 11; **17.** 33; **39.** 215; **41.** 32.

A. H. *Su.* **14.** 25; **15.** 61; **20.** 39; *Ci.* **1.** 90, 119; **3.** 102; **5.** 24; **6.** 40; **7.** 34; **21.** 17, 71; **22.** 9, 42; *Ka.* **4.** 25, 64; *U.* **1.** 20; **2.** 48; **6.** 27; **24.** 10, 53; **34.** 43; **39.** 60.

It is a synonym of *Śālaparṇī*-**शालपर्णी** and *Pṛśniparṇī*-**पृश्निपर्णी**. By *Sthire*-**स्थिरे** and *Sthirādvaya*-**स्थिराद्वय** both are indicated.

स्थूलकन्द STHŪLAKANDA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 306, 307 (Va. **सकलकन्द** or **समरकन्द**).

According to Ḍalhaṇa it is called *Grāmyakanda*-**ग्राम्यकन्द** which is not known.

स्थूल काकादनी STHŪLA KĀKĀDANĪ

A. H. *Ci.* **17.** 27.

Its meaning is not clear. It may indicate *Jyotiṣmati*-**ज्योतिष्मती.**

See-**काकादनी.**

स्थौणेयक STHAUṆEYAKA

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 266; **12.** 63; **23.** 53; **28.** 152; *Ka.* **1.** 26.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 23; *Ka.* **5.** 66; **6.** 19.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 43; **21.** 13; *Ci.* **1.** 137; **17.** 22; **21.** 79.

On the basis of its popular name *'Thuṇeraka*-**थुणेरक**' mentioned by Ḍalhaṇa and Bhāvamiśra, *Taxus baccata* Linn., *Thunera*-**थुनेर** in Garhaval., was first suggested to be *Sthauṇeyaka* in *Vanauṣadhi Darśikā*. Its leaves when dried emit fragrance and are usually being used as *Tāliśapatra*-**तालीशपत्र**. *Granthiparṇikā*-**ग्रन्थिपर्णिका** is mentioned by Ḍalhaṇa as a synonym of *Sthauṇeyaka*, while according to Bhāvamiśra it is a variety of *Sthauṇeyaka*. It is felt that *Granthiparṇikā* may better be identified with any species of *Valerian* or *Angelica* rather than considering it to be the same as *Sthauṇeyaka*.

See-**चोरक, तालीश** and **थौणेयक.**

स्नुक् SNUK

C. S. *Su.* **25.** 139; *Ci.* **13.** 39 (2), 166 (**पल्लवशाक**); **23.** 240; **26.** 23; *Ka.* **10.** 7, 14, 16.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 3 (**मूल**); *Ci.* **9.** 40; *Ka.* **7.** 22.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 2, 32; *Ci.* **8.** 21, 22; **15.** 31, 34, 40, 46; **19.** 69, 82, 83; **20.** 17; *Ka.* **2.** 48; *U.* **20.** 38.

See synonym-**स्नुही.**

स्नुही SNUHĪ

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 112, 113; *Ci.* **23.** 209.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 11; **36.** 17; **44.** 82 (2), 84; *Ci.* **1.** 106; **4.** 31, 32; **6.** 12; **8.** 48; **9.** 27, 54, 58; **12.** 5; **14.** 7, 10(2); **17.** 35; **23.** 14; *Ka.* **2.** 5; **7.** 22; *U.* **21.** 23; **56.** 16.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 2; *Sa.* **1.** 85; *Ci.* **15.** 44; **20.** 9, 11; *U.* **18.** 13.

Although there are about half a dozen species of *Euphorbia* used under the name of *Snuk* and its synonyms, Caraka has mentioned only two varieties differentiated on the basis of their spines. The different species may be enumerated as follows :—(1) *Euphorbia neriifolia* Linn.

(2) *E. nivulia* Buch.-Ham.

(3) *E. antiquorum* Linn.; *Tidhārā Sehuṇḍa*-**तिधारा सेहुण्ड** H.

(4) *E. trigona* Haw.; *Tidhārāsehuṇḍa Bheda*-**तिधारा सेहुण्डभेद** H.

(5) *E. royleana* Boiss.; *Thuhara*-**थूहर** H.

See synonyms-**नन्दा, निस्त्रिंशपत्र, वज्र, वज्रवृक्ष, सुधा** and **स्नुक्**, and refer to **अधोगुडा, गण्डीर** and **गुड.**

स्पृक्का SPṚKKĀ

C. S. *Ci.* **12.** 64; **23.** 53, 76; **28.** 151, 160.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 24.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 43; *Ci.* **8.** 149; **17.** 23; **21.** 68, 77; *U.* **22.** 85; **35.** 24.

Spṛkkā is still an unidentified drug. According to Bhāvamiśra it is called '*Asbaraga*-असबरग' or *Laṅkoīkapuri*-लङ्कोईकपुरी or *Laṅkopikā*-लङ्कोपिका. Ḍalhaṇa has mentioned it to be a plant of the Northern Himalayan region bearing aromatic and *Kuṭila*-कुटिल (bent or zygomorphic) flowers. These two opinions may point to some *Delphinium* species of the Western Himalayas. *Delphinium zalil* Aitch. & Hemsl. is popularly known as *Asbaraga*-असबरग in Punjab. Some species i. e. *D. brunonianum* Royle called Musk-Larkspur have flowers with strong musk-like odour. The spurred flowers of *Delphinium* could also be called *Kuṭilapuṣpa*. It may, therefore, be examined as a source of *Spṛkkā*.

See-**निर्माल्य.**

स्फूर्ज SPHŪRJA,

स्फूर्जक SPHŪRJAKA

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 151.

S. S. *Ci.* **5.** 18; *U.* **39.** 184.

It has been identified by Ḍalhaṇa with *Phaṇijjhaka*-फणिज्झक or something like it in appearance while according to others it is a synonym of *Tinduka*-तिन्दुक or a variety of it.

स्फोटहेतु SPHOṬAHETU

A. H. *Ci.* **20.** 11.

See synonym-**भल्लातक.**

स्यन्दन SYANDANA

C. S. *Su.* **25.** 49; *Vi.* **8.** 151; *Ci.* **3.** 257.

S. S. *U.* **10.** 9; **32.** 5.

In view of what we have said under *Tiniśa*-तिनिश, *Syandana* may be accepted as a multi-meaning name applicable to timber trees formerly used for making chariot wheels and axils and/or are characterised by gummy exudations from them.

See synonyms-तिनिश and सिद्धक (?) and refer to धव.

स्योनाक SYONĀKA

See-**श्योनाक.**

स्रुववृक्ष SRUVAVṚKṢA

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 17.

See synonym-**विकङ्कत.**

स्वगुप्ता SVAGUPTĀ,

स्वयंगुप्ता SVAYAṀGUPTĀ

Mucuna pruriens DC.; *Kevāṅca*-केवांच and *Kauṅca*-कौंच H.

Synonyms : अजडाफल, अध्यण्ड, आत्मगुप्ता, ऋषभी, कण्डूकरी, कपिकच्छु, कुशिम्बिवल्ली, गुप्तफला, गुप्ताफल, मर्कटी and लाङ्गली.

C. S. *Ci.* **1**-1. 56; **2**-3. 15; **9.** 49; **11.** 44 (स्वगुप्ता); **18.** 39; **26.** 86; *Si.* **4.** 9.

S. S. *Ci.* **26.** 33, 34; **37.** 24; *U.* **17.** 7; **49.** 29; **58.** 53.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 38, 95, 103, 127, 133; *Ka.* **4.** 60; *U.* **18.** 56; **40.** 17, 22, 31.

स्वयंप्रभ SVAYAMPRABHA

S. S. *Ci.* **29.** 6.

A variety of *Soma.*

See-**सोम.**

स्वर्णक्षीरी SVARṆAKṢĪRĪ

C. S. *Su.* **4.** 4; *Vi.* **7.** 22; *Ci.* **13.** 125, 162; **16.** 65; **23.** 202; **27.** 35; *Ka.* **7.** 15, 56, 58; **12.** 23.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 45; *Ci.* **15.** 15, 105; **16.** 7; *Ka.* **2.** 26, 28, 47; *U.* **25.** 37; **37.** 78.

Suśruta has mentioned two varieties of *Suvarṇakṣīrī* and Ḍalhaṇa in his comments on them has referred, in all, to three plant species. The first of these in *Garcinia morella* Desr., the Gamboge tree, the solidified yellow latex of which is called *Kaṅkuṣṭha*-कङ्कुष्ठ (S. S. *Ci.* **8.** 40). He has described the second one as possessing leaves like *Anantā*-अनन्ता (*Hemidesmus*) and popularly known as *Hiyāvali*-हियावली.[1]

This appears to be an *Euphorbia* species having yellow latex and, at present, known in Kashmira as *Hiravī*-हिरवी. This has been claimed to be *E. thomsoniana* Boiss. The third one is *Argemone mexicana* Linn. popularly known as *Bhaḍabhāḍa*-भड़भाड़, and *Satyānāśī*-सत्यानाशी. This is supposed to be the *Kaṭuparṇī*-कटुपर्णी and its root *Coka*-चोक of Bhāvamiśra. But

1. अनन्तासदृशपत्रा 'हियावलि' इति लोके। Ḍalhaṇa on S. S. *Su.* **39.** 4.

this plant is said to be an exotic plant introduced in India some time during the historic period. Its indigenous popular names *Phiraṅgi Dhatūrā*–फिरङ्गी धतूरा Guj. and Mexican poppy Eng. are also indicative of the same idea. It may, therefore, be argued that there is no reason why *Kaṭuparṇi* and *Coka* of Bhāvamiśra should not be the same as *'Hiravī'* of Ḍalhaṇa. Ḍalhaṇa, at another place, has defined two varieties of *Kāñcanakṣirī*–काञ्चनक्षीरी as *Kaṅkuṣṭha* and *Pītadugdhā Yavatiktā*.[1] There is a distant possibility that he might have had the *Argemone* plant in his mind for his *Pītadūgdhā* (having yellow latex) *Yavatiktā* because this plant too is usually found growing in the cultivated fields with the winter season crops.

It may, therefore, be safely concluded that the two kinds of *Svarṇakṣirī* of the ancients are the *Euphorbia* species called *Hiravī* in Kashmir and *Garcinia morella* Desr. and it is not improbable that any of these or both were the source of *Kaṅkuṣṭha*.

Bhāvamiśra describes *Kaṅkuṣṭha* as a product of the Himalayas or the hill-tops adjacent to the foot of the Himalayas. It might be noted that *Hiravī* is found on the mountain tops of the Himalayas and the *Garcinia* species on those of the Khasia hills. There is no reason why the names *Kaṅkuṣṭha* or *Kākakuṣṭha*–काककुष्ठ should not be supposed to have their origin in the fact that it (rather its source plant *Hiravī*) was used as an adulterant of *Kuṣṭha*–कुष्ठ, a situation which is reported to prevail in trade even now.

See synonym–काञ्चनक्षीरी and refer to कटुकदौग्धिक and कनकाह्व.

स्वर्णयूथिका SVARṆAYŪTHIKĀ

C. S. *Si*. **10**. 30.

It may be the yellow-flowered variety of *Jasminum humile* Linn.

See–यूथिका.

स्वस्तिक SVASTIKA

A. H. *Ci*. **9**. 20.

1. काञ्चनक्षीर्यौ द्वे एकं कङ्कुष्ठं, अन्या पीतदुग्धा यवतिक्ता । Ḍalhaṇa on S. S. *Ci*. **8**. 40.

This is applicable to *Suniṣaṇṇaka*–सुनिषण्णक or the *Marsilia* plant in which the four leaflets are arranged in a circle in a cruciform manner.

See synonym–सुनिषण्णक.

स्वादुकण्टक SVĀDUKAṆṬAKA

C. S. *Vi*. **8**. 143; *Ka*. **1**. 25.
S. S. *Su*. **42**. 18; *Ci*. **22**. 31, 32.
A. H. *U*. **22**. 41.

This is considered to be a synonym of *Gokṣura*–गोक्षुर or *Vikaṅkata*–विकङ्कत or both. But it might be noted that the drug names *Svādukaṇṭaka*–स्वादुकण्टक, *Sruvavṛkṣa*–स्रुववृक्ष and *Kaṇṭaki*–कण्टकी have been used in all the texts (S. S. *Su*. **38**. 6; *Ci*. **22**. 31, 32; C. S. *Ka*. **1**. 25; A. H. *U*. **22**. 41; A. S. *Su*. **16**. ... ; *Ka*. **1**.....) in the same sense of *Vikaṅkata*.

See synonym–विकङ्कत and refer to गोक्षुर.

ह (HA)

हंसपदी HAṀSAPADĪ,
हंसपादी HAṀSAPĀDĪ,
हंसाह्वया HAṀSĀHVAYĀ

Adiantum lunulatum Burn.; *Haṁsarāja*–हंसराज H.

Synonyms : त्रिपर्णिका (?) and त्रिपादी.

C. S. *Su*. **4**. 9; *Vi*. **8**. 146; *Ci*. **23**. 219 (हंसपदी); **29**. 91.
S. S. *Su*. **38**. 3; *Ci*. **18**. 47 (हंसाह्वया, Cf. *U*. **65**. 9–हिंस्राभया).
A. H. *Ci*. **5**. 38; **22**. 42; *U*. **22**. 68; **38**. 40 (हंसपादिका).

Different species of *Adiantum* are, at present, indiscriminately collected and sold under this name. Ḍalhaṇa's comment, however, hints upon some flowering plant with yellow flowers which grows in places abondoped by water and which is characterized by sweetish secretion.[1]

The *Yoga* of S. S. *Ci*. **18**. 47 has been repeated in S. S. *U*. **65**. 9 where *Haṁsāhvayā* has been replaced by *Hiṁsrābhayā* which indicates two drugs *Hiṁsrā*– हिंस्रा and *Abhayā*–अभया.

See–पारावतपदी.

1. हंसपादी मधुस्रवा हंसपदाकारपत्रा पीतपुष्पा जलमुक्तदेशजाता 'हंसपदी' इति लोके प्रसिद्धा । Ḍalhaṇa on S. S. *Su*. **38**. 3.

हट (ठ) HAṬA(ṬHA)

S. S. *Su.* **45**. 11; *Ci.* **11**. 8.

A. H. *U*. **22**. 70.

See synnoym–कुम्भिका.

हपुषा HAPUṢĀ,

हवुषा HAVUṢĀ

C. S. *Su*. **23**. 19; *Ci*. **5**. 70, 78; **13**. 104, 124, 132; **14**. 44, 64, 70, 72, 73; **19**. 30; **24**. 120; **26**. 60; *Ka*. **7**. 57; *Si*. **3**. 37; **8**. 6; **12**. 32, 47.

S. S. *Ci*. **5**. 28; **38**. 43, 92 (फल); *U*. **42**. 25; **52**. 38; **59**. 17.

A. H. *Su*. **14**. 26; *Ci*. **7**. 13; **8**. 17, 36, 45, 62, 146; **9**. 12; **14**. 11, 18, 31; **15**. 14, 22, 129; *Ka*. **2**. 27; **4**. 8, 31, 44.

Two kinds of *Hapuṣā* have been mentioned by Bhāvamiśra. Juniper berries (*Juniperus communis* Linn. or *J. macropoda* Boiss.) appear to be one of them but the other variety is not specified. There is no indication of the existence of two varieties in the texts. It has also been named as *Visrā*–विस्रा, *Visragandhā*–विस्रगन्धा and *Palāśī*–पलाशी which are interpreted to mean that the drug resembles flesh in colour and smell. This attracts notice towards a plant *Casearia tomentosa* Roxb. popularly known as *Cillā*–चिल्ला or *Beri*–बेरी. It has been described by Bhāvamiśra as a different drug plant under the name of *Cilhaka*–चिल्हक. Another species *C. esculenta* Roxb. is reported to be useful in liver troubles, diabetes and piles and is also diuretic. The flesh of the *Cillā* fruit is flesh-coloured and its leaves and fruits etc. have an unpleasant smell and are used for intoxicating fishes. It is, therefore, suggested that *Casearia* fruits may be examined if they could be *Hapuṣā* of the texts.

See–विगन्धिका.

हयगन्धा HAYAGANDHĀ,

हयाह्वया HAYĀHVAYĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **28**. 170.

A. H. *Ci*. **17**. 37; *U*. **18**. 39.

See synonym–अश्वगन्धा.

हयमारक HAYAMĀRAKA

C. S. *Su*. **3**. 13.

S. S. *Su*. **36**. 9; *Ci*. **8**. 50; **9**. 27.

See synonym–करवीर.

हयाह्वया HAYĀHVAYĀ

See–हयगन्धा

हरिगन्धा HARIGANDHĀ

S. S. *U*. **35**. 4.

See synonym–अश्वगन्धा.

हरिचन्दन HARICANDANA

C. S. *Sa*. **8**. 11.

S. S. *U*. **47**. 59, 63.

A. H. *Su*. **3**. 40.

See synonym–चन्दन (श्वेत).

हरिद्रा HARIDRĀ

Curcuma longa Linn.; *Haldi*–हल्दी H.; Turmeric Eng.

Synonyms : **गौरी, निशा, पीताङ्गी** and **रजनी.**

C. S. *Su*. **2**. 4; **3**. 2, 7, 13, 24; **4**. 3, 13, 16; **23**. 11, 18; **26**. 119 (हारिद्र); *Ni*. **4**. 20; *Vi*. **8**. 143, 150, 158 (2); *Sa*. **8**. 54, 73; *Ci*. **1–1**. 47, 75; **4**. 19 (हारिद्रवर्ण); **6**. 25, 26, 37; **7**. 107, 152; **13**. 157; **14**. 53, 55; **15**. 156 (Va.), 182; **16**. 46, 52, 93, 97, 98, 118; **17**. 76; **18**. 160; **22**. 48; **23**. 68, 190, 197, 216, 230; **25**. 84; **26**. 183; **27**. 29; **29**. 85, 141; *Ka*. **1**. 21; *Si*. **10**. 22.

S. S. *Su*. **14**. 36; **36**. 16, 17, 26, 27; **38**. 26, 53, 63; **39**. 7, 9; **42**. 18; *Ci*. **1**. 71, 112, 114; **2**. 38, 75, 90, 93; **5**. 10; **6**. 12, 20; **7**. 35; **8**. 41, 48; **9**. 8, 10, 28, 45, 46, 49, 57; **10**. 14; **11**. 7, 8; **14**. 10, 11; **16**. 15, 17, 25; **17**. 19, 22, 41; **18**. 41; **25**. 38; *Ka*. **2**. 49; **3**. 17; **5**. 61; **6**. 3, 19; **7**. 39; **8**. 47; *Sa*. **10**. 45; *U*. **11**. 7; **12**. 48; **17**. 42; **38**. 27; **39**. 185, 186, 237; **40**. 28, 39, 42, 60, 61, 64; **41**. 45; **42**. 70; **44**. 17, 22, 25; **51**. 22, 40, 43, 49; **52**. 18, 34; **55**. 24; **56**. 18; **60**. 45.

A. H. *Su*. **7**. 25; **15**. 35; **26**. 47; *Ci*. **3**. 133; **4**. 10; **10**. 57; **12**. 6; **19**. 65, 72, 79, 85; **21**. 47; **22**. 14; *U*. **5**. 36, 45; **22**. 81; **24**. 22; **26**. 55; **30**. 22; **32**. 22, 31; **35**. 21; **37**. 71; **39**. 11, 46, 104.

Haridrādvaya–हरिद्राद्वय includes both *Haridrā* and *Dāruharidrā*–दारुहरिद्रा like *Niśādvaya*–निशाद्वय and its other synonyms. In A. H. *Su*. **7**. 44 and C. S. *Su*. **26**. 119 *Hāridraśūlaka*–हारिद्रशूलक, *Hāridrasisaka*–हारिद्रसीसक or *Hāridrāgni*–हारिद्राग्नि refer to *Dārvī*–दार्वी and not to *Haridrā* proper.

See–गौरामलक, दारुहरिद्रा and रजनीमुख्या.

हरिमन्थ HARIMANTHA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 277.

See synonym–चणक.

हरिवृक्ष HARIVṚKṢA

S. S. *Ci.* **11.** 9 (Va. कुटज or हरिद्रावृक्ष).

Here the version is (1) *Harivṛkṣa* or (2) *Kuṭaja* or (3) *Haridrāvṛkṣa*. This appears to be either *Śveta Kuṭaja* (*Wrightia tomentosa* Roem. and Schult.) or *Adina cordifolia* Benth. & Hook. f. known as *Haridru*–हरिद्रु.

हरीतकी HARĪTAKĪ

Terminalia chebula Retz.; *Haraḍa*–हरड and *Harrā*–हर्रा H.

Synonyms : अभया, अमृता, अव्यथा, कायस्था (?), चेतकी (?), पथ्या, प्राणदा and वयस्था.

C. S. *Su.* **13.** 92; **25.** 39; *Vi.* **7.** 22; **8.** 144; *Ci.* **1–1.** 24, 27, 32, 35, 39, 44, 73, 74, 75; **3.** 306; **5.** 157; **6.** 26; **12.** 20, 21; **13.** 151; **14.** 68(2), 119, 138, 148; **15.** 142; **16.** 57, 67; **18.** 57, 114, 167; **26.** 21, 82, 231; **27.** 27, 29, 30; *Ka.* **1.** 16; **11.** 10; **12.** 15, 27.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 53, 55, 59; **39.** 4; **44.** 2, 62, 64, 67, 68; *Ci.* **5.** 10; **6.** 13; **9.** 10, 23; **14.** 10; **16.** 12; **18.** 9; **23.** 15; **25.** 43; **28.** 6; **31.** 5; **40.** 61; **50.** 25; **51.** 32, 39; **52.** 42; **55.** 48.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 157; *Ci.* **1.** 100, 162; **3.** 128; **8.** 33, 54; **9.** 6; **10.** 61; **11.** 33, 36; **14.** 34, 95; **15.** 28, 30, 40; **17.** 3; **19.** 45; *Ka.* **2.** 58; *U.* **2.** 68; **5.** 36; **6.** 39; **22.** 55, 103; **30.** 25; **39.** 11, 147, 160.

Harītakī is one of the three Myrobalans mentioned and used collectively under the name of *Triphalā*–त्रिफला. Several varieties of *Harītakī* have been mentioned by Bhāvamiśra and some of which have been claimed to possess miraculous property of causing purgation on only touch or sight of the drug or the drug plant. Unless all these varieties are traced and examined, nothing definite can be said about them. Botanically only one more species i. e. *T. citrina* Roxb. found in Bengal, Assam and Burma yields another kind of *Harītakī*. Some of the varieties of Bhāvamiśra may prove only to be varieties of *T. chebula* produced by changes in environment.

हरेणु HAREṆU,

हरेणुक HAREṆUKA,

हरेणुका HAREṆUKĀ

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 3; **3.** 4; **5.** 17, 62; **27.** 27 (धान्य); *Ni.* **5.** 5 (धान्य) *Vi.* **8.** 143, 158; *Ci.* **3.** 266; **4.** 46 (धान्य); **7.** 131 (धान्य); **15.** 165; **19.** 56 (धान्य); **21.** 76 (धान्य), 79 (धान्य); **23.** 76, 101, 196, 225 (धान्य); **25.** 61; **28.** 149, 159; **29.** 149; *Ka.* **1.** 26; *Si.* **4.** 13.

S. S. *Su.* **20.** 5 (धान्य); **21.** 19 (धान्य); **36.** 13; **38.** 24, 25; **42.** 18; **46.** 27, 33 (धान्य); *Ci.* **2.** 40 (धान्य), 75, 82; **5.** 7; **7.** 14; **8.** 43; **17.** 35; **19.** 41; *Ka.* **2.** 46 (धान्य), 47; **3.** 17; **5.** 68, 73; **6.** 8, 16; **8.** 104; *U.* **17.** 9, 10, 25; **32.** 6; **39.** 167, 169, 227; **52.** 18; **57.** 7; **62.** 23.

A. H. *Su.* **23.** 15; *Ci.* **2.** 18 (धान्य); **5.** 50; **11.** 25; **21.** 76; *Ka.* **4.** 64; *U.* **25.** 40; **26.** 55; **34.** 5; **35.** 25; **36.** 67.

Two substances are indicated by these names. One of them appears to be one of the two cultivated varieties of *Satīna*–सतीन popularly known as *Kābulīcanā*–काबुलीचना. In S. S. *Su.* **20.** 5 both the *Satīna* varieties together with *Caṇaka*–चणक etc. have been mentioned as different kinds of pulse grains. *Hareṇu* differs from *Satīna* proper slightly in shape due to a raised point at the micropylar end like that of gram. The other substance is a fruit-drug whose botanical source is still to be decided. The fruits of different plant species such as *Vitex negundo* Linn., *Vitex agnus-castus* Linn., *Lawsonia inermis* Linn. and *Piper aurantiacum* Wall. have been recommended to be used in its place. None of the text commentators have attempted to disclose the nature of its source plant. Ḍalhaṇa has, however, described the drug itself as an aromatic substance (हरेणु रेणुकानाम गन्धद्रव्यम्–S. S. *Ci.* **2.** 75). Suśruta has included it (*Reṇukā*) among the group of poisonous fruits (*Ka.* **2.** 5).

It may be noted that modern writers have usually mentioned it to be the fruits of *Vitex agnus-castus* Linn. which are said to be imported from Iran. Desāī has described the same as something like *Satīna* in shape and size. Instead of discussing the suitability of the above named substances for acceptance in place of *Hareṇu*, we are inclined to believe that

the drug name *Hareṇu* may have an especial significance in respect of its morphological specification.

Just as the cereal food grain *Priyaṅgu*-प्रियङ्गु resembles the drug *Priyaṅgu* (*Callicarpa* fruits) not only morphologically but also medicinally to some extent, the drug *Hareṇu*, too, may have a similar relation with the pulse grain *Hareṇu*. If this assumption proves correct, we may tentatively accept the imported *Reṇuka*-रेणुक fruits as the *Reṇuka* of the ancients. Attention may now be drawn to another more imortant point in this context. We have already referred to another plant *Symphorema polyandrum* Wight. popularly known as *Bādicāṅga* -बादीचांग or *Caṇākhi*-चणाखी in the tribal areas of Bihar and M. P. and which was pointed out earlier to be the possible source of *Girikarṇikā*-गिरिकर्णिका. It also bears fruits resembling, in size and shape, the imported *Renuka* fruits and the *Kābuli-canā* variety of *Satīna*. Not only this, the fruits are reported to be a popular medicine as an antidote in snake poisoning and in *Vāta* diseases amongst the tribals. This is likely to answer the properties of *Hareṇu* as well. Its errhine, emetic and alexipharmic properties are actually made use of by the tribals. Moreover, the source plant belongs to the *Vitex* genus which contains *Nirguṇḍī*-निर्गुण्डी and whose fruits are supposed to have almost similar properties. Its possible association with *Sinduvāra*-सिन्दुवार has also been pointed out. The confusion regarding the botanical sources of *Sinduvāra*, *Girikarṇikā* and *Hareṇu* can, therefore, be expected to be clarified after the pharmacology and therapeutics of the fruits and roots of all the plants i.e. (1) *Clitoria ternatea* Linn., (2) *Vitex negundo*, (3) *Vitex agnus castus*, (4) *Symphorema polyandrum* and (5) *Piper aurantiacum* are properly worked out.

See synonyms-कौन्ती and रेणुक(-का) and also refer to गिरिकर्णिका and सिन्दुवार.

हलिनी HALINĪ

A. H. *Ci.* **8.** 22.

See synonym-लाङ्गली.

हस्तिकर्ण HASTIKARṆA

S. S. *Su.* **39**. 9; **45.** 115.

A. H. *Ci.* **17.** 27.

This has been described by Ḍalhaṇa as having a single big leaf resembling the elephant's ear and popularly known as *Bhūpalāśa*-भूपलाश. It was pointed out in 'Bihār-kī-vanaspatiyān,' to be *Leea macrophylla* Roxb. ex Hornem. known in the Singabhum forests (Bihar) as *Hatkana*-हत्कन which nearly answers the description and is a popular synonym of *Hastikarṇa*.

हस्तिदन्ती HASTIDANTĪ

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 76.

S. S. *U.* **40.** 51.

Hastidantī and *Nāgadantī*-नागदन्ती are usually considered to be synonyms for a variety of *Dantī*. It has been considered to be a bigger variety of *Indravāruṇī*-इन्द्रवारुणी called *Vṛhad-godimbā*-वृहद्गोडिम्बा by Cakra. This appears to be *Trichosanthes bracteata* (Lam.) Voigt. Syn. *T. palmata* Roxb. Śrī Yādavajī has supported our previous suggestion to accept *Croton oblongifolius* Roxb. as *Nāgadanti*. The possibility of *Euphorbia acaulis* Roxb. to be the *Adhoguḍā*-अधोगुड़ा of C. S. *Su.* **1.** 76 mentioned there as a different drug from *Hastidantī* and *Croton oblongifolius* as *Putraśreṇī*-पुत्रश्रेणी was also hinted at by us previously. Thus *Nāgadantī* or *Hastidantī* remains a controversial drug item. In any consideration of its identity it may be remembered that *Indravāruṇī* (*Gavākṣī*-गवाक्षी) roots are errhine and purgative and thus a *Indravāruṇī* variety with these properties may also be accepted in its place.

See synonyms-नागदन्ती and नागविन्ना and refer to गजदन्तिका.

हस्तिपर्णिनी HASTIPARṆINĪ,

हस्तिपर्णी HASTIPARṆĪ

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 82, 83; *Sa.* **8.** 70 (Va. हस्तिपिप्पली).

This appears to be a bitter (*Tikta*) variety of *Trapuṣa*–त्रपुष or *Karkaṭī*–कर्कटी which cause vomiting.

See-वनत्रपुषी.

हस्तिपिप्पली HASTIPIPPALĪ

C. S. *Vi.* **8.** 149; *Sa.* **8.** 70 (Va. हस्तिपर्णी); *Ci.* **13.** 107, 146, 156; **14.** 73, 89, 104, 110; **15.** 81, 112; **18.** 56, 118; **19.** 30, 112; *Ka.* **1.** 25; **7.** 39, 50, 59.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 21; *Sa.* **10.** 16; *Ka.* **6.** 3.

A. H. *Ci.* **3.** 127; **15.** 42, 48; *Ka.* **2.** 17, 29; *U.* **18.** 56.

See synonym-गजपिप्पली.

हस्तिश्यामाक HASTIŚYĀMĀKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 16.

A variety of *Śyāmāka*, a cereal food grain.

हस्त्यालुक HASTYĀLUKA

S. S. *Su.* **46.** 298.

A variety of *Āluka*–**आलुक** (*Dioscorea* tuber).

See–**आलुक**.

हायन HĀYANA,

हायनक HĀYANAKA

C. S. *Su.* **27.** 11; *Ni.* **4.** 5; **5.** 7.

S. S. *Su.* **21.** 22; **46.** 3.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 6.

A variety of *Śāli*.

हारिद्र HĀRIDRA,

हारिद्रक HĀRIDRAKA

C. S. *Su.* **26.** 114, 119 (**हारिद्रसीसक, हारिद्राग्नि** and **हारिद्रक मांस**).

A. H. *Su.* **7.** 41 (**हारिद्र**), 44 (**हारिद्रशूलक**).

Hāridra refers to *Haridra*–**हरिद्रा** which stands for *Dāru-haridrā*–**दारुहरिद्रा** in all the places except in A. H. *Su.* **7.** 41 where it appears to stand for a variety of an yellow-coloured mush room according to some. Cakra in his comments on *Hāridraka* in C. S. *Su.* **26.** 114 wrongly believes it to be a variety of a bird called *Haritāla*–**हरिताल**. But in C. S. *Su.* **26.** 119 *Hāri-draka* flesh (**हारिद्रक मांस**) again has been mentioned where a change in the version from *Hāridraka* to *Haritāla*–**हरिताल** has been suggested. Thus, *Hāridra* in A. H. *Su.* **7.** 41 and *Hāri-draka* in C. S. *Su.* **26.** 114 are one and the same vegetable substance and to avoid confusion *Hāridraka* in C. S. *Su.* **26.** 114 and 119 may be replaced by *Hāridra* and *Hārita*–**हारीत** (*Haritāla*)respectively.

हालाहल HĀLĀHALA

C. S. *Ci.* **23.** 13.

S. S. *Ka.* **2.** 5, 17.

A. H. *U.* **35.** 4.

A variety of tuberous-root (**कन्द**) poison.

हिंस्रा HIMSRĀ

Capparis sepiaria Linn.; *Hainsa*–**हँइस**, *Hainsā*–**हँइसा** H.

C. S. *Ci.* **3.** 266; **26.** 59; **27.** 52 (Va. **हिङ्गु**); **29.** 147; **30.** 61.

S. S. *Ci.* **17.** 19; **18.** 5; *U.* **51.** 18; **65.** 9 (cf. *Ci.* **18.** 47).

A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 138; **3.** 134; **14.** 19; **17.** 26, 30.

Ḍalhaṇa has identified both *Himsrā* and *Ahimsrā*–**अहिंस्रा** as a bigger variety of *Ahimsrā*[1] indicating that he had another smaller variety of it in his mind. Again, he says the same thing for *Himsrā* as well.[2] It is, thus, clear that he makes no difference between *Himsrā* and *Ahimsrā* and treats them as synonyms. It appears that in his comments on *Kālā* he refers to the same as *Kaṭu Himsrā*[3] and does not omit to mention the view of others about *Kākādanī* to be identified with and named as *Alpahimsrā*. Here *Kākaṇantī*–**काकणन्ती** (*Guñjā*–**गुञ्जा**), *Kākādanī* (*Vāyasatindukā*–**वायसतिन्दुका** Ḍalhaṇa) and *Kālā* have been mentioned as names of three different drugs used side by side in the same formulary. In C. S. *Ahimsrā* and *Kākādanī* have not been mentioned and *Kālā* has been identi-fied by Cakra with *Kākolī*–**काकोली** or *Kālānusārī*–**कालानुसारी** which are evidently *Śītavīrya* and non-bitter drugs while *Himsrā* is bitter and *Uṣṇavīrya*. It may, therefore, be conclu-ded that *Capparis sepiaria* Linn. popularly known as *Haimsā*–**हंइसा** is the *Himsrā* of the texts. If there is any thing like *Alpahimsrā* of the commentators it may be the *Kākādanī* of Suśruta which we have identified with *Cardiospermum hali-cacabum*. *Kālā*, in our opinion, has nothing to do with the *Himsrā* of the texts. It may be *Kṛṣṇa Sārivā*–**कृष्णसारिवा** also known as *Kālānusārivā*–**कालानुसारिवा**.

See–**अहिंस्रा, काकादनी, काला, कालानुसारिवा, गृध्रनखी** and **द्वीपिका**.

हिङ्गु HINGU

Ferula foetida Regel.; *Hīnga*–**हींग** H.

Synonyms : **बाह्लीक** and **रामठ**.

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1. **अहिंस्रा बृहद्हिंस्रा ।** Ḍalhaṇa on S. S. *Su.* **36.** 2.
2. **हिंस्रा बृहद्हिंस्रा ।** Ḍalhaṇa on S. S. *U.* **51.** 18.
3. **काला कटुहिंस्रा । काकादनी वायसतिन्दुका, अल्पहिंस्रेत्यन्ये ।** Ḍalhaṇa on S. S. *Ci.* **18.** 3.

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 28; **4.** 6, 37, 48; **23.** 14, 19; **24.** 49; **25.** 39; **27.** 294; *Vi.* **8.** 149, 158; *Sa.* **8.** 59, 70, 76, 93; *Ci.* 2–4. 18, 20; **3.** 304; **5.** 68, 78, 84, 85, 142, 144, 162, 165; **7.** 108; **9.** 40, 56, 61, 63 (2), 70, 75, 79; **10.** 24, 25, 32, 35, 46; **12.** 42; **13.** 156; **14.** 63, 72; **15.** 95, 100, 104, 108, 173, 186, 188; **17.** 86, 100, 103, 107, 139, 142; **18.** 35, 46, 51, 52, 112, 113, 122; **19.** 31; **23.** 55, 69, 79, 95, 101; **26.** 12, 19, 21, 23, 60, 64, 82, 151, 183, 221, 224; *Ka.* **7.** 14, 52, 61; *Si.* **9.** 23, 24.

S. S. *Su.* **11.** 13; **38.** 21, 36; **39.** 6; **46.** 221, 228; *Sa.* **2.** 11; **10.** 57; *Ci.* **4.** 32; **5.** 21, 25, 28; **6.** 9, 13; **8.** 17, 38; **11.** 8, 10; **14.** 10, 13, 14; **15.** 19, 21; **28.** 25, 102; **40.** 4; *Ka.* **5.** 63; *U.* **11.** 6; **23.** 4; **29.** 5; **32.** 6; **36.** 7; **39.** 129, 192, 195; **40.** 35, 37, 43, 47, 50, 179; **42.** 27, 29, 32, 39, 69, 98, 120, 121, 127, 128; **43.** 12; **44.** 25; **47.** 25, 38; **50.** 24; **51.** 28, 46, 54; **52.** 13, 20; **55.** 46, 51; **56.** 14, 15; **57.** 7; **60.** 39, 46, 47; **61.** 31; **62.** 27, 30.

A. H. *Su.* **6.** 152; **10.** 30; **14.** 25; **15.** 23, 34; **29.** 25; **30.** 21; *Sa.* **1.** 16, 88; **2.** 41, 42; *Ci.* **1.** 62, 161; **3.** 4, 12, 56; **4.** 7, 27, 51, 54; **5.** 51; **6.** 28, 30, 50; **8.** 24, 34, 36, 81; **9.** 7, 12, 106; **10.** 11, 15, 53, 57; **14.** 9, 18, 24, 31, 35, 36, 39, 40, 49, 77, 79, 81, 111; **15.** 70, 88; **21.** 36, 37; *Ka.* **3.** 15; **4.** 32; *U.* **3.** 52; **5.** 2, 10, 15, 18, 20, 29, 31, 39, 42, 46; **6.** 22, 38, 42; **18.** 16, 25, 26; **20.** 21; **22.** 21; **24.** 16; **34.** 64; **37.** 27, 35.

हिङ्गुपर्णी HINGUPARNĪ,
हिङ्गुपत्रिका HINGUPATRIKĀ,
हिङ्गुशिवाटिका HINGUŚIVĀṬIKĀ

C. S. *Ci.* 9. 63 (**हिङ्गुपर्णी**), 72 (**हिङ्गुपत्रिका**); *Ci.* **10.** 35; **15.** 108 (**हिङ्गुशिवाटिका**).

All these three drug names refer to a single drug having the smell and properties of *Hiṅgu.* Cakra has identified it with *Vaṁśapatrikā*–**वंशपत्रिका**. We have already mentioned *Veṇupatrikā*–**वेणुपत्रिका** which is only a synonym of *Vaṁśapatrikā* for which the possible source was a grass *Setaria.* But the possibility of a strongly smelling drug also appears possible. The commentators in their comments on *Bāṣpikā*–**बाष्पिका** and *Pṛthvīkā*–**पृथ्वीका** have mentioned *Hiṅgupatri* to be used in their places but *Pṛthvikā* appears to be a fruit drug and not a gum-resin. As regards *Bāṣpikā* also we are not certain about its identity.

Lastly, regarding the botanical source of *Hiṅgupatrikā*, two varieties of gum-resins i.e. those obtained from (1) *Gardenia gummifera* Linn f. or (2) an allied species of *Ferula* such as *F. narthex* Boiss or *F. jaeschkeana* Vatke etc. may be examined.

See synonyms–**पृथ्वीका (?), बाष्पिका** and **वेणुपत्रिका.**

हिन्ताल HINTĀLA

C. S. *Ka.* **1.** 8.

It is a kind of palm.

हिम HIMA

S. S. *U.* **42.** 71.

A. H. *Su.* **20.** 37; **22.** 20; *Sa.* **2.** 2; *Ci.* **1.** 90; **3.** 29; **8.** 115; **17.** 32; **21.** 68; *U.* **6.** 28; **13.** 74 (Va. **हेम**); **18.** 8.

See synonym–**चन्दन (श्वेत).**

हिरण्यपुष्पी HIRAṆYAPUṢPĪ

S. S. *Sa.* **10.** 11.

A. H. *Sa.* **1.** 83.

See synonyms–**कनकपुष्पी** and **लाङ्गली.**

हुतभुक् HUTABHUK

S. S. *U.* **42.** 29; **52.** 29.

See synonym–**चित्रक.**

हुताश HUTĀŚA,
हुताशन HUTĀŚANA

S. S. *Ci.* **37.** 8; *U.* **41.** 47; **61.** 32.

A. H. *Ci.* **19.** 46.

See synonym–**चित्रक.**

हेम HEMA

C. S. *Su.* **3.** 28; *Ci.* **11.** 39; **12.** 63; **21.** 73; **24.** 158; **25.** 115, 116; **27.** 36.

A. H. *U.* **17.** 74 (Va. **हिम**); **25.** 61.

See synonym–**नागकेशर.**

हेमक्षीरी HEMAKṢĪRĪ

C. S. *Ci.* **25.** 52.

S. S. *Ci.* **9.** 14.

See synonym–**स्वर्णक्षीरी.**

हेमदुग्धा HEMADUGDHĀ

C. S. *Ka.* **12.** 23.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 2.

See synonym–**स्वर्णक्षीरी.**

हेमाङ्गत्वक् HEMĀṄGATVAK

S. S. *Ci.* **25.** 39.

See synonyms–**आरग्वध** and **सौवर्णत्वक्.**

हैमवती(वचा) HAIMAVATĪ(VACĀ)

C. S. *Su.* **1.** 76, 78; **4.**3; *Ka.* **4.** 15; **7.** 15, 50.

S. S. *Su.* **38.** 53; **44.** 36; *Ci.* **28.** 7 (**हैमवती वचा**); *Ka.* **5.** 78; *U.* **39.** 129.

A. H. *Su.* **15.** 40.

See–**वचा** and **श्वेता.**

ह्रस्वशिग्रुक HRASVAŚIGRUKA

S. S. *U.* **26.** 29.

See–**शिग्रु.**

ह्रीवेर HRĪVERA

C. S. *Su.* **2.** 20; **4.** 29, 41; **5.** 17, 61; *Vi.* **8.** 143; *Ci.* **3.** 241; **4.** 30, 74 (**मूल**), 85; **14.** 200, 230; **19.** 23, 25, 59; **21.** 91; **24.** 163; *Si.* **4.** 12; **12.** 55.

S. S. *Su.* **39.** 7; *Ci.* **9.** 26; **17.** 7; *Ka.* **8.** 110; *U.* **9.** 13; **30.** 4; **39.** 294; **40.** 67; **47.** 31.

A. H. *Ci.* **1.** 56; **2.** 17; **3.** 37; **9.** 9, 62, 86; **20.** 12; *Ka.* **4.** 63; *U.* **13.** 69; **16.** 12; **37.** 82.

It was already pointed out under *Bālaka*–**बालक** that a *Coleus* species having hair-like fragrant roots have been traditionally used in South India. Besides this, we find that *Pavonia odorata* Willd., *Kālāvālā*–**काळावाळा** M. is found to be used in some parts of India as *Hrīvera*. It may be examined if it can serve as a substitute. The Valerian known as *Sugandha bālā*–**सुगन्धबाला** in the U. P. markets may be used as *Tagara*–**तगर** but not as *Hrīvera*.

See synonyms–**बालक** and refer to **नलद.**

INDEX OF LATIN AND ENGLISH NAMES

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GENERAL INDEX OF SANSKRIT AND OTHER INDIAN NAMES

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27. *Caraka Saṁhitā*, Commentary by Cakrapani, Pub. Nirnayasagar Press, Bombay, 1941.
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* Most of the references are from these books but the readers are advised to look for them in the few adjacent lines (mostly one number up or down) if the drug is not found at the mentioned place.

SUPPLEMENT

Page — After line

9 — 29 — **अञ्जनाभक** AÑJANĀBHAKA

C. S. *Ci*. **23**. 12.

A kind of poison.

19 — 35 — **अम्भ** AMBHA

S. S. U. **40**. 26.

See synonym-**मुस्त**.

24 — 3 — **अर्कपुष्पी** ARKAPUṢPĪ

S. S. *Su*. **46**. 262; *Sa*. **10**. 69.

A. H. *U*. **1**. 47.

Its limited but important use as the only vegetable component of a linctus preparation (**प्राशयोग**) for children mentioned by Suśruta and Vāgbhaṭa gives it a significant place. Dalhaṇa has described it as (1) a climber like *Arkapatra*-**अर्कपत्र** and (2) a latex bearing plant known as *Payasyā*-**पयस्या** and having flowers like *Arka*. This gives a clear indication that it may be a plant of the Asclepiadaceae family. Sri Bāpālālji has identified it with *Holostemma annulare* K. Schum which may be accepted tentatively.

See-**सूर्यवल्ली**.

25 — last — **अवघात(क)** AVAGHĀTA(KA)

C. S. *Ci*. **7**. 129 (Va.); *Ka*. **8**. 3.

See synonym-**आरग्वध** and refer to **आमयघात**.

25 — last — **अवरोहा** AVAROHĀ

C. S. *Ci*. **3**. 266.

See-**रोहा**.

61 — 30 — **कङ्कुष्ठ** KAṄKUṢṬHA

S. S. *Su*. **28**. 13.

See- **स्वर्णक्षीरी**.

164 — 7 — **जपापुष्प** JAPĀPUṢPA

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis Linn.; *Uḍhaula*-**उढौल** H.

C. S. *Ci*. **1**. 3. 56.

166 — 18 — **जाङ्गल** JĀṄGALA

C. S. *Ci*. **14**. 95.

See-**लाङ्गल**.

ERRATA

Page	Line	
1	23	Add in A. H.—'*Ci*' after **10**. 31.
6	6	Add—'f.' after Gaertn.
6	after last	Add—'See-**अजा, तिलपर्णी** and **सुवर्चला**.'
9	6	Add—'in' after mentioned.
10	24	Add in S. S.—'*Ci*.' before **30**; and change '33' for 15.
11	10	Correct as—'*Peucedanum nagpurense*.'
13	15	Delete—'these'.
14	28	Replace—'fruit' in place of grain.
15	34	Delete in A. H.—'*Ka*. **4**. 11' and include the same in **अभय**.
19	12	Correct as—'*Mācika*.'
19	30	Change in S. S.—'*U*' for *Ci*.
20	16	Change in S. S.—'*U*' for *Ka*.
21	24	Correct as—'vegetables.'
21	31	Change—'S. S.' for C. S.
22	6	Change—'S. S.' for C. S.
23	9	Add—'*U*.' before **39**.
24	1	Replace—'an' in place of a.
25	after 11	Add—C. S. *Ci*. **1**-3. 14.
27	23	Correct as—*Āsanta*-**आसन्त**.
28	last	Correct as—'a close similarity in appearance with the hoof of horse'.
29	14	Add—'**हरिगन्धा**.'
30	after 1	Add—C. S. *Ci*. **1**-4. 6.
34	35	Correct as—'**आदनी** ĀDANĪ.
35	19, 20	Delete lines 19 & 20 and replace by—'it is a rooted plant rotating with the Sun and having five delicate leaves with the appearance of red rays.'
35	32	Delete—'the'.
35	34	Add—'**ब्रह्मसुवर्चला** and' before **सूर्यवल्ली**.
35	after 35	Add—'**मूलिनी पञ्चभिः पत्रैः सुरक्तांशुककोमलैः।**'
35	37	Delete—line 37.

In S. S. Su.—Read 37 in place of 36 wherever it occurs.

Page	Line	
36	6	Add—'(Va. अवघात)' after 128.
36	19	Correct as—'15. 120' in place of 15. 20.
37	10	Correct in A. H. *Su.*—'8. 45' in place of 7. 44.
37	26	Add—'अवघात'.
37	27	Add—'राजतरु'.
37	37	Correct in S. S. *U.*—'39. 177' in place of 39. 117.
38	23	Add—'such' before as.
38	34	Replace—'*U*' in place of *Su*.
40	23	Replace—'of' in place of for.
41	13	Correct—गिरकर्णिका, as 'गिरिकर्णिका'.
41	18	Correct—*Asphotā* as '*Āsphotā*'.
43	26	Correct as—'*aegyptiaca* (Linn.) Delile.'
44	3	Correct as—'Fawcett'.
44	23	Correct as—'पुष्पः'.
44	29	Correct as—'*Karṇapūraka*'.
45	4	Add—'वीरा' after कुरण्टिका.
47	after 6	Add—'S. S. *Ka.* 1. 37 (Va.)'.
47	after 11	Add—'See-अमरवरायुधसाह्वय and वज्रप्रोक्ता'.
48	9	Correct as—'50. 24'.
49	21	Correct as—37. 79 (Va.).
50	12	Add—'or (3) शार्ङ्गेष्टा-*Śārṅgeṣṭā* (Bopadeva)'.
50	30	Correct in S. S.—*U.* 45. 23 as '*U.* 45. 33'.
54	after 5	Add—'A. H. *U.* 37. 81 (उलुप)'.
54	9	Replace—'*Kaṭuka*-कटुक' for *Kaṭukā*-कटुका.
55	14	Add in A. H.—'4.' after *Ka*.
57	2	Correct as—'गुन्द्रा'.
57	35	Correct in S. S.—'*Su.* 45. 120' in place of *Su.* 45. 20.
57	36	Correct in S. S.—'*Ci.* 31. 5' in place of *Ci,* 31. 50.
59	17	Correct as—'सूक्ष्मैला'.
62	2	Correct as—'कबाबचीनी'.
63	6	Correct as—'*Kauñca*'.
63	14	Add—'with' after identified.
64	after 8	Add—'C. S. *Ci.* 23. 65 and S. S. *Ci.* 22. 62.
64	13	Delete—C. S. *Ci.* 23. 65.

Page	Line	
64	34	Add—'Synonyms :' in the beginning.
64	34	Delete—'उल्लक'.
64	35	Add—'शकुलादनी'.
65	29	Add—'(Va.)' after 65.
67	31	Delete—lines 31 to 33.
67	33	Add—'See-कुन्तली'.
68	1	Correct as—'A. H. *Su.* 6. 76.
73	7	Add—'to' after referred.
74	9	Delete—'सरोज'.
74	12	Correct as—'Muell'.
75	18	Correct as—'Caraka.'
77	22	Correct as—'enumerated'.
78	32	Delete—'समवीर्या औषधि'.
79	9	Correct as—'*Āmalaka*'.
79	25	Delete—line 25.
81	17	Correct as—'*Kumaḍhā*-कुमढा'.
82	after 12	Add—'A. H. *Sa.* 3. 93'.
84	1	Add—'*U.*' before 39. 219.
84	9	Correct as—'त्रिपुट'.
89	23	Add in A. H.—'*Su.*' before 15. 8.
91	16, 18	Add—'to be' after considered.
91	36	Correct as—'Koch'.
94	17	Replace—'C. S.' in place of S. S.
95	7	Delete—'15. 19'.
96	7	Correct in A. H. as—'22. 21' in place of 22. 11.
97	4	Correct as—'attempted'.
102	23	Add—'वत्सक, वृत्तक'.
106	after 31	Add—'Synonym : हट(ठ)'.
107	after 16	Add—'कुरण्ट KURAṆṬA.'
108	18	Correct as—'as one exhibiting (Vṛkṣa......'
109	7	Replace—'*T. dioica* Roxb.' in place of *T. dioca* Linn.
110	32	Correct as—46. 290.
112	22	Correct as—'32. 4, 5' in place of 32. 45.
114	5	Correct as—'*U.* 30. 18' in place of *Ci.* 30. 18.
117	13	Correct as—'(Koen.)'.
126	32	Add—'वनस्पति'.

Page	Line	
133	1	Delete—'गजाह्वपिप्पलीमूल' and 'पिप्पलीमूल'.
138	7	Correct as—'*U.*' in place of *Su.*'
138	16	Add—'सितकर्णिका (?) and सितगिरि'.
139	22	Replace—'*C. bulbosa* Roxb.' in place of *C. hirsuta* W. & A.
143	9	Correct as—'स्वयंगुप्ता'.
143	31	Correct as—'*Su.*' in place of '*U*'.
145	34	Read—'*Śākhoṭa*-शाखोट' in place of *Śāka*- शाक.
150	19	Correct as—'*C. olitorius*'.
150	33	Read as—'काकादन्या समां क्षुपाम्'.
150	34	Read as—'चक्रकामोषधीं विद्याजरामृत्युनिवारिणीम्'.
152	21	Delete—'सित'.
155	10	Read as—'**26**. 283' in place of **26**. 28.
155	13	Read as—'37' in place of **27**.
156	29	Correct as—'हुतभुक्'.
157	8	Read in C. S. *Ka.* as—'**10**. 12; **12**. 23, 27'.
158	24	Read in A. H.—'*Ka.* **4**. 58' in place of **5**. 58.
159	30	Correct as—'*Cukra*' in place of *Cucra*.
160	17	Read as—'between *Cañcu* and *Cuccū* is suspected'.
160	24	Read—'चू' and not च.
167	21	Correct as—'होराबोल'.
169	14	Correct as—'*Mangaraila*-मंगरैल' H.
175	30	Correct as—'*Clerodendrum.*'
179	29	Correct as—'*Thuṇeraka*-थुणेरक'.
183	14	Correct in S. S.—'*Ni.* **13**. 41' in place of **22**. 43.
185	after 2	Add—'See-बर्बर, ब्रह्मसुवर्चला and सुवर्चला'.
185	36	Correct as—'Ārtava' in place of Artava.
190	5	Correct in C. S. *Su.*—'**27**. 142' in place of **27**. 42.
196	24	Add—'सर्वानुभूति'.
200	29	Correct as—'*Ka*. **6**. 8; **7**. 37;'
205	35	Add—शैवाल.
208	27	Correct as—'मधुफला' in place of अमृतफला.
209	12	Add in A. H.—'8.' after 101.
213	14	Correct in S. S.—'*U*. **39**. 191, 195' in place of *U*. **39**. 151, 155.

Page	Line	
215	28	Add—'It appears to be some aquatic tuber (cf. Ḍalhaṇa on S. S. *Sa*. **10**. 57)'.
218	2	Correct as—'22' in place of 32.
220	13	Correct as—'*Calophyllum*'.
223	15	Correct as—'**20**. 14' in place of **20**. 3.
224	16	Correct as—'*Ci*. **26**.' in place of *Ci*. **29**.
226	31	Add—'*Ci.*' after 22;
227	4	Add—'See-इन्द्राणी and शेफाली'.
228	17	Read—'स्नुही' for सेहुण्ड.
245	10	Correct as—'*Zanthoxylum*',
251	17	Delete—'3. 266.'
251	18	Delete—'23. 216.'
253	30	Add—'Poir' after *verticillata*.
260	25	Correct as—'A. H. *U*. **18**. 47.'
261	18	Correct as—'*Wendlandia*'.
263	11	Add—'रामा'.
264	after 4	Add—'Synonyms : क्षीरिका, राजादन and राजाह्व'.
268	14	Correct as—'*Karkandhu*-कर्कन्धु'.
269	3	Add—'or *Tilaparṇi*-तिलपर्णी (Bopadeva)'.
272	25	Correct as—'इन्दुलेखा' in place of इन्द्रलेखा.
283	17	Add—'स्फोटहेतु'.
286	17	Correct as—'*Selinum*'.
309	25	Correct as—'*Rauwolfia*'.
311	7	Correct as—'वनमूंग'.
313	13	Add—'अम्भ' after अम्बुद'.
313	14	Correct as—'तोयद' in place of तोय.
336	26	Add—'मृष्टक'.
339	31	Correct as—'*Selinum*'.
348	27	Correct as—'Muell'.
349	8	Correct as—'C. S. *Ci*. **14**. 95 (Va.)'.
349	last	Correct as—'et. al.'
365	29	Replace—'bearing' in place of being.
366	34	Correct as—'*Varṣābhū*'.
371	24	Correct as—'replaceable'.
374	3, 7	Correct as—'श्लृ' in place of श्रृ.
386	2	Correct as—'*Calonyction.*'
391	5	Read—23. 56 before **26**. 22 (Va.)

Page	Line	
395	13	Correct as—'*Oryza*'.
419	5	Correct as—'*Oryza*'.
420	5	Correct as—'eastern U. P.' in place of western U. P.
420	11, 12	Read as—*Tripuṭa*-त्रिपुट.
431	5	Add after Wight—'*Periploca calophylla* Falc'.
435	20	Correct as—'*Zanthoxylum*' in place of *Xanthoxylum.*
447	33	Correct as '*Pālu*' and not *Palu.*
457	32	Correct as—'*Toddalia*'.
466	22	Add in S. S. after *Ci.* **40.** 61—'*Ka.* **7.** 17; *U.* **40.** 38, 47, 49; **42.** 62; **44.** 14; **46.** 19;'
467	4	Correct in C. S. as—'*Ni.* **4.** 5' in place of *Ni.* **5.** 5.
472	11	Correct in S. S.—'**38**' for **28.**
472	33	Replace—'tenable' in place of possible.
478	19	Replace—'*Ceropegia bulbosa* Roxb.' in place of *C. hirsuta* W. & A.

